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The effects of transformational leadership and interpersonal interaction on mentoring function

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Mentoring functions will improve new nurses' job performance, provide support with new nurses, and then reduce the turnover rate of them. This study explored the impact of transformational leadership and interpersonal interaction on mentoring functions. We employed a questionnaire survey to collect data and selected a sample of new nurses from three hospitals in Taiwan. A total of 306 valid surveys were obtained. Multiple regression model analysis was conducted to test the study hypothesis. Inspirational motivation, idealized influence, and individualized consideration had positive influence on overall mentoring function, but intellectual stimulation had positive influence on career development function only. Perceived similarity and interaction frequency also had positive influences on mentoring functions. When the shift overlap rate exceeded 80%, mentoring function experienced a negative result. Transformational leadership of mentors actually would improve the mentoring functions among new staff nurses. Perceived similarity and interaction frequency between mentees and mentors also had positive influence on mentoring functions. Managers should enhance transformational leadership of mentors by designing leadership training and motivation programs. Furthermore, nursing managers should promote the interaction between new staff nurses and their mentors, but the shift overlap rate should not exceed 80%.

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Health belief model scale for human papilloma virus and its vaccination: Adaptation and psychometric testing

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The human papilloma virus (HPV) is one of the most common sexually transmitted disorders. Primary protection from HPV L includes the elimination of sexual risk factors and prophylactic vaccine administration. The US Food and Drug Administration has approved 3 safe and effective vaccines that prevent infection by the most prevalent cancer-causing HPV: the bivalent HPV vaccine, the quadrivalent HPV vaccine and, a new 9-valent HPV vaccine. To identify the barriers and factors that facilitate HPV vaccination of individuals, the use of standard tools enables more accurate comparison of these factors across groups. The HBM has been applied to numerous screening behaviors and has been used for predicting HPV vaccine acceptability. The literature on the role of HBM constructs is limited with regard to HPV vaccination acceptability. The aim of this study was to adapt the Health Belief Model Scale for Human Papilloma Virus and Its Vaccination among women. (HBMS-HPVV) into Turkish, to explore its construct validity and reliability, and to evaluate health beliefs toward HPV and its vaccination, HPV-related knowledge, and the HPV vaccination intentions of female college students. The study was an instrument adaptation and psychometric testing study. The sample consisted of 302 nursing students at a nursing school in Turkey between April and May 2013. Questionnaire-based data were collected from the participants. Information regarding HBMS-HPVV and HPV knowledge and descriptive characteristic of participants was collected using translated HBMS-HPVV and HPV-KS. Test-retest reliability was evaluated and Cronbach alpha was used to assess internal consistency reliability, and exploratory factor analysis was used to assess construct validity of the HBMS-HPVV. The scale consists of 4 subscales that measure 4 constructs of the Health Belief Model covering the perceived susceptibility and severity of HPV and the benefits and barriers. The final 14-item scale had satisfactory validity and internal consistency. Cronbach alpha values for the 4 subscales ranged from 0.71 to 0.78. Total HPV-KS ranged from 0 to 8 (scale range, 0-10; 3.80 + 2.12). This scale can be used to investigate the health beliefs of young women in relation to HPV and its vaccination and to evaluate the effectiveness of intervention strategies to promote HPV vaccination intentions and use. Understanding of how knowledge and health beliefs predict HPV vaccination will help health care professionals in the development of effective interventions to increase intentions to receive the HPV vaccine.