Title:
Comparison of Negative Stereotypes Toward Aging in Students of Nursing in Mexico and Peru

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Session Title:
Research Poster Session 3
Slot (superslotted):
RSC PST 3: Sunday, 30 July 2017: 9:45 AM-10:15 AM
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RSC PST 3: Sunday, 30 July 2017: 2:00 PM-2:30 PM

Keywords:
Aging, Negative Stereotypes and Nursing student

References:


Abstract Summary:
Target audience: The target audiences of this presentation are nursing researchers and students, clinical nurses and nurses interested in enhancing the perception of aging. Target Groups: Researchers, students and clinical staff.

Learning Activity:
The student will be capable of identifying the presence of negative stereotypes towards aging in College Level students in nursing in the cities of Saltillo, Mexico and Lima, Peru.

Main results: Nature and intensity of negative stereotypes towards aging.

The student will be capable of comparing intensity and nature of negative stereotypes towards aging in College Level students in nursing in the cities of Saltillo, Mexico and Lima, Peru.

The Relationship: socio-demographic and coexistence with the elderly characteristics.

## Abstract Text:

### Purpose:

To compare the presence of negative stereotypes towards aging and its relationship with socio-demographic and coexistence variables with the elderly in college level students of nursing in the cities of Saltillo, Mexico and Lima, Peru

### Methods:

Correlational-Descriptive design. A stratified random simple with proportional allocation by gender will be taken from a public university in Saltillo, Mexico and Lima, Peru. According to Sarabia and Pfeifer (2015) the expected percentage of people with negative stereotypes towards aging is of 60%; the size of this sample will have an associated statistical confidence of 95% and an error of 5%, based on the finite population calculation.

The instruments that will be applied are the following: template of coexistence with the Elderly and a questionnaire about Negative stereotypes towards aging, which shows an acceptable confidence (Cronbach’s alpha=0.845). Descriptive statistics will be used to characterize the sample. A Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, with Lilliefors’ correction, will be carried out to contrast the normality hypothesis in the allocation of continuous variables, considering them significant on a value p< 0.05; this will allow the selection of parametrical tests in the case of normality, or non-parametrical for results with random distribution.

In case of normality, to measure the relationship of negative stereotypes towards aging, with socio-demographic and coexistence with the elderly variables, the Pearson coefficient will be processed. If no normality exists, non-parametrical tests will be done, such as Spearman’s correlation.

### Results:

As a first analysis we will obtain reliability through the Cronbach Alpha test of the CENVE instrument, describe the sociodemographic characteristics of the subjects to be studied, after which we proceed to describe negative stereotypes towards aging and compare the Results of Mexican and Peruvian students.

### Conclusions:

This study will discuss the importance of the identification of negative stereotypes and their relationship with sociodemographic variables in students from Saltillo Mexico and Lima Peru, which will allow in the near future the implementation of nursing interventions to modify stereotypes And to be able to improve the integral formation of the future nurses.