A phenomenological study: Experiences of stress among nurses working in hospital

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Abstract

Introduction: Stress if persist for longer duration and is continuous in nature tends to create physical and mental problems in individuals. It impacts on blood vessels and heart and on hormone levels too which shows adverse reaction in the body. Stress impacts emotionally on individual which include fear, anxiety, irritability, anger and frustration.

Objective: To Explore Nurses experience of stress who are working in hospital

Material and Method: Research approach for the study was Quantitative approach and descriptive phenomenological research design was used. Setting was hospitals of Pune city and sample size for the study were 09 Nurses working in hospitals. Data saturation reached after nine nurses and no new theme were emerged from the interview so after that did not interview the nurses. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used. Using in-depth Interview the researcher conducted the interview on lived experiences of nurses on stress. Interview guide was used by researcher and maintained with open ended questions and nurses were tutored to share the experience honestly, openly and with Fairley as per the questions. Qualitative rigor was maintained. Bracketing was done by researcher Triangulation and member checking was done. Dependability, transferability and authenticity was ensured in the study. Data analysis was done by using Colaizzi’s phenomenological method

Findings:

Themes that were emerged includes appearance of physical symptoms declining motivation, improper communication, and Imbalance in personal and professional responsibilities.

Conclusion:

Stress is response to event, situation and challenge stress helps to meet and follow the timelines and avoid danger but when stress exceeds or continuous stress pour on individual it invites health problems. As stress is subjective in nature so getting the experience to will help in developing the techniques to relieve the stress.

Keywords: Phenomenological study, nurses, working, stress, hospital

Introduction

Stress if persist for longer duration and is continuous in nature tends to create physical and mental problems in individuals. It impacts on blood vessels and heart and on hormone levels too which shows adverse reaction in the body. Stress impacts emotionally on individual which include fear, anxiety, irritability, anger and frustration. Stress is considered one of the chronic long term illness if not treated and taken precaution timely.

For stress many number of traits of working life have been associated like lack of power, role doubt, role conflict, work overload. Stress results in condensed efficiency, performance capacity reduced, a lack of concern for the associates and coworkers[1]. Study findings state that job stress has major consequence on nurse’s physical and mental health and also focused with less stressed and highly stressed nurses showed significant difference in personal and work behaviour. [2] Study review focused on nurse’s stress that stress can be determined that among nurses the job itself is the chief cause of job stress. [3] Study concluded that for occupational stress two factor viz role boundary and role insufficiency considered the most associated cause and to cope with stress and to fulfill the demand of the job, health education (occupational) and training programmes (occupational) is considered required to recover and expand the knowledge and to lessen occupational stress [4]. Nursing has been identified by a number of studies as a stressful occupation [5, 6]. Stress has a cost for individuals in terms of health, wellbeing, and job satisfaction, as well as for the organization in terms of absenteeism and turnover, which in turn may impact the quality of patient care [5, 7]. The nurse's role has long been regarded as stress-filled based on the physical labor, human suffering, work hours, staffing, and interpersonal relationships that are central to the work nurses do.
Need of the Study
Nursing is considered one of the stressful professions. It is regarded that nurses face high job stress. Though hospitals organized stress management workshops but it is observed that multiple pressures translate into significant stress on them. This fact made researchers to explore nurses stress experience working in Hospital.

Occupational stress was assessed based on the WHO report, “Raising Awareness of Stress at Work in Developing Countries” in 2007 [9] and it is one of the most common forms of stress in developing countries as the socioeconomic states, social inequalities, and overpopulation forces employees to work based on job availability without a choice.

Nurses in India are overburdened as the nurse-to-patient ratio is low (1:2250) [10]. They are responsible – along with other health-care professionals – for the treatment, safety, and recovery of acutely or chronically ill, injured, health maintenance, treatment of life-threatening emergencies, and medical and nursing research. Nurses do not only assume the role of caregivers but are also administrators and supervisors of patients. These multiple work roles contribute to the significant amount of occupation-related stress among nursing staff, particularly those working at the bottom of the hierarchy such as staff nurses and nursing sisters, who end up sharing most of the work burden. Shift duties, time pressures, lack of respect from patients, doctors as well as hospital administrators, inadequate staffing levels, interpersonal relationships, death of patient, and a low pay scale significantly add to their stress levels [11]. These factors are intrinsic to nursing and are compounded by environmental factors such as difficult patients and their families, relationships with physicians, low institutional commitment to nursing, and the delivery of poor quality care [12]. Research has shown that nursing is a high-risk occupation in respect of stress-related diseases [13]. Hence study had assessed the stress among nurses by using Expanded Nursing Stress Scale [ENSS] [14] and Perceived Stress scale [PSS] [15].

Problem Statement
“A Phenomenological Study: Experiences of Stress among Nurses working in Hospital”

Aim of the study
Study aims to describe the experiences of Nurses who faces stress at hospitals as it is better to recognize it before the stress out of control and which in turn causes negative impact the mental health and develops many problems.

Material and Method
Research approach for the study was Quantitative approach and descriptive phenomenological research design was used. Setting was hospitals of Pune city and sample size for the study were 09 Nurses working in hospitals. Data saturation reached after nine nurses and no new theme were emerged from the interview so after that did not interview the nurses. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used. Using in-depth Interview the researcher conducted the interview on lived experiences of nurses on stress, which was lasted between 50 minutes to 70 minutes. Researcher maintained the field notes, observations and nonverbal expressions of each participants. Interview guide was used by researcher and maintained with open ended questions and nurses were tutored to share the experience honestly, openly and with Fairly as per the questions. Throughout the qualitative rigor was maintained. Bracketing was done by researcher Triangulation and member checking was done. Dependability, transferability and authenticity was ensured in the study. Data analysis was done by using Colaizzi’s phenomenological method.

Results
Findings
Demographic Variables- Descriptions
Majority of Nurses (89%) were female nurses and (11%) were male nurses. All Nurses were registered with State Nursing Council. The ages were ranged between 24-54 years. Professional Clinical experience were ranged from 2 - 30 years working in Hospitals.

Fig 1: The figure shows the distribution of nurses according to gender.

Themes That Emerged
Theme 1: Appearance of Physical Symptoms
Under this theme it reflects that nurses shows symptoms like headaches, frequent cold and infections, low energy, tiredness, lack of concentration, burning sensation in stomach and chest and frequent sleep disturbance.

“I get irrigated frequently and sometimes I wonder why I am concerning too much on this event/ matter (N 09).

“............I experience headache very often which interfere in my work .....’ (N04).

Theme 2: Declining Motivation
Under this theme, it reflects that nurses wanted to grow, update their knowledge and skill but due to stress shows there is decrease of motivation in this field and bound to select the task which is mandate only. Following statements supports for the theme.

“......did not attend any kind of workshop or conference past three years though I am very much interested in attending conferences/workshop and to update in my skill” (N02).

Theme 3: Improper Communication
This theme refers as, due to stress often leads misunderstandings, conflict and misinformation that results in mismanagement of work at workplace. Disconnected attitude among the health team members.

Fig 1:

The figure shows the distribution of nurses according to gender.

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Limitations
- The study has used the purposive sampling technique
- Generalization of findings could not done as sample size was less which is not representative of all nurses.
- The study was limited to descriptive phenomenological in nature.

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References