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Title
Development and validation of Oncology Nurses' perception of End of Life Care Scale

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چکیده

موضوع و هدف: ارزیابی سرمایه به‌صورت میانکننده در صنایع برتریهای ایرانی در بیمارستان است. این پژوهش حاصل پژوهش‌های قبلی است که به نگرشه‌های درمانی در بیمارستان‌ها در ایران می‌پرداخته است.

مقدمه: سرمایه‌های بنیادی در سرمایه‌های میانکننده در بیمارستان‌های ایرانی حاصل از منابع مختلفی هستند. این موضوع به‌ویژه در بیمارستان‌های ایرانی به‌شکل میانکننده بیمارستان است. پژوهش‌های پیشین نشان‌دهنده‌اند که بیمارستان‌های ایرانی در این زمینه نمی‌توانند بهره‌مند باشند.

کلیه مراقبت‌های بیمارستان از میانکننده می‌تواند به‌صورت مستقیم و نیز به‌صورت غیرمستقیم انجام گیرد. این مراقبت‌ها شامل تغذیه، بهداشت و درمان بیماران، بهبود هوای محیطی و سایر فاکتورهای بهداشتی است.

روش‌ها: مطالعه حاصله، یک مطالعه‌ای تأکیدی انجام شده است که میانکننده سرمایه در بیمارستان‌های ایرانی را بررسی کرده است. این مطالعه شامل بررسی میانکننده‌های مختلف بیمارستان ایرانی بود. نتایج این مطالعه نشان داد که بیمارستان‌های ایرانی در میانکننده بهداشتی بیماران قدرتمندی دارند.

نتایج: نتایج این مطالعه نشان داد که بیمارستان‌های ایرانی در میانکننده بهداشتی بیماران قدرتمندی دارند. این مطالعه نشان داد که بیمارستان‌های ایرانی در میانکننده بهداشتی بیماران قدرتمندی دارند. این مطالعه نشان داد که بیمارستان‌های ایرانی در میانکننده بهداشتی بیماران قدرتمندی دارند. این مطالعه نشان داد که بیمارستان‌های ایرانی در میانکننده بهداشتی بیماران قدرتمندی دارند.
مراقبت کل نگر با روش‌کرده مراقبت تسکینی از بیمار پایان عمر را نشان می‌دهد. که خود منجر به مرگ مطلوب که هدف اصلی مراقبت پایان عمر است، می‌گردد.

واژه‌های کلیدی: درک پرستاران انکولوژی، مراقبت پایان عمر، طراحی و روان‌سنجی مقياس، بیماران مبتلا به سرطان، مطالعه ترکیبی.
Abstract

Background & Objective: Today, cancer is an important health problem all over the world as it is one of the main causes of death in the world. Many of cancer patients are admitted in the hospital before the end of their life as they need end of life care. Nurses are in constant contact with patients and spend most of their time with these patients. Therefore, they have a key role in end of life care of these patients and their families, their experience of death, and improving the quality of life and providing care and comfort for these patients. Since, the nurses' perception of care is the main step towards correcting inappropriate behaviors and improving the quality of care, exploring this subject is important. Thus, a tool that can assess nurses' perceptions of end of life care is required. But, existing tools are not capable to assess nurses' perceptions of end of life care comprehensively. Therefore, the aim of this study was to design and psychometrically evaluate a scale that can assess oncology nurses' perceptions of end of life care in patients with cancer.

Methods: The study was designed as a sequential exploratory mixed method, tool generation variant with two strands (phases). In the present study, the qualitative phase was followed by the quantitative phase. Connection between the two qualitative and quantitative phases occurred when the findings from the qualitative phase were used to develop a questionnaire, which was further tested in the second, quantitative phase. Furthermore, the integration of the two qualitative and quantitative phases was performed in the interpretation of the results. The study was conducted during 2014 to 2015 in Kerman and Sistin and Baluchestan Province, Iran. The qualitative part contained a qualitative content analysis with the conventional approach. In this phase, data were obtained from 20 oncology nurses (The two people were interviewed two times) using individual in-depth interviews conducted. Results of the qualitative phase were utilized to develop concept definition as well as dimensions and items generation. Then, the available texts and questionnaires were reviewed to complete the items pool. The second phase was item reduction and psychometric evaluation of the formulated scale and included face, content, construct validity and Preliminary reliability as well as reliability. For the implementation of the construct validity, a cross-sectional study was performed in 2015. The participants included medical, surgical and oncology wards nurses in hospitals Afzalipour and Bahonar Kerman and Imam Ali and khatamolanbya Zahedan, who undertook the end of life care patients. The sample size was estimated according to the number of items. The sample size for the factor analysis was
equal to the number of items multiplied by five. For the quantitative data analysis, SPSS v.21 was used.

Results: Using the qualitative data analysis, three themes emerged which included: 1) The presence of the patients and provide care until the last minute generously, 2) Family the presence and prepared the presence of bed for acceptance and situations to the death, 3) Self management, coordination between and growing suffering of end of life care and 4) Trying to provide holistic care on the bed of environmental challenges. The concept of oncology nurses' perceptions of end of life care was defined using the results of the qualitative phase and 91 items were generated from this phase. Four items from the previous questionnaire were added to the items pool. The final items pool included 95 items. After assessing and confirming the face, content validity and preliminary reliability, 47 items were left. In the exploratory factor analysis, five items were removed. This analysis revealed a four-factor structure for the scale which explained 62.22 of variance. The four factors of the scale included "Holistic care with respect", "Family-centered care", "Growth with suffering", and "Dealing with structural and cultural challenges". In the quantitative data analysis showed that the scale of "oncology nurses' perceptions of end of life care in cancer patients" had good internal consistency and consistency (Cronbach's alpha 0.912 and ICC=0.974). Also in the convergent validity between these two measures perceptions of correlation was 0.76; that is, indicating a strong correlation.

Conclusion: The results revealed that the 42-item scale "oncology nurses' perceptions of end of life care in cancer patients" with acceptable reliability and validity that can be used in clinical centers. The scale holistic approh to palliative care nurses to take care of the patient end of the show, which leads to death, end of life care is desirable that the main objective.

Key words: Oncology nurses perceptions; End of life care; Tool designation; patients with cancer; Mixed method study.