

160

THE NURSES' EXPERIENCE ON NURSING STUDENTS AND THEIR CLINICAL LEARNING PROCESS IN HOSPITAL

Yolanda Moñux^{1,a}, Luis Cibanal-Juan^{11,b}, M^a Loreto Soler^{1,c}, M^a Isabel Cortés^{1,d}, Ariadna Martínez-Martínez^{111,e}, Domingo Ceña^{111,e}

¹University Jaume I of Castellón de la Plana. Castellón, España

¹¹University of Alicante. Alicante, España

¹¹¹Universidad Rey Juan Carlos. Madrid, España

Introduction: Nursing studies program, and relationships between University academic program and Hospitals, all influence bedside nurses' experience on nursing clinical learning process.

Objective: Describe the bedside nurses' experience of Spanish nursing students and their clinical learning process.

Methods: A qualitative phenomenological approach was followed. An initial purposeful sampling of Spanish bedside nurses in Santa Barbara Hospital in the Western area of Soria was conducted. A theoretical sampling was also implemented in order to gain a more in-depth understanding of nursing students and their learning process. Data were collected using unstructured and semi-structured interviews. Data were analysed using the Giorgi proposal.

Results: Twenty-one bedside nurses with a mean age of 46 were included. Three main themes that describe the experience of bedside nurses emerged from the data: a) Making the first contact. The first contact is the key to future nurse-student relationship and is conditioned by several factors, b) defining the role of the student in practice. Nurses should prioritize key learning points as the field of nursing, nurses must unify their actions to the student, and the use of technology versus basic care, and c) building bridges between clinical settings and university. The relationship between clinical settings (hospital) and university influences the implementation of the educational program of the university and student tracking clinical practices.

Conclusions: Understanding the meaning of nursing students and their clinical learning process with bedside nurses might gain deeper insight into their expectations. It is requested to involve clinical settings in the educational nursing program.

Descriptors: Nursing. Nursing students. Nursing education. Hospitals. Qualitative Research.

^a ylapena@uji.es

^b luis.cibanal@uan.es

^c loreto.macia@ua.es

^d ariadna.martinez@urjc.es

^e domingo.palacios@urjc.es

161

A FALL PREVENTION MANUAL FOR OLDER ADULTS ACCORDING TO HEALTH LITERACY DEMANDS

Anabela Correia Martins^{1,a}, Isabel Maria Andrade¹¹, Catarina A. Gomes da Silva¹

¹Departamento de Fisioterapia. Escola Superior de Tecnologia da Saúde de Coimbra. Coimbra, Portugal

¹¹Departamento de Ciências Complementares. Escola Superior de Tecnologia da Saúde de Coimbra. Coimbra, Portugal

Introduction: The prevention of falls can be achieved through multiple factorial interventions, including the educational approach. In order to enhance the compliance to strategies for the prevention of falls, it is important to focus on the development of health information materials, which should take into consideration the health literacy level of the target population, be user-friendly and include fitted information.

Objective: Review health literacy demands of fall prevention manuals dedicated to the elderly, using the *Health Literacy INDEX* tool and develop a manual adapted to Portuguese population.

Methods: Search for fall prevention manuals dedicated to the elderly in search engines and in government web portals (DGS, CDC e EUNESE), using as keywords *fall prevention booklet, fall prevention manual, older people, seniors, fall prevention materials, educational materials, manual de prevenção de quedas, idosos*. Selection of a sample of 11 manuals for evaluation published after 2006.

Results: Overall scores generated by INDEX in 10 out of the 11 manuals were higher than 50% and above 75% for 4 of them. Physical activity, strategies in case of falls, home modifications and vision were the main indicators developed in the manuals. These findings allowed us to develop a manual adapted to the Portuguese seniors.

Conclusions: *Health Literacy INDEX* is a comprehensive tool with evidence for reliability and validity that was helpful to evaluate the health literacy demands of fall prevention materials. Additional research is warranted to examine the association between contents and layout of the Portuguese manual and individual understanding, behaviors, and improved health.

Descriptors: Health literacy. Fall prevention. Educational manual. Elderly. Falls.

^a anabelacmartins@estescoimbra.pt