

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

CONCLUSION

The results were able to answer the research questions and hypothesis that most professional nurses working in surgical units at public sectors around Bangkok were interested. Most of the nurses interested were around 63.50% and the nurses who were not interested in continuing education in surgical nursing course were 36.50%. Interested group was requested to select the following important and non important program characteristics of continuing education in surgical nursing course that interest them.

It is the percentage of interesting with each program characteristics in surgical nursing course.

1. Content Relevancy	55.90%
2. Other use	16.50%
3. Quality of program	14.60%
4. Cost	8.30%
5. Timing	5.90%

There were some differences in subject characteristics between the interesting and non interesting group of continuing education in surgical nursing course. We found that part time nurses, their working position, salary and other education were related significantly to their interests in surgical nursing course. All previous data showed the trend of an appropriate program for continuing education in surgical nursing course and these data were related to the consumer's demand for nurses.

RECOMMENDATION

This is the first study done to analyze the interested and non interested group of continuing education in surgical nursing course. The data were provided by professional nurses working in surgical unit around public sector in Bangkok Metropolitan Area. Replication of this study should involve professional nurses who have participated in interesting continuing education through entrepreneurial programs as well as management based program.

This program was created by surveying interesting continuing education in formal course of surgical nursing which may prove more helpful benefits on specialist nurses when solving crisis problem of surgical nursing practices. It was used like a marketing survey. The demand and supply for marketing management were interesting. The nurses know the requirement of interesting continuing education to conceive the trend of a new program or developed the old one to standard education and directed requirement of marketing. The other result of this research showed that nearly half of the professional nurses were interested in continuing education in the field on non nursing course. This brain drain condition should be considered effectively for management and human resource development by the administrator.

TREND OF AN APPROPRIATE PROGRAM IN SURGICAL NURSING COURSE OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

A 12-hour continuing education in surgical nursing course for professional nurses was designed based on the interesting assessment of professional nurses

working in surgical unit at public sector around Bangkok. The purpose of the program was to assist professional nurses in increasing their specialities in specific area. The effectiveness is by an in-depth interview and application of theories of organization management, leadership, communication, personal development, and evaluation including advance surgical nursing.

To facilitate attendance, a different location was used each time the course was offered and limited enrollment allowed for group activities. On each occasion, the course was well-attended. Participants have head nurse, supervisor, and professional nurses who were working in surgical units. All have nursing experiences from 1-15 years. A few have experienced formal management rather than that acquired training during their basic nursing education.

The groups enrolled in this particular session may choose the course topics they wish to explore in depth, although all classes content are presented. This choice is made variable to best meet the current needs of that specific group as well as to promote feelings

of participation and control by these management and advance surgical nursing.

SESSION I: Review the basics of surgical nursing, patients and their families.

1. Pathophysiology of specific surgical condition.
2. Ostomy care.
3. Limb reattachment.
4. Coping with alterations in body image / lifestyles.
5. Patient / family teaching.
6. Pain theory and intervention.
7. Crisis intervention.
8. Discharge planning
9. Health promotion.
10. Respiratory care and total parental nutrition.

Among the topics in surgical nursing and patient and family category, the many different types of review in surgical nursing and the complexity of equipment used for surgical patients pose a threat to specialist.

Surgical specialist should convert the maze of equipment and basic nursing into an understanding and systematic approach to providing nursing care to patients with various surgical problem.

Also, it may be noted that very often, specialist nurse with clinical practice in hospitals have limited opportunity to care for the same patient in the past. Therefore, preparing and implementing a discharge plan of care could be a rare occasion. Continuing education faculty could enhance specialists' abilities in this category by teaching them to identify patient problem, prioritize these problems for review basic surgical nursing, patient and family care with the team in initiating appropriate referrals.

SESSION II: Management and communication.

1. Time management.
2. Effective community.
3. Stress management.
4. Assertiveness training.
5. Conflict management.

The communication of registered nurses tends to be from person to person with the help of specialist coordinators program can approach this topic from the interpersonal aspects. Content might concentrate on the characteristics of management and language that make communication difficult, such as the meaning of words to different people. Surgical nurse might be alerted to the reflection of personality and culture on their communication. Speaking, listening and receiving feedbacks are vital to understanding one another. New nurses could participate in the communication skill-directed session.

SESSION III: Advance surgical nursing.

1. Emergency care shock and hemorrhage.
2. Care of the critically ill patient.
3. Clinical judgment skills.
4. Advanced cardiac life support.
5. Pharmacology update.

The continuing education faculty might use patient practice that stimulates a degree of stress on the participants to perform effectively. A critique

following the sessions provides opportunities for participants to modify their responses and examine the advance of surgical nursing contents.

Pre-postoperative teaching and care was the first choice of topics in the advance surgical category. The many different types of surgical nursing pose a threat to new specialist nurses and nursing intervention into an understanding and systematic approach to providing advance surgical nursing care to patients with all various surgical problem.

SESSION IV: Legal aspects of management.

1. Legal responsibilities of nurse.
2. Trends in legal issues of nursing.
3. Problem-solving and decision making.
4. Implementing nursing standards.
5. Professional role and responsibility.

The formal course of surgical nursing program is an appropriate opportunity to teach enthusiastic nurses to management containment strategies and enlist their involvement and creativity in the management for surgical nursing course. Continuing education and educators can realize selecting legal aspen's of management topics. Many require input from various groups of specialist nurses of sufficient number for a valid and reliable listing of topics. At the same time identify topics essential to them and their educational requests must be respected.

SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDY

Further researchers should be done for surgical nursing course because the purpose of their study was to focus on combined opinions to interesting continuing education in formal course of surgical nursing. They were the trend to an appropriate program for study. They were used as concept of marketing survey to guide for study.