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INVENTORY OF BULLYING IN NURSING STUDENTS: FINAL RESULTS

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Introduction: In the clinical setting, nursing students are exposed to similar working conditions and stressors as their supervisors. These stress conditions can lead to bullying phenomena.

Objective: We tested the validity of an instrument designed to evaluate bullying in nursing students, based on a quantitative cross-sectional study.

Methods: Sample consisted of 87 nursing students in the last year of graduation, with a mean age 23,08±2,03 (87,4% female). Data was collected by a self-completion questionnaire consisting of four parts: (1) sociodemographic characterization, (2) a version of the “Inventory of Bullying in Nursing Students” (IBEE-91 items), (3) assessment of attitudes towards bullying and (4) General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28 items). The IBEE items were then reduced to a shorter version of 28 questions by factor analysis, which were tested (internal consistency) and reached a Cronbach’s alpha (α) of 0,942, similar to the score 0,943 α obtained by GHQ-28. Subsequently data from both the IBEE and GHQ were correlated (Pearson’s; $r=0,47$; $p<0,001$).

Results: According to the criteria of bullying by Mikkelsen & Einarsen (2001), we have found 44,8% of bullying prevalence using the first criterion (less stringent), 21,2% using the second criterion and 16,3% according to the third criterion (the most demanding).

Conclusions: The short version of the IBEE is a useful tool to monitor bullying in nursing students. The results show us that nursing students in clinical teaching context are exposed to the same stressors professionals.

Descriptors: Bullying. Inventory of bullying. Nursing students.

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QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE ELDERLY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN TWO DIFFERENT CARE GIVING SERVICES

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Introduction: Recent data reveals the Portuguese population as the 7th most elderly globally. With increasing average life expectancy a key challenge facing countries with aging populations will be to preserve or ensure the Quality of Life (QoL) over the additional lifetime the population are increasingly living. This research has adopted QoL as defined by WHO.

Objective: The main purpose of this study is to assess the QoL of the elderly who attend care giving services by comparing the various domains of QoL in two groups.

Methods: This is an exploratory comparative study using the WHOQOL-Bref validated instrument to assess QoL (Canavarro, Vaz Serra, Simões, Pereira, Gameiro, Quartilho, Rijo, Carona & Paredes, 2006). WHOQOL-Bref has 26 items (four domains: physical, psychological, social and environmental), with a 5 Likert scale response. The sample ($n=30$) has 53,3% women and 46,7% men, an average age of 80 years (std deviation 7,47), 50% attending home help services and 50% attending day care centers.

Results and conclusions: The results show that 46,7% answer with “good” to QoL item and 43,3% say they are “satisfied” with their health. In this sample there are no associations between most sociodemographic variables and WHOQOL-Bref domains. There is a slight difference between the two groups attending different services concerning all WHOQOL-Bref domains showing that the elderly attending home help reveal a higher QoL perception. Although the small sample invalidates generalizations, it can be said that the elderly reveal a satisfactory QoL perception. For further conclusions a replica study with a bigger sample is necessary.

Descriptors: Quality of life. Elderly. Caregiving services. WHOQOL-BREF.

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