

# [Nursing education study](https://assignbuster.com/nursing-education-study/)

Contents

* Level of nursing education

Feature of some of the studies are as shown below

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the researcher | Publication year | Area where research was done | Setting | The type of study conducted |
| Aitken 2010 | 2011 | Research was conducted on these states: Florida, California and Pennsylvania, | 670 (88%) hospitals dealing with acute careand having a combined employee tally of40, 121 nurses | Cross-sectional type of study |
| Aitken, etal., 2004 | 2003 | Research was conducted on Pennsylvania | 170 (81%) privately owned general acute care hospitals with a combined tally of10, 200 registered nurses | Cross-sectional type of study |
| Aitken et al., 2009 | 2009 | Research was conducted on Pennsylvania | 170 (81%) privately owned general acute care hospitals with a combined tally of10, 200 registered nurses | Cross-sectional type of study |
| Aitken, etal., 2013 | 2013 | Research was conducted on Spain, Sweden, Ireland, England, Norway, Belgium and Australia. | A total of 310 general hospitals with a total tally of 27, 184 registered nurses. | Cross-sectional type of study |
| Eastbrockset al., 2006 | 2006 | Research was conducted in Canada | 50 acute care hospitals analyzed with a total tally of 6, 615 registered nurses. | Cross-sectional type of study |
| Gullugher K. et al., 2010 | 2010 | Research was conducted in the following states: Florida, California and New Jersey) | 711 (82%) acutecare general hospitals with a total tally of 28, 122 registered nurses. | Secondary analysis and assessment of past studies |
| Carney-Let al., 2009 | 2009 | Research was conducted in California | 160 acute care hospitals with 10, 112 staff nurses directly involved inpatient care | Cross-sectional type of study |
| Carney-Let al., 2012 | 2012 | Research was conducted in California | 140 acute care hospitalswith 8, 864 staff nurses directly involved inpatient care | Two-stagepanel study |
| Waltonet al., 2008 | 2008 | Research was conducted in Canada | A total of 80 community hospitals with a total of 3, 994 nurses all plying their trade in medical-surgical hospitals. | Cross-sectional type of study |

## Education for nursing

Study Interventions

The study interventions included all the nurses who had their Bachelor of Science in nursing degrees. Almost all these intervention studies gathered data through a nurse questionnaire survey (Aiken et al., 2011; Aiken et al., 2014; Eastbrocks et al., 2006; Kendall-Gallagher et al., 2011;; Kutney-Lee & Aiken, 2008; Tourangeau et al., 2007)

There were a number of studies which applied two data tools, nurse survey and administrative data, in the evaluation and the verification of the total number of Bachelor of Science in nursing nurses in their respective hospice settings (Aitken, etal., 2013; Aitken, et al., 2004; Carney-L & Aiken, 2013).

The average rate of response for the nurse questionnaire survey was at 51%; there were no notable differences and the range was basically between 35% and 65%. However, there were important variations and differences for nurses who were holders of BSN degrees, and this covered differently among the hospitals, some reporting as low as 0% and others as high as 100%.

## Education requirements for registered nursing

Respective features of the intervention

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the researcher | The method use | The response rate of the nurses interviewed | Percentage average of Bachelor of Science in nursing |
| Aitken 2010 | The number of patients discharged compared to the nurse’s level of education | 40% | Thirty-percent of the hospitals have fewerthan 30% of their nurses that have a Bachelor of Science in Nurse prepared, while twenty percent of the hospitalshad more than fifty percent of nurses with a Bachelor of Science in Nursing. |
| Aiken, etal., 2004 | The number of patients discharged compared to the nurse’s level of education and the administrative information on the nurses. | 53% | The percentage of staff nurses withbachelor’s degree or higher degreesranged from zero to seventy percent in hospitals. In twenty percent of the hospitals (35/170)less than twenty percent of staff nurses were holders of a Bachelor of Science in Nurse, whereas in eleven percent of hospitals(20/170) fifty percent or more of the nurses hada Bachelor of Science in Nurse or master’s degrees portrayedlarger and have postgraduate medicaltraining programs, in addition totechnology facilities. |
| Aiken et al., 2009 | The number of patients discharged compared to the nurse’s level of education and the administrative information on the nurses. | 53% | The average percentage of nurses with a Bachelor of Science in Nurse was at 30% for all the hospitals studied. |
| Aitken, etal., 2013 | The number of patients discharged compared to the nurse’s level of education and the administrative information on the nurses. | 59% | The results for the eight countries studied showed that fifty two percent of the nurses were holders of a Bachelor of Science in Nurse or higher. Range used was zero to one hundred percent. However, in Norway and Spain, all the nurses were holders of a Bachelor of Science in Nurse. |
| Eastbrockset al., 2006 | The number of patients discharged compared to the nurse’s level of education | 54% | The score for the average level of education among nurses was at 0. 24. The scale was zero for diploma, one for Bachelor of Science in Nurse or higher, range was 0-0. 5 |
| Gullugher K. et al., 2010 | The number of patients discharged compared to the nurse’s level of education | 35% | The average percentage of nurses who were holders of a Bachelor of Science in Nurse or higher were at 40%. The range was from zero to seventy five percent |
| Carney-Let al., 2009 | Patient andadministrativerecords compared to the nurses levels of education | 51% | About 31% of the nurses were holders of a degree in Bachelor of Science in Nursing. The range was from zero to seventy five percent. |
| Carney-Let al., 2009 | Retrospective, two-stage panellinking datasources spanning a seven year time period from 2000 to 2007. The number of patients discharged compared to the nurse’s level of education and the administrative information on the nurses. | 2000-51%2007-40% | The total number of nurses used in the 2000 study was 41, 999 while in the year 2007, nurses involved in the study were 26000. The average percentage of nurses with a degree in Bachelor of Science in Nursing in 2000 was at 33% while in 2007%, it was at 34. 7% |
| Waltonet al., 2008 | The number of patients discharged compared to the nurse’s level of education | 66% | The percentage of Nurses with a Bachelor of Science in Nursing, the average was 12. 6 and the standard deviation was at 10. |

## Level of nursing education

Study Outcomes

The twenty five studies included in the systematic review assessed the following parameters either in percentages or in proportions; 30-day mortality (Aiken et al., 2005; Aiken et al., 2011; Aiken et al., 2014; Kutney-Lee & Aiken, 2008; Kutney-Lee et al., 2013)., lower readmission rates; shorter lengths of stay, lower rates of post- surgery mortality, lower congestive cardiac heart failure rate, and lower hospital acquired decubitus ulcers and failure to rescue (Aiken et al., 2011; Kutney-Lee & Aiken, 2008; Kutney-Lee et al., 2013).

Features of study outcomes for some of the studies

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the researcher | The features of the patients | The outcome studied | Parameter used to measure the outcome |
| Aitken 2010 | 1, 350, 111 of patients who were nineteen years or morewho had undergone general surgery, surgeries on deformation of bones and muscles, and vascular surgeries. | Death occurring 30 days after the patient has either been admitted, diagnosed or undergone a surgery anddeath resulting in a complication that was treatable | The overall number of patients and the percentage levels |
| Aiken, etal., 2004 | 222, 432 patients who were twenty years or more who had undergone general surgery, surgeries on deformation of bones and muscles, and vascular surgeries | Death occurring 30 days after the patient has either been admitted, diagnosed or undergone a surgery anddeath resulting in a complication that was treatable | The overall number of patients and the percentage levels |
| Aiken et al., 2009 | 222, 432 patients who were twenty years or more who had undergone general surgery, surgeries on deformation of bones and muscles, and vascular surgeries | Death occurring 30 days after the patient has either been admitted, diagnosed or undergone a surgery anddeath resulting in a complication that was treatable | The levels of the proportion |
| Aitken, etal., 2013 | 140, 000 patients who were fifty years or more who had undergone general surgery, surgeries on deformation of bones and muscles, and vascular surgeries | Death occurring 30 days after the patient has either been admitted, diagnosed or undergone a surgery | The overall number of patients and the percentage levels |
| Eastbrockset al., 2006 | 18, 432 patients who had the following ailments: acute myocardialinfarction, weakness of the heart that leads to a buildup of fluid in the lungs and surrounding body tissues, chronic obstructivepulmonary disease, pneumonia, or thrombosis and seizure. | Death occurring 30 days after the patient has either been admitted, diagnosed or undergone a surgery | The average percentage levels |
| Gullugher K. et al., 2010 | 1, 384, 106 patients who were twenty one years or more who had undergone general surgery, surgeries on deformation of bones and muscles, and vascular surgeries | Death occurring 30 days after the patient has either been admitted, diagnosed or undergone a surgery anddeath resulting in a complication that was treatable | The average percentage levels |
| Carney-Let al., 2009 | 10, 754 patients who were twenty years or more and had undergone surgery and seriousmental illness upon admission orwithin the previous 90 days. | Death occurring 30 days after the patient has either been admitted, diagnosed or undergone a surgery anddeath resulting in a complication that was treatable | The overall number of patients and the percentage levels |
| Carney-Let al., 2009 | 480, 124 patients who were twenty years or more who had undergone general surgery, surgeries on deformation of bones and muscles, and vascular surgeries | Death occurring 30 days after the patient has either been admitted, diagnosed or undergone a surgery anddeath resulting in a complication that was treatable | The overall number of patients and the percentage levels |
| Waltonet al., 2008 | 47, 101 patients who were twenty years or more and had the following ailments: acute myocardialinfarction, thrombosis and seizure, pneumonia, and blood poisoning. | Death occurring 30 days after the patient has either been admitted, diagnosed or undergone a surgery | The overall nu |