21st World Congress on REGISTERED NURSE AND NURSE PRACTITIONER MEETING & NURSING EDUCATION AND MANAGEMENT

December 05-06, 2018 | Chicago, USA

Non-formal CNE program barriers to participation: A comparative study among hospital nurses of two provinces in Pakistan

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R apid scientific and technological discoveries have increased the demands of specialized nursing care. Knowledge and skills can be restored by engaging nurses in a set amount of continuing nursing education (CNE) program activities. Literature suggested that degree or license is not the end point of education after basic nursing study. Apparently, basic nursing education for practice becomes obsolete within five to ten years of graduation. This obsolescence can lead to the poor performance of nurses in clinical practice. Therefore, the study was designed to investigate and compare barriers to participation among hospital nurses of two provinces in Pakistan. Cross-sectional descriptive study approach used to collect data through a convenience sampling technique of three hundred (n=300) nurses. "Barriers to Participation Questionnaire" (BPQ) was used as a research tool. Quantitatively, result interpretation was set as "the lower the mean score in each type of barrier, higher the barrier was measured due to reverse Likert scale rating. Generally, an administrative barrier was found higher and most prevalent barrier. Data also revealed that Punjab nurses have greater administrative with the mean score of 2.16 ± 0.87 and work-related barriers with the mean score of 2.43 ± 0.81 than the nurses from Sindh province with a mean score of 2.26 ± 0.75 and 2.81 ± 0.90 . Regarding the financial barrier, both provincial nurses have equal level barriers than the family and personal barriers of two provinces in a apidy changing healthcare environment, more opportunities of non-formal CNE programs should be provided for all employed nurses in all provinces.

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