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Motivational factors of nurses in a group of primary health centres in the city of Lisbon: qualitative study

Claudina Martins^a, Teresa Potra^b, Francisca Lucas^c and Pedro Bernardes Lucas^b

^aAgrupamento de Centros de Saúde Lisboa Central, Lisboa, Portugal; ^bUnidade de Investigação e Desenvolvimento em Enfermagem da Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa, Lisboa, Loboa, Portugal; ^cEscola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Professionals motivation, as a determinant of the behaviour in organisations, is an important factor for their efficiency. Managing people while keeping them motivated to work is not an easy task and because of that it is considered one of the most difficult and complex functions of the manager [1]. Because of that, the knowledge based on causes that move or influence nurses' motivation is considered important as a management instrument [2]. Sensitivities to this topic and considering the current conjuncture, in which Portuguese nurses have been confronted with low salaries [3] and work overload due to the low number of nurses per 1000 inhabitants [4], the starting point of this study is about the question: which factors can motivate nurses from a Lisbon primary care units? The aim is meeting the motivational factors of nurses from a Lisbon primary care unit. Specific aims are: understanding which factors motivate nurses from primary care unit in Lisbon, understanding motivational influence due to nursing practice and nursing management.

Materials and methods: Qualitative case study, exploratory and descriptive approach. The data collection was based on a semi-structured interview based on a predefined script performed with 9 nurses from a Lisbon primary care unit, from 18 January to 5 February 2019, who agreed to participate in the study. The number of participants was determined following the response saturation criteria [5]. In order to increase data variety, interviews were conducted with nurses working in different types of Functional Units. The age of the subjects ranged between 33 and 46 years old, with an average professional practice time of 17 years. Interviews were recorded, fully transcribed and analysed according to Bardin [6] content analysis. The study started after obtaining approval from the Executive Director of the Group of Primary Care Units, and the Health Ethics Committee of the respective Regional Health Administration and informed consent signed by the participants.

Results: Study results indicate that the main motivational factor of nurses is: rewards, career development, recognition, workplace/practice environment, financing based on performance, leadership and professional achievement. Career development was the factor in which participants attributed greater importance and on the other hand, financing based on performance was considered the less important as a motivational factor.

Discussion and conclusions: Despite of participants' motivational factors being identical, it was verified that their importance and meaning are different to which one of them. According that, context indicators emerged with contradictory meaning. This enhances the individuality of each participant while being unique and motivated by their own needs. It was noticed that motivation is not maximum on most of the participants and that there is also dissatisfaction with the measures that could work as motivators. Managers should take into account scientific evidence concerning nurses' motivational factors in order to improve their motivation. Further studies should be developed, particularly in primary health care, where the lack of scientific content is notorious.

CONTACT Pedro Bernardes Lucas 🖾 prlucas@esel.pt

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Nursing interventions to the person with cardiac disease submitted to ECMO – integrative literature review

João Reisinho^a, João Sardinha^a, Pedro Santos^a, Rita Rodrigues^a and Cidália Castro^{b,c}

^aNurse Department, Escola Superior de Saúde Egas Moniz (ESSEM), Egas Moniz Cooperativa de Ensino Superior, Caparica, Portugal; ^bCentro de Investigação Interdisciplinar Egas Moniz (CiiEM), Egas Moniz Cooperativa de Ensino Superior, Caparica, Portugal; ^cUnidade de Investigação e Desenvolvimento em Enfermagem (UI&DE), Lisboa, Portugal

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Heart disease includes a variety of diseases, conditions, and disorders that affect the heart and blood vessels [1]. Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO) is a short-term Ventricular Assist Device (VAD), indicated in cardiogenic shock and respiratory failure, when surgical or conventional therapeutic measures are not successful, and the most used in the case of heart failure is venoarterial ECMO [2,3]. The aim of this study is to understand the ECMO technique in adult patients with cardiac disease, as well as the associated Nursing Interventions.

Materials and methods: This study is an Integrative Literature Review by the PI[C]OD method. Available articles were searched in the Biblioteca do Conhecimento Online (B-On) and EBSCO*host* databases, published between 2014 and 2019. The inclusion criteria were ECMO, person with cardiac disease and successfully nursing interventions. Of the total of twenty-seven articles, 14 were excluded by title, six by the abstract and four by full reading. Three articles were included in the corpus of the study.

Results: The articles included allowed to identify three main ideas: in the first article, a specific nursing care protocol was developed for patients with VAD [4]; in the second study, VADs can be an intermediary mean for cardiac transplantation [5]; however, in the last study, ECMO may present physical complications and depressive symptoms [2].

Discussion and conclusions: Studies have shown that in patients with unstable cardiac pathology "ECMO is life saving, and should therefore be considered a viable extension for conventional treatment options for critical care" [3]. Although VAD is a reliable alternative to transplantation, when it is not available or when the patient's condition is hemodynamically unstable, heart transplantation remains the first-line treatment [5]. We think that the results of this study can subsidise the exercise of teaching nursing care, allowing students to build structured knowledge, which allows to identify the real needs of the person submitted to ECMO. At the level of clinical practice, it is important to discuss the results of this study within the team, ensuring patient safety and the quality of nursing care based on scientific evidence.

KEYWORDS Cardiac disease; critical patient; ECMO; nursing interventions

CONTACT João Reisinho 🖾 jprhrh@gmail.com

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