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Nursing demands and its influencing factories among elderly people in Eastern China

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In order to promote the elder people's nursing service in China, the study aim to analyze the nursing demands and its influencing factories among elderly people in eastern China was conducted. This study employed a multi-stage stratified sampling method to select sample. Data were collected using a self-designed questionnaire which contained care service demand and influencing factors two domains. 1000 elderly aged 60 years in six areas of eastern China were enrolled. Data analyses were conducted using the PASW version 18.0. Multivariate regression analysis was performed to identify the influencing factors of elder people's nursing service. The results demonstrated that the top three of care service demand in elderly was income, protection and security and accommodation respectively. The influencing factors were medication type, family per capita income, sources of income and age (P<0.05). The results highlight that the nursing needs of old people does not quite agree with the actual demand. It is necessary to searched for a multi-level and multi-channel service mode, combined with the local resources and the actual demand, with target on improving the service environment and change old people health consciousness, which is the key measure for meeting the elderly nursing demands.

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The investigation of teaching effectiveness over clinical nursing preceptors

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Background: It is a cross-sectional study design with convenience sample. A total of 377 new nurses and 334 clinical nursing preceptors were included in the study from a university medical center and a regional hospital in Taipei participated.

Aim: The purposes of this study were to examine the degree of teaching effectiveness among clinical nursing preceptors and to explore the relationship of teaching effectiveness between preceptors' self-evaluation and new nurses' evaluation.

Methods: The teaching effectiveness questionnaire was used to understand the extent of teaching effectiveness from both clinical nursing preceptors' and new nurses' perspectives. This questionnaire included five sub-scales: Maturity of personal characteristics, proficiency of professional knowledge, effectiveness of teaching strategies, harmony of interpersonal relationships and objectivity of teaching evaluation. Descriptive statistics, ANOVA, and Pearson correlation were utilized.

Results: The results of the research are as follows: The teaching effectiveness was above average rated by both clinical nursing preceptors and new nurse. Harmonious interpersonal relationship was rated the highest and effective teaching strategies the lowest. Overall clinical nursing preceptors' self-evaluation on teaching effectiveness was significantly correlated with new staff nurses' evaluation on preceptor teaching effectiveness in the positive direction.

Conclusions: The participants rated teaching effectiveness high in general, and valued having harmonious interpersonal relationship the most. Due to the effective teaching strategies sub-scale scores of teaching effectiveness are low, a few implications can be considered; these include: to promote continuing education on teaching strategies, and to set up peer support network for preceptors to exchange their feedback and experience.

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Page 59