

A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Regulatory Bodies Among Staff Nurse at Selected Hospital of Vijayapur

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Abstract

Background:

During the past decades, in many countries Scope of Practice of Registered Nurses has evolved and expanded. According to the Indian Nursing Council a Scope of Practice outlines the parameters or boundaries within which Registered Nurses practice and needs to reflect what is distinctly nursing. The term is frequently used by licensing bodies, such as national nursing councils, to describe what Registered Nurses are legally recognized, educated and competent to implement. Boundaries of nursing practice are considered important to protect the nurse and the public, while providing identity to the nursing workforce. This study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding regulatory bodies among staff nurses at selected hospitals of Vijayapur .

Objective of the Study:

- To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding regulatory bodies among staff nurses.
- To find out association between knowledge and attitude score regarding regulatory bodies among staff nurses with their selected demographic variable.

Methodology:

Non experimental descriptive research design were used, quantitative research approach was used for the study 100 staff nurses of Vijayapur district are taken as samples by using non-probability purposive sampling, knowledge questionnaires and five rating attitude scale was used to assess the knowledge and attitude of staff nurses on regulatory bodies data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results:

From the collected data it has been analyzed that from the 100 samples majority of samples that is 40% of them are having moderate knowledge, 36% of them are having adequate knowledge and 24% of them are having inadequate knowledge Total score of knowledge tool is 20 points The mean value is 13.83 and SD value is 2.66. from the 100 samples majority of samples that is 79% of them are having favourable attitude, 21% of them are having neutral attitude and 0% no one of them are having

unfavourable attitude. Total score of attitude scale is 75 points. The mean value is 61.22 and SD value is 29.10. χ^2 was used to determine the association between knowledge and attitude score with demographic variables. There is 1 significant demographic variables which is having and positive relation with knowledge. That is Monthly Income ($\chi^2=4.018$). There were 3 significant demographic variables which is having and positive relation with attitude. That are Area of working ($\chi^2=20.17$), Gender ($\chi^2=11.8$) and Monthly Income ($\chi^2=8.134$).

Conclusion:

This study gives information about knowledge and attitude of nursing regulatory bodies among staff nurses and its association with demographic variable which shows that majority of staff nurses are having adequate to moderate knowledge and majority of staff nurses are having favorable attitude towards regulatory bodies. More focused research in the future.

Keywords:

Staff nurses, Knowledge and Attitude, Regulatory bodies, Hospitals of Vijayapur.

1. Introduction:

“The longer I am in profession, the more experience shape my life, the more amazing colleagues influence me, and I see the micro and macro power of nursing.” -Joni Watson

Profession is that which serves some important aspect of public interest and work for the general good of society. Profession require training maintain their skills through continuing professional development and behaving ethically, to protect the interest of public, profession produce skilled expertise personals. It requires professional training and qualification. Professional training and professional qualification require some control over training parameters. Every profession has some board or stander organizations which regulate the profession activity and organize some basic platform, where the professional persons manage their professional issues in the field of any profession. ^[1]

Not all professions are regulated, some professions are self-regulating in that the same body both represents and regulates the profession, for example Indian nursing council. However, within these professional bodies there is a clear separation between the two functions. Health Professionals such as Doctor, Nurses, Pharmacist and many others are regulated and licensed by regulatory bodies, as required by provincial legislation. ^[2]

Regulatory bodies are the formal organization designated by a statute or an authorized government agency to implement the regulatory forms and process whereby order, consistency and control are brought to the profession and its practice. Continuing education, post-registration education and practice. To the extent that these bodies mandate that nurses must engage in various activities which are allegedly designed to help them maintain their current registration. Interestingly, nurses are seldom ‘taken to task’ using the formal regulations. Regulatory body is a public authority or government agency responsible for exercising autonomous authority over some areas of human activity in a regulatory or supervising capacity. ^[3]

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- Assess the knowledge and attitude regarding regulatory bodies among staff nurse.
- Find out association between knowledge and attitude score regarding regulatory bodies among staff nurses with their selected demographic variables.

Materials and methods**Research Approach:** Quantitative approach**Research Design:** Descriptive research design**Assumptions**

- Staff nurses are having some knowledge regarding regulatory bodies.
- Staff nurses are having positive attitude regarding regulatory bodies.
- There is a positive relationship with demographic variable and knowledge and attitude.

Variable:

1. Research variables: Knowledge and attitude regarding regulatory bodies among staff nurses.

2. Demographic variables: Age, gender, monthly income, professional qualification, years of clinical experience, area of working, have you visited state nursing council.

Setting of the study: Selected Hospitals of Vijayapur.**Study Population:** Staff Nurses**Sampling Technique:** Purposive Sampling Technique.**Sample size:** 100**Inclusion criteria:**

- The staff nurses who have atleast GNM nursing as their basic education.
- The students who are willing to participate in research study.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Staff nurses who doesn't have GNM nursing as their basic education.
- Staff nurses not willingly participating.
- Staff nurses who are on day off, and absence during data collection.

Description of tools

Data collection tools are the procedures or instruments used by the researcher to observe or measure the key variables in the research problem

The following steps were adopted in the development of tool

- Review of literature provided adequate content area for the tool preparation.
- Consultation and discussion with the nursing experts.
- Personal experience and discussion with experts.

The data for the present study were collected by constructing the following tool:

Section A: Demographic data.**Section B:** Knowledge questionnaires on regulatory bodies.**Section C:** 5 Point attitude scale on regulatory bodies.

Tools were developed in consultation with experts from nursing profession

SECTION A

Table 5.1: Description of respondents according to social-demographic variable.

n=100

Sr. no	Demographic Variable	Frequency	percentage
1	Age (in Years)		
	a) 21-35	77	77%
	b) 36-50	19	19%
	c) 51 and above	4	4%
2	Gender		
	a) Male	15	15%
	b) Female	85	85%
3	Monthly Income		
	a) < 10000	7	7%
	b) 10001-15000	22	22%
	c) 15001-20000	16	16%
	d) >20001	55	55%
4	Professional qualification		
	a) GNM	83	83%
	b) B.Sc. Nursing	15	15%
	c) Post certified B Sc Nursing	1	1%
	d) M.Sc. Nursing	1	1%
5	Years of clinical experience		
	a) <1 year	5	5%
	b) 1-2 years	24	24%
	c) 3-4 years	28	28%
	d) > 5 years	43	43%
6	Area of working		
	a) General ward	69	69%
	b) Operation theater	12	12%
	c) Outpatient department	7	7%
	d) Intensive care unit	12	12%
7	visited state nursing council		
	a) Yes	88	88%
	b) No	12	12%

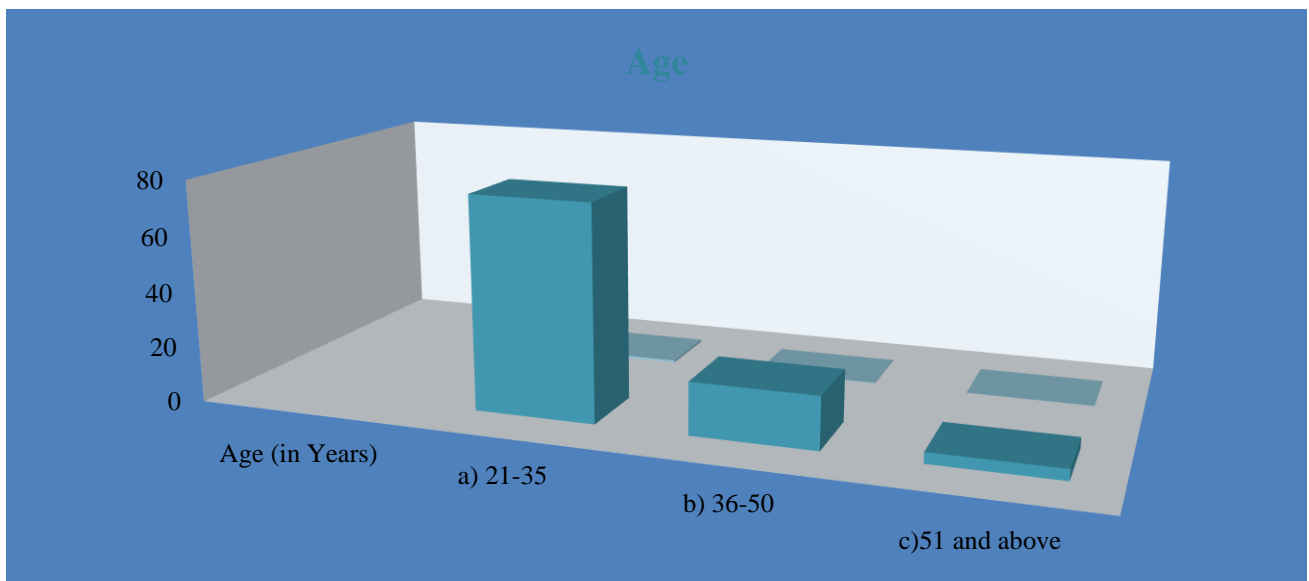


Figure 5.3: Column diagram represents the distribution of age.

Inference: The data presented in above shows that 77(77%) of nurses belongs to 21-35 years,19(19%)of nurses belongs to 36-50 years, 4(4%)belongs to 51 and above.

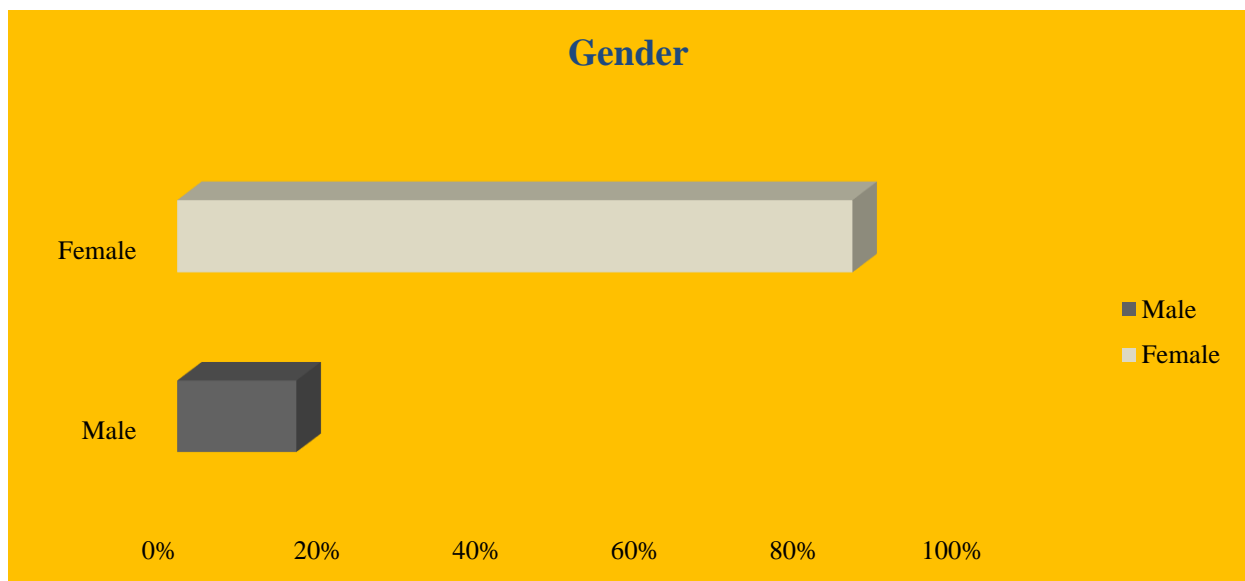


Figure 5.4: Column diagram of percentage distribution of gender.

Interference: The data presented in above shows that majority are female staff nurses 85 (85%) male staff nurses are 15(15%).

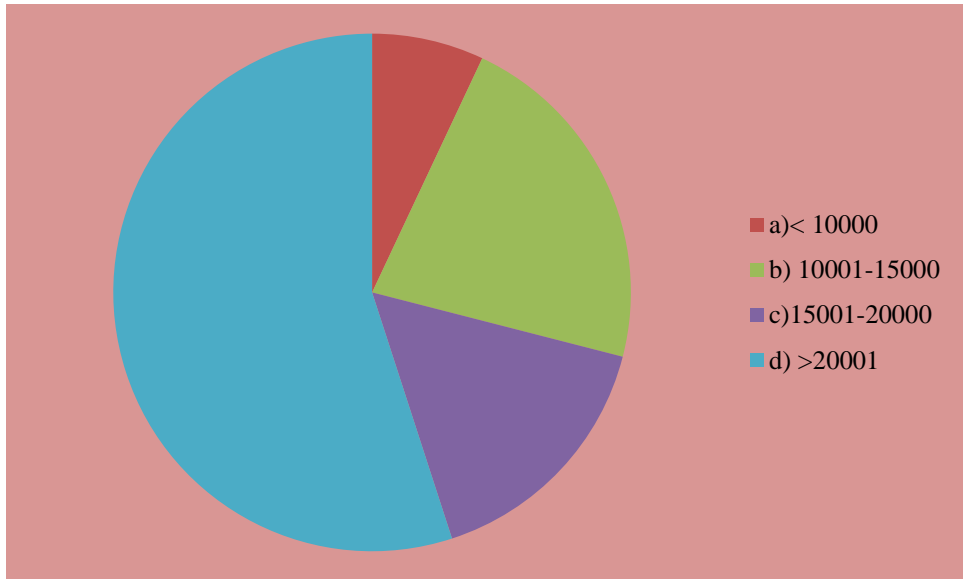


Figure 5.5: Column diagram of percentage distribution of monthly income

Inference: The data presented in above shows that majority 55(55%) are having salary more than 20001, 22(22%) of nurses are having salary 16(16%) of nurses are having 10001-15001 salary and only 7(7%) of nurses are having salary less than 10001.

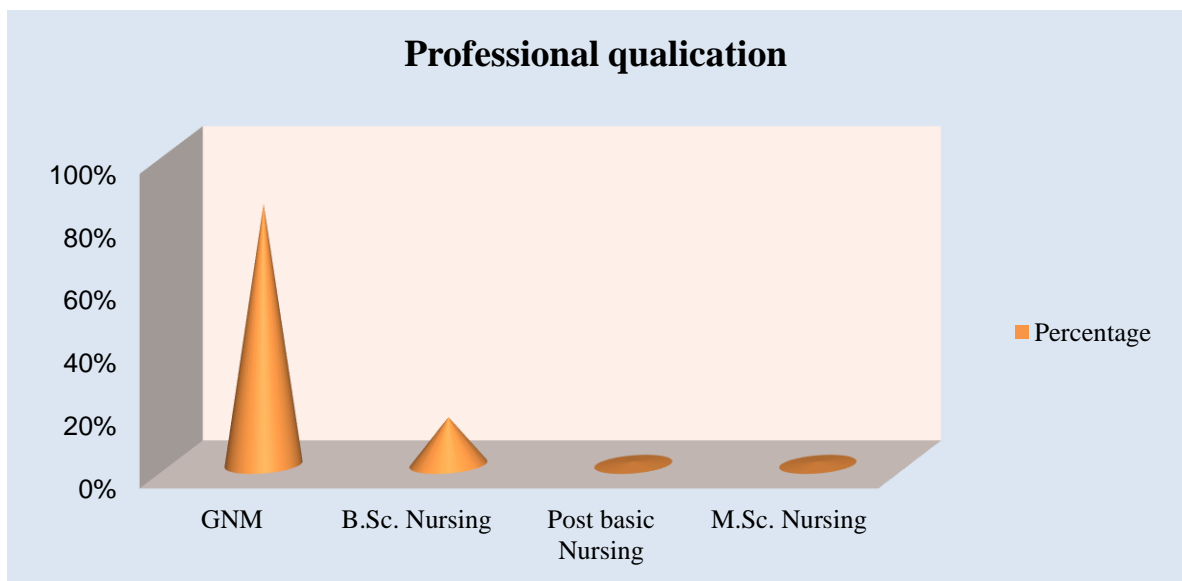


Figure 5.6: Column diagram of percentage distribution of professional qualification

Inference: The data presented shows that,83(83%) of staff nurses have a qualification of GNM, 15(15%) of staff nurses have a professional qualification B.Sc Nursing, 1(1%) is post basic nursing and 1(1%) is nursing.



Figure 5.7: Column diagram of percentage distribution of years of clinical experience

Inferences: The data presented in table shows that, majority 43(43%) of staff nurses have experience of more than 5 years,28(28%) of staff nurses have experience of 3-4 years,24(24%) of staff nurses have experience of 1-2 years,5(5%) of staff nurses have experience of less than 1 year.

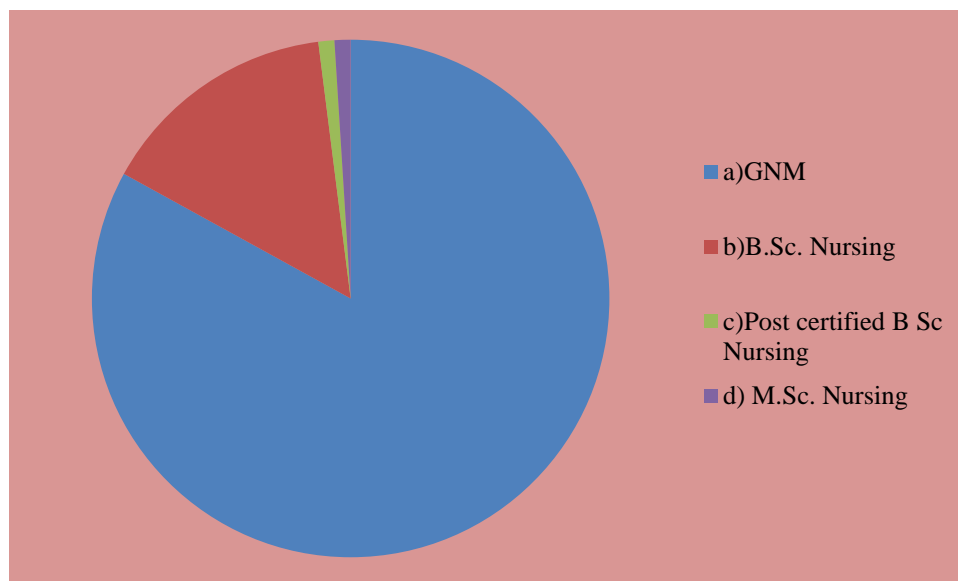


Figure 5.8: column diagram percentage distribution of area of working

Inference: The data presented shows that, majority 69(69%) of staff nurses were working in general ward, 12(12%) of staff nurses were working in intensive care unit and operation theater and 7(7%) were in outpatient department.

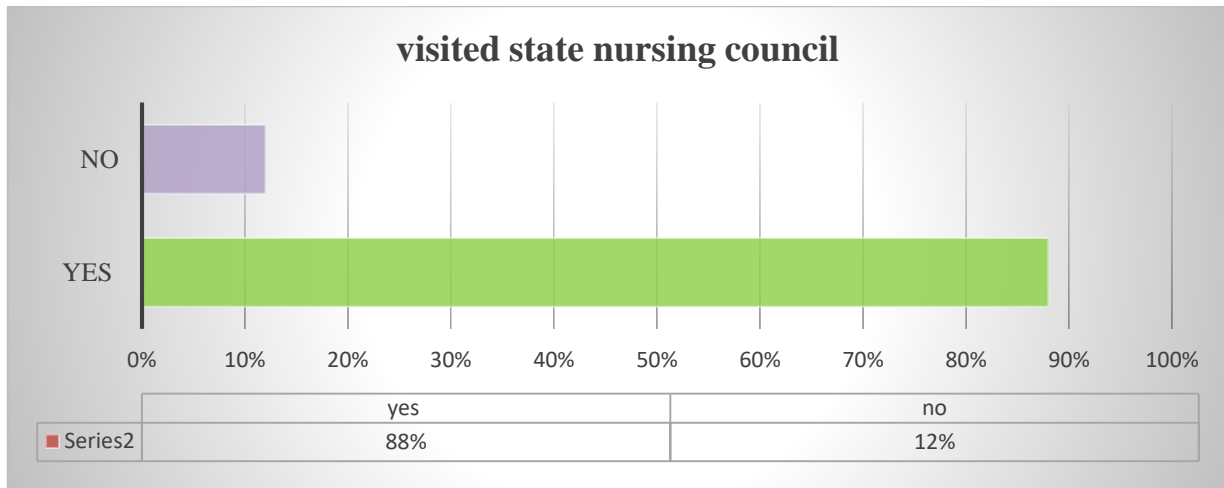


Figure 5.9: Column diagram of percentage distribution of have you visited KNC

Interference: The data presented shows that, 88(88%) of staff nurses have visited KNC and 12(12%) of staff nurses have not visited KNC.

Section–B

Knowledge and Attitude of Staff Nurses Regarding Regulatory Bodies.

This section pertaining to following objectives:

OBJECTIVES:

- Assess the knowledge and attitude regarding regulatory bodies among staff nurses.
- Find out association between knowledge and attitude score regarding regulatory bodies among staff nurses with their selected demographic variables

TABEL 5.2 knowledge score of staff nurses regarding regulatory bodies

n = 100

Knowledge score	Frequency	Percentage
Adequate	36	36%
Moderate	40	40%
Inadequate	24	24%

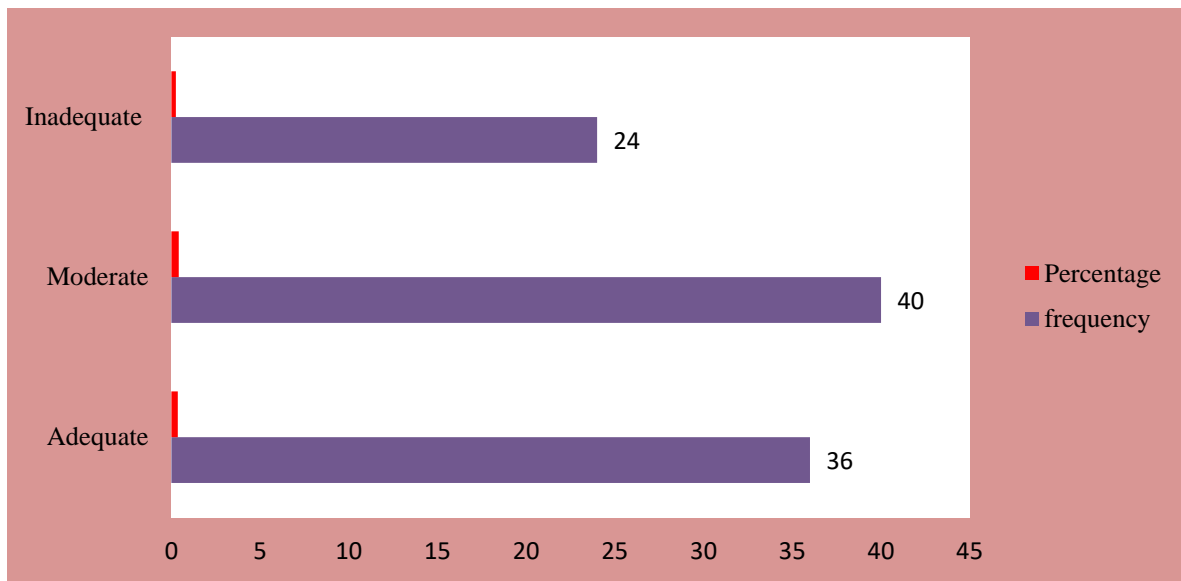


Figure 5.10: Column diagram of frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge of staff nurses of selected hospitals of Vijayapur.

Inference: The data present above is shown that majority staff nurses have moderate knowledge regarding regulatory bodies out of 100 staff nurses 40 (40%), 36(36%) were having adequate knowledge and 24 (24%) were having inadequate knowledge regarding regulatory bodies.

Table 5.3 Description central tendency of knowledge score of staff nurses regarding regulatory bodies. n=100

Knowledge	Mean	SD
	13.83	2.66

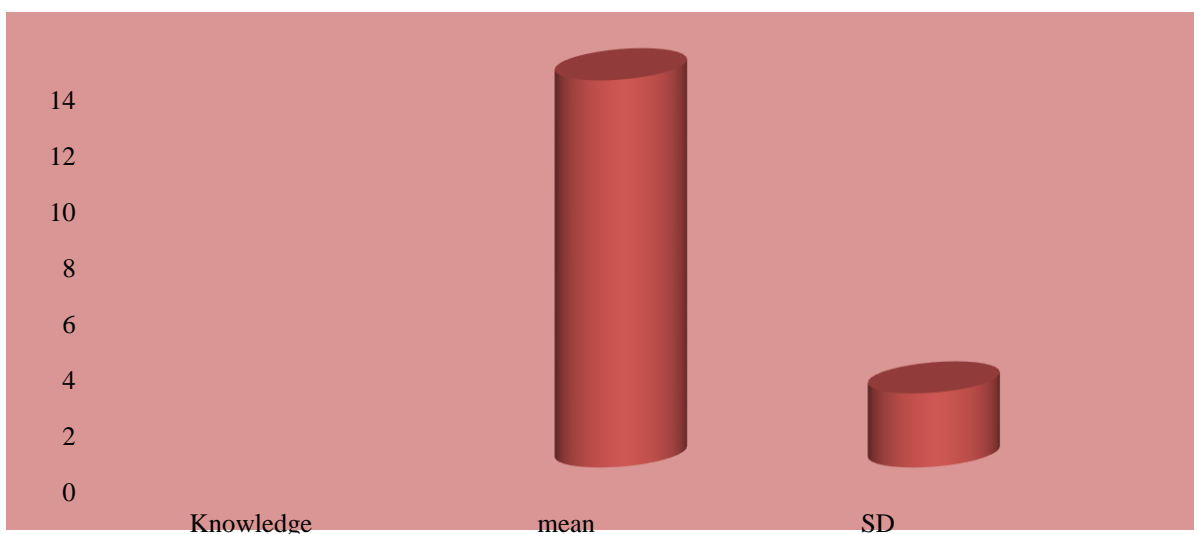


Figure 5.11: Column diagram of central tendency of knowledge score of staff nurses of selected hospitals of Vijayapur.

Inference: The data presented above in table shows that mean of knowledge score of staff nurses of selected hospitals of Vijayapur state is 13.83 and SD is 2.66.

Table 5.4 Description Attitude score of staff nurses regarding regulatory bodies.

n=100

Level of attitude	Frequency	Percentage
Favorable	79	79%
Neutral	21	21%
unfavorable	0	0%

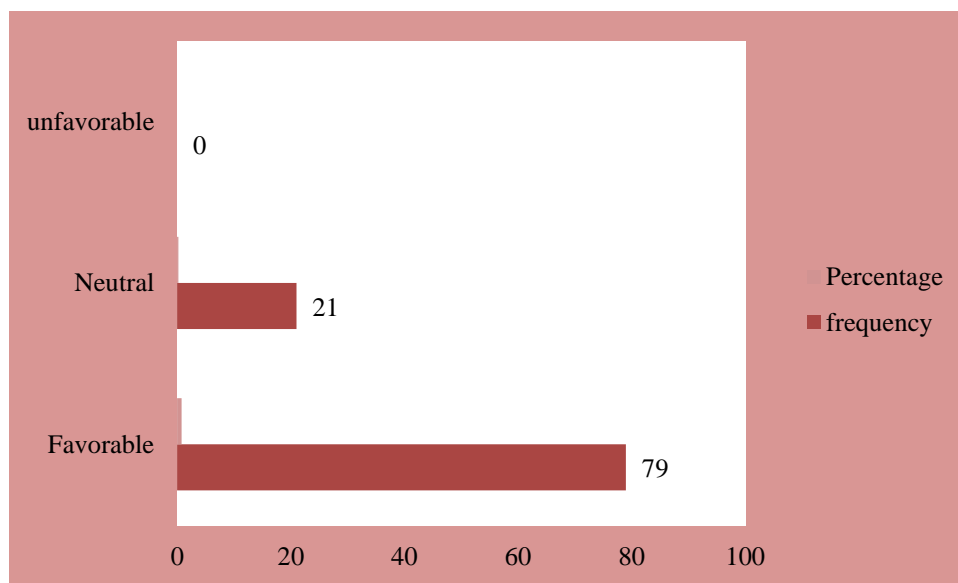


Figure 5.12: Column diagram of frequency and percentage distribution of attitude of staff nurses of selected hospitals of Vijayapur.

Inference: The data present above is shown that majority staff nurses have favorable 79 (79%) regarding regulatory bodies out of 100 staff nurses, 21(21%) have neutral attitude and 0 (0%) have inadequate knowledge regarding regulatory bodies.

Table 5.5 Description of central tendency attitude score of staff nurses regarding regulatory bodies.

n=100

Level of attitude	mean	SD
	61.22	29.10

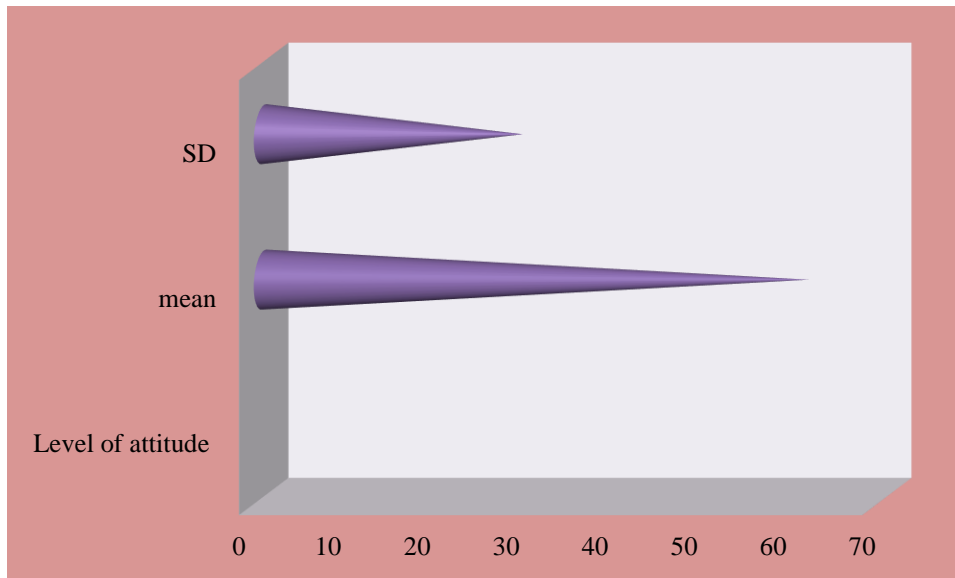


Figure 5.13: Column diagram of central tendency of attitude score of staff nurses of selected hospitals of Vijayapur.

Interference: The data presented above in table shows that mean of attitude score of staff nurses of selected hospitals of Vijayapur is 61.22 & SD is 29.10.

SECTION -C

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE ATTITUDE AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

This section pertaining to following objectives:

OBJECTIVES:

- To find out association between the knowledge and selected demographics variables.
- To find out association between the attitude and selected demographics variables.

Table 5.6 Association between the knowledge and social-demographics variables.

n=100

Sr. no	Demographic Variable	Frequency	percentage	df	table value	Chi-square value	Level of Significance
1	Age (in Year)						
	a) 21-35	77	77%	2	5.99	3.867	Non significant
	b) 36-50	19	19%				
	c) 51 and above	4	4%				
2	Gender						
	a) Male	15	15%	1	3.84	0.9736	Non-significant
	b) Female	85	85%				
3	Monthly Income						
	a) < 10000	7	7%	1	3.84	4.018	significant
	b) 10001-15000	22	22%				
	c) 15001-20000	16	16%				

	d) >20001	55	55%				
4	Professional qualification						
	a)GNM	83	83%	2	5.99	1.19	Non-significant
	b)B.Sc. Nursing	15	15%				
	c)Post basicNursing	1	1%				
	d) M.Sc. Nursing	1	1%				
5	Years of Clinical experience						
	<1 year	5	5%	2	5.99	4.997	Non-significant
	1-2 years	24	24%				
	3-4 years	28	28%				
	> 5 years	43	43%				
6	area of working						
	a)general ward	69	69%	2	5.99	0.6975	Non-significant
	b)Operation theater	12	12%				
	c)outpatient department	7	7%				
	d)Intensive care unit	12	12%				
7	visited state nursing council						
	a)Yes	88	88%	2	5.99	3.988	Non-significant
	b)No	12	12%				

Significant values are:

-Monthly income

The obtain v3 value of variable monthly income is 4.018 is greater than table value is 3.84 with df 1. So this variable is significant with knowledge score of staff nurses regarding regulatory bodies.

Table 5.7 Association between the attitude and socio- demographic variables.

n=100

Sr. no	Demographic Variable	Frequency	percentage	df	Table value	Chi-square value	Level of Significance
1	Age (in Year)						
	a) 21-35	77	77%	1	3.84	0.538	Not significant
	b) 36-50	19	19%				
	c)51 and above	4	4%				
2	Gender						
	a)Male	15	15%	1	3.84	11.8	Significant
	b)Female	85	85%				

3	Monthly Income						
	a) < 10000	7	7%	2	5.99	26.41	Significant
	b) 10001-15000	22	22%				
	c) 15001-20000	16	16%				
	d) >20001	55	55%				
4	Professional qualification						
	a) GNM	83	83%	1	3.84	2.71	Non-significant
	b) B.Sc. Nursing	15	15%				
	c) Post basic Nursing	1	1%				
	d) M.Sc. Nursing	1	1%				
5	Years of Clinical experience						
	<1 year	5	5%	2	5.99	0.27	Non-significant
	1-2 years	24	24%				
	3-4 years	28	28%				
	> 5 years	43	43%				
6	area of working						
	a) General ward	69	69%	1	3.84	20.17	Significant
	b) Operation theater	12	12%				
	c) Outpatient department	7	7%				
	d) Intensive Care Unit	12	12%				
7	visited state nursing council						
	a) yes	88	88%	1	3.84	5.481	Significant
	b) no	12	12%				

Significant values are:

- Gender
- Monthly income
- Area of working
- Visited state nursing council

The obtained χ^2 value of variable gender is 11.8, which is greater than the table value of 3.84 with df 1. So this variable is significant with the attitude score of staff nurses regarding regulatory bodies.

The obtained χ^2 value of variable monthly income is 26.41, which is greater than the table value of 5.99 with df 2. So this variable is significant with the attitude score of staff nurses regarding regulatory bodies.

The obtained χ^2 value of variable area of working is 20.17, which is greater than the table value of 3.84 with df 1. So this variable is significant with the attitude score of staff nurses regarding regulatory bodies.

The obtain v_7 value of variable have you visited KNC is 5.481 is greater than table value is 3.84 with df 1. So this variable is significant with attitude score of staff nurses regarding regulatory bodies.

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusion drawn, implication, limitation, suggestions and recommendation. Conclusions drawn from the study are as below:

Staff nurses of the selected hospitals of Vijayapur state willingly participated in the study. The staff nurse has some knowledge regarding regulatory bodies. The finding of the study revealed that 40(40%) staff nurses were having moderate knowledge 36 (36%) staff nurses with adequate knowledge and 24(24%) were having inadequate knowledge regarding regulatory bodies. Further the conclusions drawn in the basis of the finding of the study include:

NURSING IMPLICATION

The finding of the study has implication for nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

NURSING PRACTICE

Nursing practice of nurses reflects in images of nursing profession. Better nursing practice improves the satisfaction level of patient and images of nursing profession. Nurses are a key person in the health team who plays a vital role in a promotion and maintenance of health.

This study emphasis on staff nurses to improve knowledge and attitude regarding regulatory bodies.

NURSING EDUCATION

More emphasis is to be given to provide quality nursing education with regular updates to the nursing staff in the important areas for examples every nurses should know about the regulatory bodies.

The researcher conduct a test for knowledge and attitude about regulatory bodies among staff nurses so nurses can know that attitude and knowledge about regulatory bodies among staff nurses so researcher can able to know the how many staff nurses have sufficient knowledge about regulatory bodies and about their attitude regarding regulatory bodies and researcher can give updated knowledge regarding regulatory bodies which will be helpful in daily practice .

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

Nursing administrator should organize sessions, workshops, and conference to update staff nurses knowledge and attitude regarding regulatory bodies.

NURSING RESEARCH

The study throws light on the knowledge and attitude of regulatory bodies among staff nurses This study helps researcher to develop appropriate instruments for assessing knowledge and attitude regarding regulatory bodies.

LIMITATIONS

- The present study is limited to Vijayapur state
- The present study is limited to staff nurse

- The present study is limited to 100 staff nurse

RECOMMENDATION

On the basis of the finding of the study, it is recommended that, a similar study may be replicated on the large Number of samples.

It may help to draw more definite conclusion and make generalizations. A study can be done to improve knowledge and Attitude regarding regulatory bodies among staff nurses by providing regular updates and sessions.

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