

# Experiences in training programs for nursing COVID-19 patients: educational needs of clinical nurses

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Ejiofor Y. Experiences in training programs for nursing COVID-19 patients: educational needs of clinical nurses. *J Nurs Res Pract.* 2022;6(5):91-94.

## ABSTRACT

The goal of this study was to learn more about clinical nurses' experiences with training programmes for critically ill patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and their educational needs. Content analysis was used to assess qualitative data, and Borich's formula was used to analyze quantitative data. In March 2021, data for the study were collected from 16 nurses who had completed a nursing programme for critically ill COVID-19 patients and were working at three COVID-19 designated hospitals. The experiences of the participants were divided into three broad categories and ten subcategories: "Participation experiences and perceptions of the training programme," "Recommendations for refining the training programme," and "Perceptions of working in an infectious workplace." The most pressing educational needs in respiratory and non-respiratory nursing, according to Borich's formula, were "nursing care for patients on extracorporeal membrane oxygenation" and "application of continuous renal replacement therapy and patient care."

Nursing education programmes with material corresponding to nurses' demands must be developed to prepare for the periodic appearance of communicable infectious diseases around the world and to cultivate nursing personnel to care for critically ill patients. This study can be utilized as a foundation for developing nursing staff for critically ill patients with communicable infectious diseases, taking into account clinical nurses' educational demands and fundamental nursing student training resources.

**Key Words:** Education; Nursing; Qualitative research; Communicable diseases

## INTRODUCTION

Covid sickness 2019 (COVID-19) is a viral infection that was first announced in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. On December 1, 2019, the World Health Organization proclaimed COVID-19 a pandemic, provoking nations all over the planet to answer their separate public crises; nonetheless, the quantity of affirmed cases has been constantly rising, and the development of new and more risky COVID-19 variations overall is a developing concern. The clinical indications of COVID-19 fluctuate from being asymptomatic to having fever, hack and windedness, the runs and numerous different side effects [1]. The side effects are gentle in the underlying stage, can advance to extreme side effects, and may prompt demise. Coronavirus is especially destructive on account of old, immunocompromised, and comorbid patients, and sometimes, high level intercessions like Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO) and mechanical ventilation are required. Along these lines, it is important to build the quantity of medical services staff who can oversee fundamentally sick COVID-19 related patients.

The Korean government has assigned public medical clinics and constructed more Intensive Care Units (ICUs) to oversee fundamentally sick COVID-19 related patients. To supply nursing staff for their consideration, the public authority has conveyed students who have finished significant instructional classes [2]. Notwithstanding, developing nursing staff for fundamentally sick COVID-19 related patients is tedious, and top to bottom instructive projects are required, explicitly preparing programs fit to the clever conditions including clinical work force development the executives, cleaning wards, and wearing defensive gear. Consequently, the stockpile of medical attendants who can really focus on fundamentally sick COVID-19 related patients is lacking. Fundamentally sick COVID-19-related patients ought to be given extraordinary nursing care from the essential degree of individual cleanliness to lifesaving therapy for 24 hours; now, nursing work force who can give nursing care to serious COVID-19 related cases are indispensable [3]

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Received: 09-May-2022, Manuscript No. PULJNRP-224935; Editor assigned: 12-May-2022, PreQC No. PULJNRP-224935(PQ); Reviewed: 14-May-2022, QCNo. PULJNRP-224935(Q); Revised: 15-May-2022, Manuscript No. PULJNRP-224935(R); Published: 22-May-2022, DOI: 10.37532/2632-251X.226(5).91-94.

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Since really focusing on basically sick patients is challenging for medical attendants encountering it interestingly, a few issues, like maladjustment and low self-assurance, may emerge. These may influence the nature of nursing care given to basically sick patients and lead to inordinate business related pressure, as well as expanded turnover rates for medical caretakers. A review led by the Ministry of Health and Welfare including experienced attendants really focusing on COVID-19 patients in Korea announced that medical caretakers saw themselves as lacking information about COVID-19 patients and that they felt compelled and overpowered because of the interest to give nursing care to fundamentally sick patients without adequate nursing experience in regards to patients with respiratory transferable irresistible infections, prompting an expansion in profound and mental pressure [4]. The vulnerability that describes irresistible infections builds medical services experts' pressure, tension, and sorrow and diminishes rest quality. In such conditions, in the event that an adequate number of nursing staff is gotten through efficient instructive projects connected with the consideration of basically sick patients with respiratory transmittable irresistible illnesses, medical care work force can consent to the guidelines for controlling viral spread concerning contaminated patients through preparing including wearing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and nursing practice reproduction, and they can do all operations smoothly on account of the diminished strain, which might diminish the gamble of extra diseases [5]. Given these outcomes, it is important to address top to bottom the substance of instructive projects pointed toward preparing attendants to really focus on basically sick patients by getting adequate information about COVID-19 and the abilities expected for overseeing it.

Medical attendants' functional schooling prerequisite becomes clear when they need to perform nursing practice on an expert level, feel lacking or face trouble in nursing, or need to work on their expertise by getting state-of-the-art information and abilities. Taking into account that respiratory irresistible illnesses, like Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) trailed by COVID-19, happen more than once, it is essential to distinguish medical attendants' instructive necessities to get ready nursing staff to really focus on basically sick patients [6]. Consequently, this study investigates two parts of instructive requirements. In the first place, we will investigate subjects' interest encounters with schooling for nursing fundamentally sick COVID-19-related patients with respiratory irresistible sicknesses in light of the review question "What nursing instruction attributes and content are expected to satisfactorily plan for nursing basically sick patients?" Second, we affirm the members' objective instructive necessities [7]. On this premise, we intend to involve the outcomes as base information to work on clinical medical attendants' ability in nursing fundamentally sick COVID-19 related patients and distinguish systems that meet the social prerequisites of nursing faculty who care for basically sick patients.

## METHODS

This study utilized blended techniques research configuration, joining Focus Group Interviews (FGIs) as the subjective component and an overview as the quantitative component [8]. The subjective outcomes mirroring the members' encounters in the current preparation programs were enhanced with a quantitative report to distinguish the members' objective instructive requirements. Eighteen review members were enlisted from among attendants who finished a preparation program for fundamentally sick patients with COVID-19 who were working at three medical clinics assigned for COVID19 in Gyeonggi Province.

Two individuals were rejected from the review since they pulled out because of the symptoms of COVID-19 immunization; consequently, 16 individuals took an interest in the review [9]. Six members had a place with a medical clinic, six to B, and four to C, and FGIs were directed with them at their separate emergency clinics. They generally got preparing at government-assigned showing clinics from September 2020 to February 2021, after which they got back to their clinic where they as of now care for affirmed instances of COVID-19. Viewpoints on the appropriate number of center gathering members contrast in the writing. This study took on the assessment that the beneficial number is six to ten members for each gathering. Given commonsense contemplations connected with collective vibes and members' high impedance inclination, there were somewhere around three members for every gathering. Toward the finish of the FGIs, the members finished a 10 brief survey pointed toward examining general qualities and instructive necessities connected with basically sick patients with transferable irresistible sicknesses. The survey comprised of 16 things about nursing basically sick patients with respiratory sicknesses, 20 things about nursing fundamentally sick patients with no respiratory illnesses, and six things about contamination control [10]. There were 42 things in light of rules and books about the administration of basically sick patients, and a study was led on compelling learning strategies for everything.

## RESULTS

Concentrate on members' overall attributes all study subjects were ladies (100%), and their mean age was  $31.94 \pm 6.21$ . With respect to status, there were five (31.3%) wedded ladies and 11 (68.8%) unmarried ladies. With respect to, 3 (18.8%) had a partner's certificate and 13 (81.3%) had a four year college education. Concerning, one medical caretaker (6.3%) was working in a trauma center (ER), six attendants worked in an ICU (37.5%), and nine (56.3%) worked in a COVID-19 ward. The all out span of clinical encounters was  $8.90 \pm 6.21$  years, and the length of involvement with the ongoing division was  $1.09 \pm 1.27$  years. The wellsprings of COVID-19 related data were the emergency clinic site's landing page (6 medical caretakers, 37.5%), the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (5 attendants, 31.3%), broad communications (2 medical caretakers, 12.5%), and the Internet (7 medical caretakers, 43.8%). Members' encounters with respect to nursing programs pointed toward molding committed basic consideration attendants were arranged into three significant classifications and ten subcategories.

## DISCUSSION

This study expects to investigate support encounters with COVID-19 preparation program and clinical medical attendants' instructive necessities on this area. The discoveries have a couple of suggestions. To start with, in light of the FGIs, in regards to their preparation experience, the members felt that the basic consideration nursing program was at first inadequately coordinated yet noticed that this worked on over the long run. Additionally, there were instructive infrastructural inadequacies, even at the emergency clinics where the preparation was directed, due to the voluminous expansion in the quantity of fundamentally sick patients because of COVID-19 and a lack of basic consideration medical attendants. In like manner, the members didn't see the beginning phase programs as powerful. Be that as it may, with progressive instructional meetings and moderate systematization, the members at last communicated fulfillment with the substance. A concentrate on nursing encounters with patients with affirmed COVID-19 conclusions including Iranian medical caretakers underscored the significance of providing prepared nursing work force ready to adapt to pandemic circumstances. This concentrate additionally featured the significance of efficient training projects and labor organic market wanting to plan for clinical crises.

Moreover, in this review, it was vital for the members to work on giving nursing care to patients with affirmed COVID-19 analyses; notwithstanding, the gamble of disease and endeavors toward severe contamination control made it hard to continue with such practice. By and by, the capacity to adapt to different circumstances including respiratory irresistible sicknesses is fundamental for devoted nursing faculty liable for really focusing on basically sick patients with respiratory illnesses, in contrast to other transferable irresistible infections. Hence, to defeat such circumstances, it will be important to foster different recreation preparing programs utilizing high-devotion reproduction or computer generated reality so students can work on giving basic consideration to affirmed COVID-19 cases in the program setting. Second, the substance of the FGIs led as a feature of this study showed that pre-preparing, the members dreaded really focusing on affirmed COVID-19 patients, however their trepidation declined subsequent to preparing and their capability as committed medical caretakers for fundamentally sick patients gotten to the next level. They were additionally observed to be invigorated by master medical attendants. A review directed in China on attendants really focusing on affirmed COVID-19 patients detailed that medical caretaker without related knowledge really focusing on patients with irresistible illnesses or fundamentally sick patients dreaded execution of such nursing care and experienced pressure subsequently. A review directed in Korea including medical attendants experienced with really focusing on affirmed COVID-19 patients additionally announced mental strain among the attendants since they were doled out to basic consideration with inadequate experience really focusing on contaminated patients. Additionally, the members in this concentrate likewise communicated sensations of dread prior to preparing and a decrease in fearlessness. Nonetheless, the review results showed that nursing schooling for basically sick patients further developed the subjects' self-assurance concerning nursing appraisal, drug organization, and utilization of clinical gear. This shows that nursing programs for fundamentally sick patients with irresistible sicknesses are a viable strategy to improve nursing capability for basic consideration and the nature of nursing care. Third, the substance of the FGIs directed in this study uncovered the requirement for modified schooling to suit members' clinical settings, instruction that increments commonsense relevance, and appropriate student choice. Specifically, members recommended that it would be more successful if nurture teachers would visit the foundations where the learners work and give instruction custom-made to their particular workplaces, instead of having members go to outside establishments for preparing. This blended strategies study's importance lies in its inside and out examination of medical attendants' instructive requirements for nursing basically sick patients. We have made ideas in view of the outcomes got. In the first place, it very well may be seen that a nursing training program for fundamentally sick patients with irresistible illnesses is a successful means to upgrade medical caretakers' basic consideration limit and work on the nature of nursing care. Consequently, different instructive projects have been laid out, and research to confirm their viability is recommended. Second, the members featured the benefits of instructive medical caretakers getting public focused schooling followed by training custom fitted to their house foundation's particular work space. Thusly, it is important to construct an organization to sustain nursing schooling, explicitly supporting custom-made instruction at individual medical clinics. Third, happy that it is challenging to convey in the nursing training program for patients with irresistible illnesses should be created as a feature of a recreation schooling program.

## CONCLUSION

COVID-19 related changes in the medical business necessitate changes in nurses' duties, a rise in the quality of nursing care, and a high level of knowledge and abilities. Such demands highlight the importance of acquiring new critical care knowledge and abilities. Several survey participants saw the need for critical care education and indicated that training enhanced critical care nursing competency. As a result, educational programmes for nursing critically ill patients must be developed to fulfil learners' demands, nursing programmes for critical care must be improved, and healthcare staff must be supplied to meet social needs.

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