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Simulation boosts competence & confidence: A review of literature

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Simulation education imitates real life in a safe environment. Students can learn and practice skills without harm to a patient through simulation education. This article's purpose is to determine the effects of simulation on student's clinical competency and self-confidence. CINAHL was used to review 26 studies using either low or high-fidelity simulation (HFS) between the years, 2005-2014. Likert-type scales, qualitative and quantitative data, questionnaires, and self-evaluations were used to determine the effects of simulation on a student's perceived confidence and student's competence. The studies reveal that simulation used as an adjunct to traditional education indeed improves competency confidence. More longitudinal studies are needed to track progress over time as well as more random control studies to reduce bias. It will also be beneficial to study when simulation should be introduced.

Gender discrimination in nursing and male nurses in turkey: Literature review

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Background: Roles specific to social gender are more salient in developing Islamic countries like Turkey. However the professions chosen by men and women differ explicitly in Turkey, all of the nursing schools accept male nursing students since the reframed Nursing Act was approved on 25 April 2007. There are very few studies on experiences of male nurses or male nursing students who recently stepped into the nursing society.

Aim: The aim of this study was to review the literature in Turkish on gender discrimination in nursing, to define the problem areas and point out applicable solution recommendations.

Method: The literature review was based on related databases, Türk MEDLINE with the keywords "nursing, male nurses, gender discrimination."

Results: Literature review showed that gender discrimination is still prevalent within nursing profession. In a study on nurses as well as other professionals such as teachers, police officers and academicians, despite the relatively positive opinions on male nursing it was suggested that male nurses could be an obstacle on female nurses' career plans, they could not practice in each clinics, it could be difficult for patients to accept male nurses and they could not establish an effective communication. Literature reveals that so thought male nurses to work in clinics that physical strength is needed are seeking academic career in nursing and directing positions instead of clinic practice. Moreover, male nurses experiencing communication problems with physicians, female nurses, patients and patient's relatives due to gender discrimination have been reported. The most frequent but not the last complaint of male nurses and male nursing students is the title of the nursing profession in Turkish which is "Hemşire". The word "Hemşire" means also "sister" in Turkish and due this fact, patients, patient's relatives and other healthcare workers hesitate to call them "hemşire-nurse" and prefer to call them "erkek hemşire-male nurse".

Conclusion: As a result, nursing faculty should prepare male nursing students to interact effectively with female clients as well. Role modeling the therapeutic relationship with clients is one strategy that may help male students. In general, the faculty should provide equal learning opportunities to nursing students. Programs expressing the gender equality in nursing should be developed by the coordinated efforts of nursing society and mass media. Male nurses practicing abroad should be invited to meetings or trainings on nursing and role models should be introduced.