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Last grade nursing and midwifery student recognition levels signs of violence against womenSimsek Hatice and Ardahan Melek
Ege University, Turkey

This study was conducted to determine the level of recognition of signs of violence against women by nursing and midwifery students which will be the future of health care professionals. Ege University Faculty of Nursing and Celal Bayar University School of Health Sciences Nursing and Midwifery students were constituted the universe of descriptive study (n=557) and purposive sampling was used in the research. The sample of the study include nursing and midwifery students who are studying 4th year and agreed to participate as volunteers between September 2015-November 2015 (n=443). Survey participation rate was 80%. The research data were collected with "Descriptive Characteristics Form and Nurses" and "Midwives to Recognizing Symptoms Related to Violence Against Women Scale Form". To conduct the study, application permission from the ethics committees and institutions has been taken and verbal consent was obtained from nursing and midwifery students. To assess the results, SPSS statistical analysis (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) was used for Windows 21.0 program. The average age of students was 22.22 ± 1.50 (min:20-maks:35) (n:443) and 86.0% of the students were male and 14.0% were female. 74.7% of nursing and 25.3% of the midwifery section of students were educated about the issue. 94.6% of the students had information about violence against women; 80.4% of students found enough themselves diagnosing the symptoms of violence against women; 41.3% have received training on violence; 23.5% of the trainees was found with partially sufficient education. It was determined that 24.4% of the students were exposed to violence and who exposed to violence faced more emotional violence. Students rated physical symptoms subscale as 8.35 ± 1.65 points and emotional symptoms subscale as 11.97 ± 2.19 points. It was determined as 20.32 ± 3.14 was the average total score of the scale. When the obtained results are evaluated, students' knowledge in recognizing the signs of domestic violence against women was found to be partially sufficient. The age, sex, nursing department, exposure to violence, receiving training about violence, status notification to violence of the students between the sub-dimensions and scale total score was with statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$). Diagnostic levels of signs of violence against women of students were partially sufficient. The findings suggested undergraduate training for nurses and midwives and planning of in-service training after graduation. So nurses and midwives will be able to perform interventions in earlier stages related to the prevention of violence against women.

Biography

Simsek Hatice has completed her Masters in 2011 from the Istanbul University, Public Health Department. She became a Research Assistant in the same year at Celal Bayar University. She is currently a PhD student and Research Assistant at Ege University Nursing Faculty, Department of Public Health Nursing.

hatice_2709@hotmail.com**Notes:**