Sigma's 30th International Nursing Research Congress
Relationships of Working Efficiency With Interpersonal Relationship and Happiness in Operating Room Nurses
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Purpose:
In order to ensure the people's rights to seek medical care, government regulations for medical quality and patient safety are becoming more and more rigorous. Besides, the public's requirements for care are also increasing. Therefore, the workload of clinical practitioners, especially in special units, is relatively affected. The aims of this study included: First, to understand the impact of personal factors on interpersonal relationship, happiness, and work efficiency; Second, to analyze the correlation among interpersonal relationship, happiness and work efficiency; Third, to explore the factors and predictors of interpersonal relationship, happiness, and work efficiency.

Methods:
This study was a cross-sectional study design. We conducted a structured questionnaires survey. Subjects were nursing staffs in operating room from a medical center in northern Taiwan. The exclusion criterion was nursing staffs with the seniority less than half a year. One hundred subjects were recruited in this study. Self-administered questionnaires were used as the instruments, including:

1. Interpersonal Relationship Scale: Including comprehensive, active listening, effective communication, enthusiasm, and active care. The scale contained 30 questions, which was scored by the Likers-type and the Cronbach's α was .86.
2. Happiness Scale: We adopted the short version of Chinese Happiness Inventory (CHI), which was according to the Oxford Happiness Inventory (OHI). The scale contained 20 questions, which was scored by the Likers-type and the Cronbach's α was .90.
3. Work efficiency scale: The scale contained 75 questions, which was scored by the Likers-type. The CVI was .93 and the Cronbach's α was .94.

Pearson correlation and regression model were used to evaluate the relationships of working efficiency with interpersonal relationship and happiness in operating room nurses.

Results:
Age and seniority were positively correlated with interpersonal relationships. Education, marital status, children, seniority, family support and happiness were significantly related. Age, marital status, children, seniority, position, rank on job training, family support and working efficiency significantly related. There was a moderate and positive relationship between happiness and working efficiency (r = .55, p < .01). Age, education, on job training, and happiness are predictors of work efficiency, R² = .51.

Conclusion:
The study provided important information to experts, scholars in industry and government academicians for nursing strategy who make an effort to improve working efficiency of operating room nurses to achieve higher quality of care.
Title:
Relationships of Working Efficiency With Interpersonal Relationship and Happiness in Operating Room Nurses

Keywords:
Happiness, Interpersonal Relationship and Working Efficiency

References:


Abstract Summary:
The aim of this study was to investigate the relationships of working efficiency with interpersonal relationship and happiness in operating room nurses. The study provided an important reference for improving working efficiency of operating room nurses to achieve higher quality of care.

Content Outline:
The aim of this study was to investigate the relationships of working efficiency with interpersonal relationship and happiness in operating room nurses. A survey research design was utilized. Subjects were operating room nursing staffs from a medical center in northern Taiwan. One hundred subjects were recruited in this study. Self-administered questionnaires were used as the instruments, including "Interpersonal Relationship Scale", "Happiness Scale", and "Work Efficiency Scale". Pearson correlation and regression model were used to evaluate the relationships of working efficiency with interpersonal relationship and happiness in operating room nurses. As the results, age and seniority were positively correlated with interpersonal relationships. Education, marital status, children, seniority, family support and happiness were significantly related. Age, marital status, children, seniority, position, rank, on job training, family
support and working efficiency significantly related. There was a moderate and positive relationship between happiness and working efficiency ($r = .55, p < .01$). Age, education, on job training, and happiness are predictors of work efficiency, $R^2 = .51$. The study provided an important reference to experts and scholars in industry, government and academia for nursing strategy planning in improving working efficiency of operating room nurses to achieve higher quality of care.

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