“Assessment of facilitating and impeding factors affecting clinical application of continuing nursing education programmers in Tehran University of medical of sciences’ hospitals”

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Abstract

Introduction:

In today's society, update knowledge and skills of nurses and using them in the nursing care has become a necessity because of rapid advances in technology and increasing medical knowledge. Therefore, continuing education is needed for each nurse to professional knowledge and growth.

Although many of continuing education planners believe that education has a positive effect on nursing performance, but the results of the researches on behavior change in nursing practice don’t show this. One of the challenges is that this education used less in the practice. Therefore this study was done to determine facilitating and inhibiting factors in clinical application of continuing nursing education in hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

Methods: this research is a cross section, descriptive- analytical study. Subjects in this study were nurses in medical and surgical units of Tehran University Medical Sciences hospitals. The instrument was a questionnaire with 43 items that made after a qualitative study and psychometric of instrumentation has been completed. Data analysis was done using spss version 16.

Results

Less than 20 percent nurses had experienced all factors- individual, organizational, professional and continuing education programs- as facilitator. The nurse experiences showed that the most facilitator (16.25 percent) was individual factors. Few number of nurses (2.25 percent) experienced organizational factor as facilitator in the implication of continuing education programs. While nearly of half (48.5%) understood organizational factors as inhibiting. Few of nurses (7.25 percent) in their experiences of implementing the education found factors related to continuing education program as facilitator. But most of them (41.5) found these factors as inhibitor. Results also showed that only 10 percent of nurses experienced professional factors as facilitator, while most of them (53.8 percent) experienced these factors as inhibitor. Conclusion: The main result of this study is that organizational factors play an important role in applying of continuing education. Therefore, hospital administrators and nurse managers can prepare context for the strengthening of facilitating factors and reducing barriers so continuing education can be used in clinical context.

Key words: continuing education applying, facilitating factor, inhibiting factor, nurse