

Assessing Professional Self-Perception of Mongolian Nurses



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Abstract

There is concern regarding the public perception and the professional self-perception of Mongolian nurses. Education and professional development empower nurses by increasing their competencies and self-perception. Research on nursing in Mongolia is lacking. Would education on the use of a clinical pathway in the care of a patient undergoing procedures in the cardiac catheterization lab improve the professional self-perception of a convenience sample of nurses? The method is a quasi-experimental designed study conducted at Intermed Hospital in Mongolia with time-series pre- and immediate post-surveys followed by three- and six-month post-surveys.

Introduction

Nursing in Mongolia

- Mongolia is a lower middle-income country with a per capita income of the equivalent to \$995 or less per year.
- Mongolian nurses have limited education, including no textbooks in their own language and limited equipment.
- Limitations in education negatively influence clinical performance, job satisfaction, and quality of patient care.
- A nurse's professional attitude frames the skills that impact patient care.

Nursing Professional Self-Perception

- Nursing Professional Self-Perception reflects how nurses regard themselves as professionals.
- Ranges from "a laborer" to "a lifesaver".
- In the United States nurses' self-perception and self-confidence are related to the level of nursing knowledge¹. Studies conducted in other countries of the same income level (e.g. Vietnam, Turkey, and Iran) found patient safety was directly affected by a nurse's self perception, while education and professional experience influenced nurses' professional self-worth².
- Nurses world-wide have struggled with the concept of being marginalized and considered an oppressed group that leads to the development of low self-concept which can progress to negative self-presentation³.

Purpose/Objective

- The purpose of this DNP project was to assess the professional self-perception of Mongolian nurses and determine if education could improve their professional self-perception.
- The overall goal the researcher was charged with was to improve the way Mongolian nurses perceive themselves and the way the public perceives them.
- Based on this research, plans will be made for further collaborations with the Mongolian Ministry of Health to improve education opportunities in the hospitals as well as the nursing school.

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Clinical Question

Would an intervention of education, including the use of a clinical pathway translated into the Mongolian language for the care of a patient undergoing procedures in the cardiac catheterization lab, improve the professional self-perception of hospital-based Mongolian nurses in Ulaan Bataar, Mongolia?

Theoretical Framework

Community Based Participatory Research

- Built on mutual respect, collaborating to determine mutual goals and building relationships prior, during, and after in-country visits to promote sustainable interventions, but more importantly to nurture and sustain a relationship for future collaboration⁴.
- Integrates the knowledge gained with action for improvements, including procedures and policy changes⁵.
- Selected to develop a model of international nursing partnerships based on equity, enabling, enhancing, and cultural humility⁶.

Methodology

Partnership

- Partnership for research was developed with the Chief Nursing Officer of Intermed Hospital, Ulaan Bataar, Mongolia
- A needs assessment was conducted with the CNO who requested that an educational intervention be developed to prepare nurses to care for patients undergoing procedures in the anticipated catheterization lab.

Sample and Data Collection

- Convenience sample of nurses invited by the CNO to attend the educational class
- Demographic characteristics of the sample were collected and the NPVS-3 was administered prior to and immediately after the educational intervention and three months and six months later

Survey Tool

Nursing Professional Value Scale –Three (NPVS-3)⁷

- 28 Likert-type items rated with a score of 1 – 5
- Possible scores range from 28 – 140 with higher score indicating stronger professional value orientation
- Cronbach's alpha = 0.92

Sample Characteristics (n=67)



Why Nursing as a Career Choice?

Motivation to Select Nursing

Positive Motivations Overall 61%:

"I wanted to be a nurse because nurses take care of the patients from their heart."

Negative Motivations Overall 18%:

"I didn't pass test for medical school, so I will be a nurse and then try again."

Negative Motivation becomes Positive Outcome:

"My primary choice was to become a doctor. I didn't have a high enough score to enter, but I fell in love with this profession."

How Do Mongolian Nurses Perceive Themselves as Professional Nurses?

- Mongolian nurses mean professional self-perception score was 113 (SD=16.7) indicating a high level of professional self-perception.
- There was a statistically significant increase in total NPVS-3 scores from pre-test to post-test; $t(33) = -4.02, p < .000$, but the difference was not sustained at 3 or 6 months.
- There were no statistically significant relationships between demographic characteristics of the sample and nursing professional self-perception.

Results

Time	n	Total Mean	Total SD	Caring Mean	Caring SD	Activism Mean	Activism SD	Professionalism Mean	Professionalism SD
Pre (quest)	67	113.31	16.730	46.73	6.935	38.96	7.063	32.21	5.655
Post (quest)	67	115.98	18.832	41.79	7.144	40.65	6.983	33.17	5.113
3 Months (survey)	61	115.32	13.974	41.30	5.955	39.31	6.720	34.07	5.150
6 Months (survey)	61	106.96	32.526	38.06	6.844	37.10	7.805	30.95	6.844

Implications For Further Study

- Nurses in Mongolia have a high professional nursing self-perception, and the vast majority in this study were under the age of 40 and had been practicing nursing for less than ten years. This reflects positively on the nurses of Mongolia and their future.
- Unsolicited, in the six months follow the educational intervention, 71% of nurses attending the training stated they shared the educational presentation with a total of 497 other nurses. A "train-the-trainer" model of continuing education would be sustainable.
- Nursing education, whether in the academic or continuing education setting is important to the professional self-perception of nurses in Mongolia and to improved patient safety and outcomes.
- International nursing organizations can continue to work to improve nursing professional self-perception globally, particularly in low- to middle-income countries.