

Original Article**Personal Disposition of Bachelor Nursing Students Regarding the Care of Advance Age People in Nobel Medical College Teaching Hospital**Nilam Kumari Jha¹, Komal Kant Jha²¹Department of Nursing, Nobel Medical College Teaching Hospital Biratnagar, Nepal²Department of Pathology, Nobel Medical College Teaching Hospital Biratnagar, NepalArticle Received: 22nd September, 2020; Accepted: 17th December, 2020; Published: 31st December, 2020DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3126/jonmc.v9i2.33396>**Abstract****Background**

Older people have complex requirements arising from future conditions. Nursing services regarding the care of advance age population is really important in to the readiness of nursing student.

Materials and Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted in Nobel Medical College Teaching Hospital, Biratnagar, Nepal from February to July 2020. A total of 118 Bachelor nursing students were selected by using a non-probability consecutive sampling technique. Data was collected by using Personal disposition regarding care of advance age people were evaluated by using standardized tool, Nolan's Intent to work with older people questionnaire. All calculations and statistical analysis are processed by the SPSS 22.0.


Results

It showed that personal disposition of regarding care of advance age people were negative perception about 51.7%. Among variable, age and study year were significantly associated with personal disposition ($p < 0.001$). However, there was no significant result showed between the family type, nursing programme and prior experience with advance age.

Conclusion

The study concluded that the Bachelor nursing students had relatively negative personal disposition regarding care of advance age people. More study is important to higher understand students' experiences and insight. These must certainly be augment to strengthen an result that is improved is clinical the look after the older grownups.

Keywords: *Nursing, Perception, Students*

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Introduction

Globally nations have actually accepted age 65 years being fully a definition of 'elderly' or advance age people [1]. Worldwide population aging has been considered one among the foremost important demographic phenomena. Both the developed and developing countries of the planet are experiencing the population aging and there's growing concern about the population aging within the world [2].

The increase rate of senior citizens in Nepal (3.5%) is above the general population growth rate of the country (2%) [3]. Older age people frequently have difficulties with ear problems, eye problems, back and neck trouble and osteoarthritis, chronic pulmonary that is obstructive, diabetic issues, despair, and dementia [4]. A study conducted in Kathmandu the analysis revealed that positive perception [5]. A study conducted in Nigeria. The analysis revealed that 66.1% and 71.8% of participants possessed a perception that is positive attitudes and 60% of participants' demonstrated knowledge that is great the care of older people [6]. Studies conducted in western Canada indicate a lower perception in year of students [7].

New nursing assistant that is gerontological will likely to be drawn from the nursing students. The demand for greater variety of geriatric nurses is essential to know nursing personal views of advance age population. The objectives of the study that is scholarly up being examined the personal disposition of Bachelor nursing students regarding care of advance age people in Nobel Medical College Teaching Hospital.

Material and Methods

A cross sectional study design done is Nobel Medical College Teaching Hospital, Biratnager from February 2020 to July 2020. This study was started after taking the ethical approval from Institutional Research Committee (IRC) of Nobel Medical College Teaching Hospital. We assured informed and written consent from all respondents who met inclusive criteria were selected. The sample included students studying at 2nd, 3rd and 4th year Bachelor of Science in nursing (BSc) and 1st and 2nd year Bachelor in nursing science (BNS). Students in BSc 1st year were excluded from the study. The sample size was estimated using Tara Yamane's formula, $n = N / [1 + N(e)^2]$ with 5% error, sample size is 118 Bachelor nursing students by using a non-probability consecutive sampling technique by using self administered questionnaires in English after permission which was adapted by Nolan's Intent to Work with Older People'.

The questionnaire comprises Two Part: Part I consists of socio-demographic variables including age, Religion, Type family, Monthly income, programme, Study year and prior experience with advance age. Part II contain Intent to work well with older people questionnaire was utilized to measure personal disposition of advance age people [8], A Likert scale of 5 point was used from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) questionnaire that is 15-item; 9 of the 15 questionnaire are reverse scored, that is 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree) [9]. The tool covers three broad areas: students perception of working with older people as a whole, students disposition that is individual make use of seniors, their perception associated with the consequences of dealing with seniors. The total possible score ranging from 15 to 75; perception was rated as negative (15-35) and positive (36-75) [6].

The legitimacy that is content of research tool was established by subject expert, consultant and linguistic experts. The reliability for the tool was carried out by pre-testing of the tool among 10% (12) Bachelor nursing students at Nobel medical college that was not contained in the main study; pretest reactions weren't contained in the analysis that is last. On the basis of pre-testing, concerns had been finalized and modified. Data collected was entered in SPSS 22.0 version. Frequency, percentage Mean, standard deviation, chi-square test was analyzed using SPSS 22.0 version.

Results

The mean age of respondents was 24.033 (± 2.264). Regarding religion, (75.4%) were Hindu and (4.2%) respondents were Christian. In regards to type of family most of the respondents were from Nuclear family (54.2%) and (14.4%) respondents were Extended. Similarly majority of respondents (61.9%) >30000 per month income and (13.6%) respondents 10000-20000 per month income. sizeable respondents were BSc programme (64.4%). Likewise, in regard to study year (33.1%) were second year (BSc). In regard, (83.1%) respondents were experience with advance age whereas (16.9%) respondents had not Prior experience with advance age .

Table 1: Summary score of personal disposition about the care of the advance age people (n= 118)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Positive perception (36- 75)	57	48.3
Negative perception (15- 35)	61	51.7
Total	118	100.0



Table 1 shows the perception of care of advance age people. Out of 118 undergraduate nursing students, 61 (51.7%) showed the Negative Perception. The Multiple bar charts in figure 1 shows the majority of respondents strongly disagreed that advance age people is principally about fundamental care (59.32%), however, many (34.7% and 34.7% respectively) were strongly disagreed that advance age people stimulating and challenging and nursing advance age people is just a job that is highly skilled. likewise (41.5%) think seniors are really interesting to nurse. Where (36.4%) respondents strongly disagreed that advance age you might be the simpler it really is to truly have a rapport that is good. In addition a majority of respondents (40.7%) were disagreed that nurses work with older individuals as they cannot cope with hi-tech care.

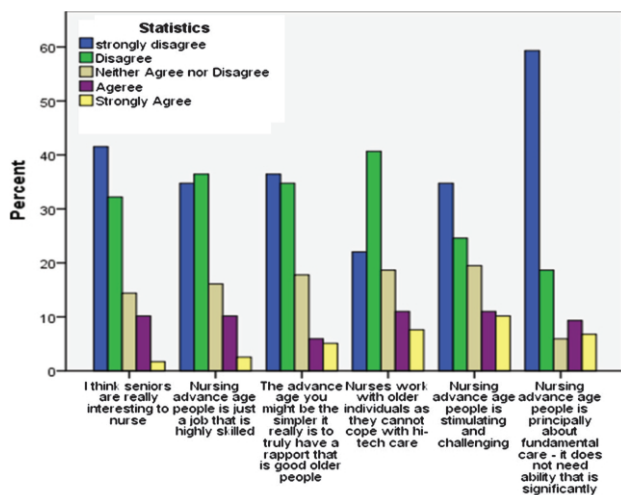


Figure 1: Respondents responses to working with advance age people as a whole

ing with older people once I qualify, while (26.3%) were disagreed that looking forward to my positioning that is first with people and (32.2%) respondents neither agree nor disagreed that anxious about first placement with advance age people whereas (30.5%) respondents strongly disagreed that working with the advance age people not interest me personally at all.

The Multiple bar charts in figure 3 shows the Majority of respondents (51.7%) agreed that utilize advance age people is a task that is dead end and (45.8%) respondents agreed that working with the advance age includes a high status. (30.5%) work with advance age people it is hard to acquire a work elsewhere. A large number respondent disagree (41.5%) that nursing seniors provides satisfaction that is little they rarely get better and (36.4%) disagree that working with advance age is not a profession move that is great.

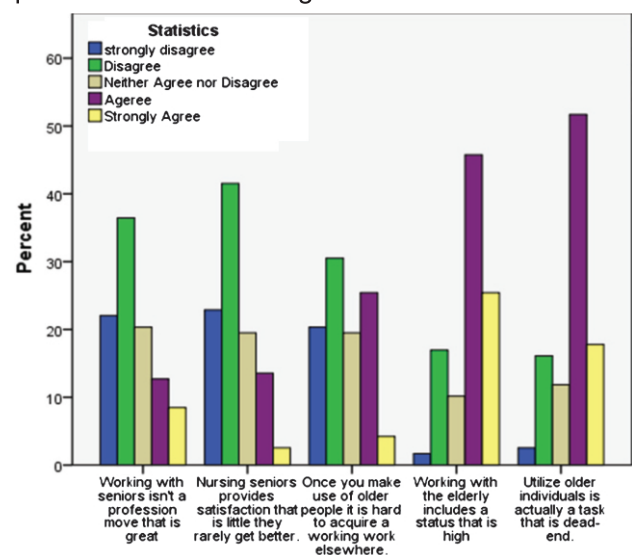


Figure 3: Respondents responses personal disposition associated with the consequences of dealing with advance age people

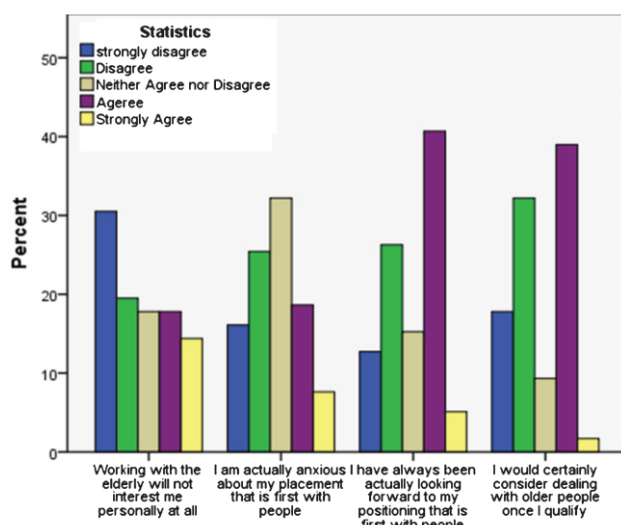


Figure 2: Respondents responses disposition that is individual make use of advance age

The Multiple bar charts in figure 2 shows the Majority of respondents (39.0%) agreed that deal-

Table 2: Association of Socio-demographic variables with personal disposition of respondents n=118

Variables	Positive Perception	Negative Perception	P- value
Age in years			
< 20	5 (83.3%)	1 (16.7%)	< 0 .001*
20-25	19 (30.6%)	43 (69.4%)	
>25	33(66.0%)	17(34.0%)	
Family type			
Nuclear	32 (50.0%)	32 (50.0%)	0 .810
Joint	18 (48.6%)	19 (51.4%)	
Extended	7 (41.2%)	10 (58.8%)	
Programme			
BSc	38 (50.0%)	38 (50.0%)	0.620
BNS	19 (45.2%)	23 (54.8%)	
Study year			
1 st	11 (36.7%)	19 (63.3%)	< 0 .001*
2 nd	22 (56.4%)	17 (43.6%)	
3 rd	6 (20.7%)	23 (79.3%)	
4 th	18 (90.0%)	2 (10.0%)	
Prior experience with advance age			
Yes	44 (44.9%)	54 (55.1%)	0.101
No	13 (65.0%)	7 (35.0%)	

*p-value significant at (p<.05)



Table 4 shows the the association between personal disposition regarding the care of advance age people with socio-demographic variables of the respondents. The respondents age and study year likely negative perception. There is no significant association between family type, programme and prior experience with advance age.

Discussion

Several studies has studied regarding knowledge and attitude of nursing students towards the care of older patients but only few studies has been carried out in personal disposition of Bachelor nursing students regarding the care of advance age people. This objective of the study was assess the personal disposition of Bachelor nursing students regarding the care of advance age people. The findings of the current study revealed that the mean age of respondents was 24.003 (\pm 2.264) which reported similar 22.2 years and 22.98 years as in the study carried out by Ghimire S et al [5] and faronbi Jo et al [6] respectively. The majority of respondent Hindu (75.4%), in contrary 86.1% Christian in the study carried by faronbi Jo et al [6]. The findings of the current study demonstrated family type, income, programme, study year, prior experience with advance age which reported similar with other various studies [5,6,9,10,11].

Finding using this scholarly research showed that participants have Negative perception (51.7%) regarding the care of advance age people. in contrary higher percentage (66.1%) were demonstrated in other studies carried out by faronbi et al [6]. In contrary finding demonstrated positive perception in the other study carried out by Dahlke S et al [7]. It is consistent with that too little experience of the elderly may effect on perceived additionally of using advance age [12]. The research that exists that most associated with respondent highly disagreed that working advance age people is principally about fundamental care (59.3%) in addition to think seniors are really interesting to work with (41.5%). With regards to highly skilled job respondents believes (34.7%). Similarly (40.7%) respondents were disagreed cannot cope with hi-tech care which reported similar with other various studies [5, 9].

The current research revealed that many associated with the respondents (39.0%) agreed that dealing with older people when I qualify. while (26.37%) disagreed that looking forward to my positioning that is first with people and (32.2%) respondents neither agree nor disagreed that anxious about first placement with advance age

people whereas (51.7%) respondents agreed that utilize advance age people is a task that is dead end and (45.8%) respondents agreed that working with advance age people includes high status which reported with other studies carried out in Europe ,which reported (43%) would not know whether or not they looked ahead with their placement that is first with individuals. [13]. In contrary finding demonstrated i.e. (31.2%) neither agree nor disagree with the dealing with older people when I qualify and (43%) disagreed that looking forward to my positioning that is first with people [9]. The respondents age and study year likely negative personal disposition. There is no association that is significant family type, programme and prior experience with advance age. This findings is similar utilizing the study done by Dahlke, S et al [7] reported that significant association in study year. In light of the increasing significance of students in older people care, further work is required to elucidate these findings and also to find out how to cultivate more positive attitudes and perception in means that is better.

Conclusion

The study has shown that most respondents reported personal disposition that is negative regarding care of advance age people. There was a statistically significant association between personal disposition with age and study year Furthermore more research is needed to better pupils that are understand experiences and Perceptions. These must certainly be augmented to strengthen an result that is improved is clinical the look after the older grownups.

Recommendation

We recommend focus on the promotion of gerontology as exciting profession favorable circumstances. We recommend that identifying factors in curriculum that influence student nurses' perceptions of working with older people so that we can work towards developing in nurses positive and sensitive views.

Limitation of the study

Despite the fact our study also has few limitations; there is a lack of control group for comparison. The findings of this study may not be generalized among the bachelor student of Nepal. So, further researches in large scale need to be conducted before generalizing the results among the Nepalese bachelor students. We adopted a descriptive cross-sectional design. So, the results might not be sufficient to establish casual inferences between the Nursing education and



careers are exclusively limited to nursing students in Nepal. Further analytical studies need to be conducted.

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Conflict of interest

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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