

**DEVELOPING A CONTINUING NURSING EDUCATION PROGRAM
FOR CRITICAL CARE NURSES BASED
ON PRACTITIONERS' NEEDS**

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ABSTRACT

Developing A Continuing Nursing Education For Critical Care Nurses Based On Practitioners' Needs

Rapid scientific and technological advances have greatly altered the practice of nursing. Care of an acutely ill patient (or called Critical Care Nursing) has become one of the fastest growing nursing specialties, is changing rapidly and continuously, and demands competent and knowledgeable practitioners. Continuing education for nurses in this specialty is essential if they are to maintain and develop their professional competence.

A study was carried out to identify the educational needs of nurses in the Critical Care Unit of a teaching hospital. The significance of identifying such needs would help in the design of relevant continuing nursing education programs. The research questions posed to identify nurses' perception and attitudes of their learning needs relevant to their current and future development, competencies to be improved, content areas to be emphasized, learning methods preferred and factors that would foster motivation in learning. Data was collected by means of a questionnaire survey.

An 89.5% response rate was obtained. In this survey, 92.8%, were interested in continuing nursing education and wanted a program that would provide them new knowledge or advances in critical care nursing. Domains they have least confidence in managing come mainly from new practical skills such as resuscitation techniques, and skills in teaching others. The findings indicated that, 84.4 %, needed help in areas such as medico-legal aspects, management and research appreciation and application.

Majority of the respondents, 87.5%, preferred group participation such as clinical rounds, case presentations and informal small-group discussions. Based on these needs, it was recommended that a program of continuing education be developed with orientation towards a practice-based setting, group participation activities, and focussing on the major content areas identified. In addition, self-learning methods should be encouraged to foster self-directed learning and to improve reading habits of the nurses.

ABSTRAK

Merancang Satu Program Pendidikan Berterusan

Bagi Para Jururawat Perawatan Kritikal

Berdasarkan Keperluan

Perkembangan sains dan teknologi telah membawa kemajuan pesat dalam amalan kejururawatan yang juga memerlukan peningkatan akibat dari persaingan ini. Penjagaan pesakit tenat (atau dikenali sebagai Perawatan Kritikal) telah menjadi satu bidang pengkhususan yang akan terus berkembang dengan cepatnya. Bidang ini memerlukan jururawat yang berpengetahuan serta berkemahiran untuk memberikan perawatan yang bermutu kepada klien. Dengan ini, adalah amat penting mereka diberi pendidikan berterusan dalam bidang perawatan pengkhususan ini bagi memastikan mereka dapat memelihara kecekapan amali mereka secara profesional.

Untuk mengenalpasti keperluan pendidikan berterusan para jururawat, satu kajian telah dijalankan di Unit Perawatan Kritikal di sebuah hospital pendidikan. Menjalankan kajian ini adalah penting untuk membantu dalam pembentukan program-program yang relevan dalam pendidikan berterusan para jururawat. Soalan-soalan kajian yang dikemukakan bertujuan untuk mengenalpasti persepsi serta sikap jururawat terhadap keperluan pembelajaran, perkembangan semasa dan masa depan, kemahiran yang perlu dipertingkatkan, pengetahuan yang perlu ditekankan, kaedah pengajaran yang diminati, dan faktor-faktor motivasi yang boleh menggalakkan pembelajaran. Data kajian telah diperolehi melalui survey berbentuk soalselidik.

Kadar respons adalah sebanyak 89.5%. Seramai 92.8% dari survey ini menunjukkan minat dalam pendidikan berterusan dan mereka mahukan satu program

yang boleh memberikan pengetahuan serta kemajuan terkini dalam perawatan kritikal. Bidang-bidang yang menunjukkan kelemahan terdiri dari pengetahuan praktik baru seperti teknik resusitasi, dan kemahiran dalam pengajaran kesihatan. Selain daripada itu, 84.4% memerlukan bantuan dalam tajuk-tajuk seperti aspek mediko-legal, pengurusan dan kegunaan penyelidikan. Kebanyakan responden, 87.5%, gemarkan kaedah pembelajaran secara kumpulan, seperti rondaan klinikal, presentasi kes pesakit, dan perbincangan berkumpulan kecil. Berdasarkan data mengenai keperluan pendidikan berterusan ini adalah dicadangkan satu program pendidikan berterusan yang berorientasikan kepada “practice-based setting”, aktiviti pembelajaran berkumpulan, dan berfokus pada tajuk-tajuk yang telah dikenalpastikan oleh para jururawat dalam sampel ini. Selain daripada itu, kaedah pembelajaran sendiri mesti digalakkan; dan tabiat membaca mesti dipertingkatkan lagi dikalangan jururawat.

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