

Jean watson's theory of human caring



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Critical Appraisal of Jean Watson's Theory of Human Caring

Introduction

Care giving is a general consciousness recommended for all patients regardless of the views of the healthcare provider that are based on their multicultural environments. The conversational style of communication, social connection, religious traditions as well as dietary preferences affects the perception of the care that patients receive. A variety of variables affects caring as a demonstration of considering patients in any social amenities setting (Jeffreys & Zoucha, 2018). In this paper, the evaluation of "Applying Watson's nursing theory to assess patient perceptions of being cared for in a multicultural environment" Suliman, Welmann, Omer & Thomas, (2009) to assess the perceptions of the patient while being cared for in a multicultural setting. In Watson's hypothesis, care giving is fixated on supporting a patient to accomplish tasks and settle psychologically, physically as well as emotionally, and this is accomplished through caring exchanges including a transpersonal caring relationship. According to Stevens (2014, p77) "the critical appraisal of such evidence for decision making is one of the most valuable skills that the clinician can possess in today's healthcare environment".

This study examines Saudi Arabian patient's view of essential caring practices and how much of the time such were gone to by staff nurture in a multicultural situation. It is crucial to look into the patient impression of being thought about in clinics in Saudi Arabia utilizing Jean Watson's caring hypothesis and care giving elements. These are embraced as core values for

this investigation. Results might be used to direct medical caretakers in giving a high requirement of nursing care to Saudi Arabians. Discoveries empower nursing supervisors to strike increasingly suitable conformity between patient discernments and desires and medical attendants' caring practices. The essential caring practices as seen by patients, medical caretakers and how often they apply them and the disparity between the patient impression of critical caring practices and those taken care of by staff medical caretakers were done. Moreover, the relationship between patient sexual orientation and view of imperative caring practices and habits of those taken care of were assessed as well (Olson et al., 2018).

The type of study done is research and the design engaged is surveying. The survey was done using questionnaires. It was utilized to investigate inconsistencies between the apparent significance of caring practices and how often staff medical caretakers were using those caring practices. The test of 393 patients was done in three unique districts of Saudi Arabia in the hospitals from each area. The sample of participants that took part in the study was patients admitted to restorative and care giving wards in three hospitals in Saudi Arabia (Olson et al., 2018). Every hospital was situated in the other land district, i. e. the Central district, the Western district, and the Eastern district that is working by National Guard Health Affairs. These hospitals have passed accreditation under Joint Commission International norms at the astounding execution level. The hospitals incorporated into this examination utilize medical caretakers from differing national foundations, including attendants from other countries.

The instruments of the significant variables of the research are valid and reliable since they enable the attainment of desired findings utilizing a likelihood testing plan that joined group, methodical, and stratified examining. Members were chosen from three groups, i. e. one hospital in every area efficiently with each having different patients. That guaranteed the two sexual orientations and wards that offer therapeutic and care giving services were similarly addressed. The data analysis was intended to incorporate 396 patients, with 132 patients from every district and the half from care giving and another half from medicinal wards. The researcher additionally thought about sexual orientation to guarantee break even with the portrayal in the sample of people. To be qualified for the survey, grown-up patients between 20 to 50 years of age were required to fill the questionnaires, be admitted to the general restorative or care giving wards for over two days amid information accumulation, and be completely aware (Olson et al., 2018).

From the generated results, the patients appraised in general caring practices as very important and that they are habitually experienced. The error between the significance and recurrence of participation in caring practices by medical caretakers was factually critical. This examination gave proof that patients perceived large caring methods and every individual subscale as crucial. The humanism, confidence trust, and affectability subscale bargains with higher request hushed needs. Patients who feel pushed and startled need their confidence helped. In this manner, attendants must impart trust in patients when making their essence felt. Medical attendants should likewise be delicate to persistent emotions and

acclaim patients when suitable. Medical attendants need to discover positive implications, outcomes, and expectation in circumstances that may seem distressing. It is likewise confident that, through caring, medical attendants can help shape patients' sicknesses as positive encounters in which patients encounter regard, pride, comfort, and the inclination that the parental figure is there for them.

To clinical practice, this analysis is essential in multicultural conditions. It is useful in instructing viable correspondence among patients and nurtures relationships of trust in regard to care giving and medical attendance. Both caregivers and patients that demand the care should be informed through the study, and medical caretakers should initially comprehend the patient's dialect. Patients require satisfactory clarifications and the clarifications help them feel progressively secure and sheltered with fewer risks or dangers as they can embrace amicable correspondence and assists change the patients' perception. The study purpose addresses an important clinical issue not only of care giving but also identifies the kind of perception patients have concerning the care they receive from the hospital or clinic attendants. The patients' issues of longing to have attendants invest more energy with them and offer responses are as well addressed. These all lead to patients satisfying higher request needs and self-realization at that specific phase of treatment.

Conclusion

Dissimilar multicultural environments understand and practice human care differently. Perception of patients is determined by the kind of attention

given by their caregivers. Language is vital in human care delivery. A common language brings down correspondence hindrances that could adversely impact the therapeutic attendant-patient relationship and welcomes trust. This critique gives proof of the immaterialness of Jean Watson's theory in Middle Eastern societies. These stress the rationality of utilizing this theory as a reason for the informative and educational program for nursing students. The consequences of socio-cultural differences and dialect obstructions among patients and medical caretakers globally can be mitigated if well managed by all medical and clinical practitioners. Results demonstrate that the caretaking aspects in Watson's theory are relevant to Saudi Arabian patients and beyond. The nursing experts should put together their considerations concerning such approaches to address profound issues when handling patients.

References

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