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HOSPITAL ETHICAL CLIMATE PERCEPTION AND MALPRACTICE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF NURSE MANAGERS

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This study was conducted in case-control with the aim of determining the relevance between hospital ethical climate perception and malpractice susceptibility in manager nurses. The population of the study includes all the nurses in a university hospital; but, its sample includes the nurses who work at units which have beds in that hospital. The number of the nurse managers is 95; the number of the bedside staff nurses is 550 per bed in mentioned units. Nurse managers were not sampled and all nurse managers are included to scope of the study (N=88, 7 nurses were excluded from the study due to maternity leave and sickness report). Bedside nurses were selected by stratified random sampling (sampling criterion is units) method and 223 nurses were included in the study. The data was collected by using the nurse information form, the hospital ethical climate survey (HECS) and malpractice susceptibility scale (MSS). All of the nurse managers are female (n=88, 100%), the average age is 42.76 years (SD=6.72; minimum=25; maximum=63), 78.4% (n=69) married, 81.6% (n=72) have children, 46.6% Bachelor's degree, the average duration of professional experience is 21.50 years (SD=6,74; minimum=2; maximum=38), the average duration of experience at unit where they work now is 17.85 years (SD=8.36; minimum=2; maximum=38); 92.4% of the bedside nurses are female (n=206), average age is 34.20 years (SD=7.61; minimum=23; maximum=59), 60.5% (n=135) married, 47.1% (n=105) have children, 71.3% Bachelor's degree, the average duration of professional experience is 11.95 years (SD=8,32; minimum=1; maximum=39), the average duration of experience at unit where they work now is 7,43 years SD=6.70; minimum=1; maximum=34). This data is obtained and there were differences in statistical significance between the case and control group. On the other hand, the HECS and MSS total scores of the manager nurses were statistically higher than the bedside staff nurse (respectively $t=-2.047$, $p=0.042$; $t=-1.979$, $p=0.049$). In addition, there was no relevance between bedside staff nurses' HECS and MSS scores ($r=0.064$, $p=0.339$); a statistically significant positive correlation was found between HECS and MSS scores of executive nurses ($r=0.250$, $p=0.019$). Considering the fact that the increase in the total score from the HECS increases in the hospital ethical climate perceptions in positive direction and the increase in the total score from the MSS shows that the nurse's tendency to make a medical mistake is low, it can be said that the nurse managers have more positive hospital ethical climate perceptions, but lower malpractice tendencies than bedside staff nurses. In addition, bedside staff nurses' hospital ethical climate perception has not affected malpractice tendency, whereas nurse managers' malpractice tendency has decreased when hospital ethical climate perception became positive.

Biography

Nurten Kaya has completed her PhD from Istanbul University. She worked at Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing, Department of Fundamentals of Nursing from 1993 to 2013 and she has worked at the Health Sciences Faculty since 2013. She has published more than 75 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of reputed. Her areas of interest are intramuscular injection, complementary therapy, nursing informatics, nursing theories and models, nursing process and nursing care. She has book chapters and other publications on Fundamentals of Nursing and she is Leader of statutory research projects. She is Member of Turkish Nurses Society, Nursing Education Society, and Graduates Florence Nightingale School of Nursing Society.

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