

Utjecaj umiranja i smrti bolesnika na medicinske sestre/tehničare u Kliničkom bolničkom centru Osijek

Effects of dying and death on medical nurses and technicians in University Hospital Centre Osijek

 Alisa Bošnjak*

Klinički bolnički centar Osijek,
Osijek, Hrvatska

University Hospital Centre
Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: umiranje, smrt, medicinske sestre.

KEYWORDS: dying, death, nurses.

CITATION: *Cardiol Croat.* 2018;13(11-12):503. | <https://doi.org/10.15836/ccar2018.503>

***ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE:** Alisa Bošnjak, Klinički bolnički centar Osijek, J. Huttlera 4, HR-31000 Osijek, Croatia. / Phone: +385-91-5860-333 / E-mail: alisajankovic@gmail.com

ORCID: Alisa Bošnjak, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6247-623x>

Uvod: Cilj ovoga rada bio je ispitati mišljenje medicinskih sestara i medicinskih tehničara o njihovom doživljaju umiranja bolesnika i smrti.

Ispitanici i metode: U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 400 ispitanika. Ispitanici su bili medicinske sestre i medicinski tehničari Kliničkog bolničkog centra u Osijeku. Kao instrumenti istraživanja korišteni su standardizirani upitnici. Prvi je upitnik *Death Attitude Profile-Revised*¹ koji se sastoji od 32 tvrdnje koje ispituju različite stavove prema smrti. Drugi upitnik je Indeks interpersonalne reaktivnosti² kojim se dobiva multidimenzionalna mjera empatičnog reagiranja, odnosno mjera kognitivnog i afektivnog aspekta empatičnosti. Upitnik je zasnovan na samoprocjeni, sadrži 28 tvrdnji podijeljenih u četiri sub-skale.

Rezultati: Ispitanici muškog spola imaju manji strah od smrti ($p = 0,001$). Veći strah imaju ispitanici srednje i više stručne spreme, u odnosu na ispitanike s većom razinom obrazovanja ($p = 0,02$). Nema značajnih razlika između operativnih i neoperativnih odjela. Ispitanici starije životne dobi imaju više ocjene prihvaćanja pristupa ($p = 0,178$; $p < 0,001$). Jače izražene interpersonalne reaktivnosti imaju ispitanici koji su u potpunosti religiozne osobe, $M = 63$ (IQR = 55-71) ($p = 0,02$). Od ukupnog broja ispitanika njih 276 (69,1%) smatra da postoji potreba za edukacijom o umiranju i smrti bolesnika.

Zaključak: Značajno više prihvaćanje pristupa o umiranju i smrti bolesnika imaju medicinske sestre i medicinski tehničari s visokom razinom obrazovanja u odnosu na srednje i više medicinske sestre. Postoji razlika prema spolu, dobi i radnom stažu. Izražena je potreba za edukacijom o umiranju i smrti bolesnika.

Introduction: Aim of this study was to investigate views of medical nurses/technician about effects of patient's dying and death on their beliefs.

Methods: This research involved 400 participants, nurses and medical technicians of University Hospital Centre Osijek. We used standardized questionnaire Death Attitude Profile-Revised.¹ Questionnaire consists of 32 statements regarding the different attitudes toward death. The second part of research was composed of Interpersonal reactivity index questionnaire² which provides multidimensional measure of empathic response, measures of cognitive and affective aspects of empathy. Questionnaire is based on self-assessment and contains 28 statements which are divided in four subgroups.

Results: Male examinees have less fear of death ($p=0.001$). Fear of death is higher in examinees with lower level of education in comparison with those with higher degree qualification ($p=0.02$). There is no difference between surgical and non-surgical wards. Elderly participants have higher grades of acceptance ($p=0.178$; $p<0.001$). Stronger interpersonal reactivity was examined in participants who were very religious with median of 63 (IQR=55-71) ($p=0.02$). 276 (69.1%) participants agree that there is need for education on dying and patient death.

Conclusion: Statistical higher acceptance of dying and death was examined in nurses and medical technicians who have higher education. There is difference in gender, age and employment. There is a need for education about dying and patient death.

RECEIVED:
October 26, 2018

ACCEPTED:
November 5, 2018



LITERATURE

1. Wong PTP, Reker GT, Gesser G. Death Attitude Profile-Revised: A multidimensional measure of attitudes toward death. In R. A. Neimeyer (Ed.), *Series in death education, aging, and health care. Death anxiety handbook: Research, instrumentation, and application* (pp. 121-148). Philadelphia, PA, US: Taylor & Francis.
2. Davis MH. Measuring individual differences in empathy: Evidence for a multidimensional approach. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.* 1983;44(1):113-26. <http://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/0022-3514.44.1.113>