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The effect of a PLWH-involved educational program on reduction of AIDS-related stigma among nursing students in China

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Purpose: More than 7000 people are newly infected with HIV every day. AIDS-related stigma as a "continuing challenge" that prevents concerted action at community, national and global levels. There is a high level of stigma towards people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH) among health workers such as nurses or nursing assistants (nursing students) in both China and other countries. The AIDS-related stigma would be a barrier of accessing HIV testing, treatment and care among PLWH. The effective intervention on reducing AIDS-related stigma which fit to the national context is necessary for nursing students in China. But until now, just a few studies focused on this field. The level of AIDS-related stigma and effect of PLWH-involved educational programs among nursing students in China were explored in this study.

Methods: One group comparison design with repeated measures was executed. Thirty nursing students practiced in an inpatient department were recruited and followed for one month after the intervention. The detailed content covered HIV knowledge, occupational protection strategies and face-to-face contact with a person with AIDS.

Results: The AIDS-related stigma decreased significantly after intervention and remained for one month.

Conclusion: PLWH-involved educational program tested in this study provided preliminary evidence of an effective method to reduce AIDS-related stigma among nursing students in China.

Attitudes, barriers and practices towards evidence-based nursing: A diagnostic study in northern Portugal

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Purpose of the study: Assess attitudes, barriers and practices related to evidence-based nursing (EBN) in a group of nurses in the northern Portugal.

Methods: We used the Portuguese version of the following instruments – "Questionnaire Barriers and Facilitators to Using Research in Practice (BARRIERS)"; "Clinical Effectiveness and Evidence Based Practice Questionnaire (EBPQ)"; and the “Attitudes to Evidence-Based Practice Questionnaire (AEBPQ)”. A convenience sample was used. 388 RN participated in the study. These nurses work in hospitals and primary health care. All the participants agree to collaborate voluntarily and was assured data confidentiality and the subjects’ anonymity.

Results and Discussions: All nurses had at least a licensure degree corresponding to a 4 year’s full time undergraduate academic program in nursing. The majority were women between 31 to 35 years old with a post-graduated specialization in nursing. Strong (r ≥ 0.7 p < 0.01) and moderate (r ≥ 0.5 p < 0.01) Pearson correlations were observed between the following scales and subscales: BARRIERS – Nurses, Research, Organization and Study and between EBPQ Attitudes, Practices, Skills/Competences. Overall, the estimated self-perception rate of daily EBN practice was off 63.86%. Results are partially overlapping to those observed in abroad countries. Our sample presents a higher perception of barriers and low rates of EBN practice and research use.

Conclusions: Nurses have a positive attitude related to EBN. Nevertheless there are several barriers that constrain an effective EBN practice in a regular bases. Nurses’ believe that’s EBN is important to professional development and to improve care but they express lack of scientific and organizational support. It is fundamental assess nurse’s attitudes, barriers and practices in terms of EBN to outline tailored and specific interventions regarding EBN promotion and dissemination. Among these, academic qualification / long life learning and the organizational commitment seems to be key elements.
Co-organisers