

**PERCEPTION OF PATIENTS TOWARDS NURSING PROFESSION
AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG ADMITTED PATIENTS IN
JIMMA MEDICAL CENTER, SOUTHWEST ETHIOPIA,2019**

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**RESEARCH THESIS SUBMITTED TO SCHOOL OF NURSING AND
MIDWIFERY, JIMMA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENT OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN ADULT
HEALTH NURSING**

JUNE, 2019

JIMMA, ETHIOPIA

JIMMA UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF HEALTH
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

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Abstract

Background: Nursing is a health care profession, which focuses on the care of individuals, families, and communities which used to attain, maintain or recover optimum health for all individuals of all ages and cultural background who are healthy and ill in a holistic manner based on the individuals' physical, emotional, psychological, intellectual, social and spiritual needs. The perception of nursing profession perceived by the patients and society influences the participation of new generation to join in the nursing profession. In which studies show that misconception and stereotype which harms the image of nursing profession due to misunderstanding of the nursing profession facts.

Objectives: To assess perception of patients towards nursing profession and associated factors among admitted patients in Jimma medical center, Southwest Ethiopia 2019.

Methods: Institutional based cross sectional study was conducted in Jimma medical center from April 3/2019 to April 15/2019. Systematic sampling technique was used to select 234 study participants using structured interviewer administered questionnaire. The collected data were cleaned and entered into Epidata version 3.1 then exported to SPSS version 23 for analysis. Descriptive statistics and linear regression analysis were done and the significant variables explained by using unstandardized β value and p value

Results: Among 234 respondents the overall score of perception towards nursing profession was 52.77% and on tertiary classification of the perception score, 99(42.4%) with high perception 61(26%) with medium perception 74(31.6%) of them had low perception, towards nursing profession. Age of the respondents (41-60 years) with the value of ($\beta = -1.172$, $p=0.042$), their area of residence with value of ($\beta = 1.853$, $p= 0.008$), social value and role characteristics with value of ($\beta = 2.065$, $p= 0.0001$) and nursing care satisfaction with value of ($\beta = 1.769$, $p= 0.001$) were factors affected perception towards nursing profession in multivariable linear regression analysis.

Conclusion and Recommendation: This study revealed that the overall level of patients' perception towards nursing profession was low. Only 42.4% had high level of perception. Nurses' self-description, activity explanation for the patients, creation of awareness on the importance of nursing profession in the health care system, community mobilization about the profession and provision of refreshment training could be given for those nurses working in Jimma medical center.

Keywords: patients' perception, nursing profession, admitted patients, Jimma Medical center

Acknowledgment

First of all, I would like to thank for the almighty God who gave me, those blessed days to work this thesis and next to him, I deeply appreciated my advisors **Sr. Asresash Demissie** and **Mr. Lalisa Ayele** for their unceasing advice & support for developing this thesis. I also thank my instructors and friends for their genuine advice they provide for me during this thesis preparation and Jimma University for its free internet service. For all my study participants, Lastly, but not least I would like to say thanks for Jimma medical center the opportunity that gave for me the chance to learn.

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Abbreviation and Acronymy

ANA: American Nursing Association

ERB: Ethical Review Board

ENA: Ethiopian Nursing Association

FMOH: Federal Ministry of Health

GC: Gregorian calendar

GN: Gynecologic ward

Govnt's: Governments

ICN: International Council of Nursing

JUMC: Jimma University Medical Center

MAW: Maternity ward

MW: Medical ward

NMS: Neonatal mother side

OMFW: Oral and Maxillofacial ward

OPTH: Ophthalmology ward

SW: Surgical ward

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

Nursing is a health care profession, which focuses on the care of individuals, families, and communities so that they can attain, maintain or recover optimum health. Nursing care is for all individuals of all ages and cultural background who are healthy and ill in a holistic manner based on the individuals' physical, emotional, psychological, intellectual, social and spiritual needs(1).

Nurses represent the largest proportions among the health care providers, which are most diverse workforce and the strongest pillars in the health care system and play a significant role in the hospital setting. Nursing services aims to provide competent, safe and ethical care which also includes comfort, compassion, and collaboration with clients, family, community and the health care team (2).

Nursing is very fast growing profession in developed countries and having old historical background of its evolution to serve the people, advocate for people, safer for them and provide a health care system with humanity up to the end of life and even after death of human being(3).

The current public opinion about nursing profession varies from place to place based on the educational status of the population and the practice of nursing care. Due to this reason it is incoherent that the society may not have always correctly evaluate how it evolves of the nursing profession through innovation and education and also may not always aware that modern nursing is based on established theories and its own principles based on the health care system of the country(4).

Nurses are the major health care providers in Ethiopia by working as a clinicians, educators, leaders, and researchers in hospitals, clinics, universities, ministers of health, health centers and nongovernmental organizations of the health care systems(5).

Within the profession, it is still viewed as a female profession as shown by its history, language, education and practice which makes the societal restriction of males to engage to the nursing profession and globally on the western communities' perception of nursing shows that most of the communities still perceive nursing as a feminine and caring job(6).

The picture of nursing in the media plays a major role in shaping the community understanding of nursing and nurses' myth, misconception and stereotype which harm the image of nursing still exist and the majority of nurses are misunderstood by the society. The media, plays great roles on the societal image of the nursing profession but it presents nurses as a doctor handmaiden caring not as autonomous healthcare providers (6). Because of such views, the public sees nurses as feminine and caring, but not necessarily as autonomous healthcare providers(7).

The media image of the nursing profession will improve through sound planning of the nursing Curricula for attracting the community for join their children in the nursing profession and maintain professionalism by application of scientific nursing practice on the admitted patients(8).

Statement of the Problem

There are many factors influencing to choose the nursing profession of which the perception of the society towards the nursing profession has great impact on professional growth and provision of quality nursing care(9).

. Its value by the society is low due to misunderstanding of the nursing profession by the community(10). The perception of nursing profession perceived by the society influences the participation of new generation to join in the nursing profession, especially in countries where the cultural traditions are strong that severely restrict the women from participation in paid occupations outside of the home. In which studies show that misconception and stereotype which harms the image of nursing profession due to misunderstanding of the nursing profession facts (5).

There are a lot of factors that affect the nursing profession such as lack of recognition and appreciation of the nursing profession by the community, low respect, poor public perception, financial issues, heavy workload, stressful conditions, the way of the nurses, how they conduct or approach themselves towards the patients a great gap on the nurses' communication and interpersonal skills with the patients and lack of professional pleasure together with poor quality of training and education (6,12, 13, 14).

Where nurses have been able to influence health policy development, there have been positive benefits for health care, patients and community image of nursing profession but nursing is often perceived, and has often viewed itself, as an oppressed group in relation to other health care professionals and within health care structures, this has its own impact on the profession(11).

A positive perception of nursing may be definitely a key factor in attracting new workforces into the profession and contributes for provision of quality nursing care. To bring this positive image of the community, scientific ways should be innovated through research; in order to change the negative perceptions of the nursing profession by the community for continuity of it(2). The increased awareness of the patients', relatives or community at large about health care and their rights and demand of expectation of quality care brings a challenge to the nursing profession. Thus, nursing professional need to be more up-to-date and ready with all the answers(12).

Where either there is a negative image of nursing profession by the community or patients who get direct care provision, it will affect the quality and number of persons who will choose to join in nursing profession for those young people not to consider nursing as a career option. The negative image of the community towards nursing profession and nursing, as a profession has major effect in the successful and retention of staff in the health care industry(1).

Nurse-patient relationship is a mutual relationship whereby both interact in order to understand one another. Nurses spent most of their time with patients and respect for patients that would determine patients' perceptions of nursing care but lack of adequate information about their condition and treatment, kindness, cheerfulness and practicing scientific procedures of nursing care brings negative image towards the nursing profession(13).

A number of negative societal perceptions of nursing related to gender stereotyping, subordination to doctors, low academic standards, limited career opportunities, poor payment, and conditions, and importantly how these perceptions may affect levels of recruitment into nursing then the final consequence of shortage of nurses both in qualification and in number results poor quality provision of patient care and poor patient outcome(14).

In the review of different literatures there is no conducted study on the perception of patients towards nursing profession and associated factors in this study area and the perception of patients towards nursing is unknown which may have negative effect on the patients' outcome.

This study will be used to assess perception of patients towards nursing profession, level their perception and identified the associated factors that bring an impact on the profession and provision of quality nursing care and improvement of patients' outcome

CHAPTER TWO: LITREATURE REVIEW

According to different litreatures, patients perception towards nursing profession has an impact on the growth of nursing profession, provision of quality health care for the patients,' intention of the nurses to stay on the nursing profession and job satisfaction of the nurses that prevent the shortage of nurses who intend to stay in the nursing profession(15).

The study conducted in India on nursing image perceived by high School Students and intention to consider nursing when Selecting a Career indicated that their image was affected when there are subjects to consult and their intention to consider nursing that were correlation between nursing image career choice and intention of nursing consideration(16).

A study conducted in Saudi Arabia while 87.8% of study participants replied that nursing is a respected profession in the Saudi community in which only 37.0% thinks that nursing profession appreciated by the society and only 13% agree or strongly agree that they will allow their daughter, sister or any of their relatives to be a nurse(6).

In addition, another study conducted in Saudi revealed that social support and religious endorsement are important precursors of career commitment of Saudi nurses. Social support of nurses increases with their increased educational status and the findings indicated that to ensure the adequate level of respect and concern from the public it is better to discuss openly on secular and religious aspects(17)

Another study conducted in Pakistan, showed that significant number of the students agreed that nursing is a well-appreciated profession in the society. 29.7% of the students responded as agree and only 2.40% responded as strongly agree(3).

Another study conducted in Jeddah city on staff nurses', 69.6% of the participants considered the nursing profession as a source of attaining recognition within the community that indicated the positive image of the community towards nursing profession and most of them had positive perception on nursing profession (59.1%) and felt proud to be a nurse. However, the financial benefits, the career ladder and working condition did not satisfied 76.0% and 55.5% respectively (18).

The study conducted in Netherlands on the nursing profession public image self-concept and professional identity showed that the actual public image of nursing is varied and inconsistent which is created by nurses due to their hiddenness and their lack of public discourse. They

derive their self-concept and professional identity from their public image, work environment, work values, education and traditional social and cultural values (9).

The study conducted in Greece on the image and profile of the nursing Profession on the attitudes of high school students the majority of students (80%) changed their mind positively about nursing during their studies. Remarkably, most students chose nursing for job security (51%), while nursing has career prospects (84%) and offers social recognition (78%). Even though students will practice the nursing profession (92%), the majority believes that nursing is misunderstood profession (64%). In addition, a large number of students (58%) consider helpful, the reaction of the social environment about their choice of studying nursing(19).

The study conducted in state of Punjab on future nurses' perception towards nursing profession and career plans, in which (99.1%) of the students, perceived nursing profession as an opportunity to serve humanity and a way to get recognition in the society (69.6%). Two third of (69.4%) the nursing student perceived their profession as dignified and respectful as well as a way to get recognition in society (69.6%)(20).

A study conducted in Egyptian and Jordanian male students on their image of nursing profession showed that more than one half of them (55%) perceive that the noticeable factor that inhibits the image of nursing is the public view. On the other hand, less than one half (39.1%, 36.6) of the Egyptian students perceive that the "public view and the relationship with friends" are the inhibiting factors. Therefore, both judgments agree that the public view affects negatively on the image of the nursing profession(8).

A Study conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude towards nursing profession among college teachers in Karad, nurses with advanced degree of knowledge make important contribution to patient care- scores maximum 78(95.12%); while practicing nursing may affect social decisions like marriage-scores minimum 25(11.41%)(21).

Another study conducted in Zambia, revealed that most (70%) of the students had a positive perception of the nursing profession and 30% had negative perceptions of the image of nursing. In order to attract more individuals into the nursing profession, it needs a continued combined effort by the nursing fraternity and the community at large to reinforce a positive image of nursing and hold the profession high,(2).

The study conducted in Kenya on the admitted patients showed that nurses are knowledgeable but they were not introduces themselves, their privacy not respected and not provided adequate information. Generally most of the participants (40.5% they had positive perception of the nursing profession and 16.7% complained that quality of nursing care is poor(13).

A study conducted on, factors influencing professionalism in nursing among nurses in Mekelle Public Hospitals, in Ethiopia the attitudes of respondents on professionalism was at high, moderate, low and very low level; 12.9%,41.9% ,31.9%, 13.3% respectively. In this study, nurses with longer years of experience and with increased age of respondents had significant relationship with professionalism (22).

Also, the study which carried out among health professionals working in Mizan-Aman general hospital, in Ethiopia on their attitudes towards nursing profession revealed that the majority, 79 (61.8%) believed that nurses have important contribution to good patient health outcome and13 (10.2%) of the respondents perceived nurses working with them as incompetent due different reasons(23). Advancing health states that nursing has a critical contribution in healthcare improvement and the demands for a safe, quality, patient-centered, accessible, and affordable health care system. To bring these outcomes nurses from different educational status must exercises how nursing care practice change to be performed quality nursing care deliver these outcomes in order to improve the health of the patient as well as the promotion of it(24).

Another study conducted in Amhara, regional state referral hospitals in Ethiopia, on intention to stay in the nursing profession, indicated that the proportion of nurses who reported they intended to stay in nursing profession was **39.8%**. The factors associated with it were job-satisfaction, autonomy and professional opportunities, scheduling, relationships and interactions and also most of the respondents were dissatisfied with support, pay and benefits(15). The study conducted in referral hospitals in Northeast, Ethiopia showed that age was associated factor in nursing care satisfaction of adult inpatients with over all patient satisfaction of was 52.5%(25).

Significance of the Study

The study will be used to identify the gaps, which has negative impact on professional growth of the nursing profession and provision of quality nursing care. The study will be used to provide quality nursing care in a holistic manner for the patients' by identifying the factors which will be an obstacle for quality nursing care provision. The study will contribute for the growth of the nursing profession both in the clinical and academic area by providing awareness on perception of patients towards nursing profession and associated factors

The outcome of this study will help to administrators, Ethiopian Nursing Association and Federal Ministry of Health in drafting policies and guiding principles of nursing care in Ethiopia. Moreover, this study will be important for nursing leaders and staff nurses in providing information to confirm their gaps and the community views towards the profession and to examine factors associated with it.

There is a lack or limited studies on perception of patients towards the nursing profession and associated factors in Ethiopia and in this study area, the study findings will give future direction for scholars/ researchers for large scale study on this topic.

Conceptual Framework

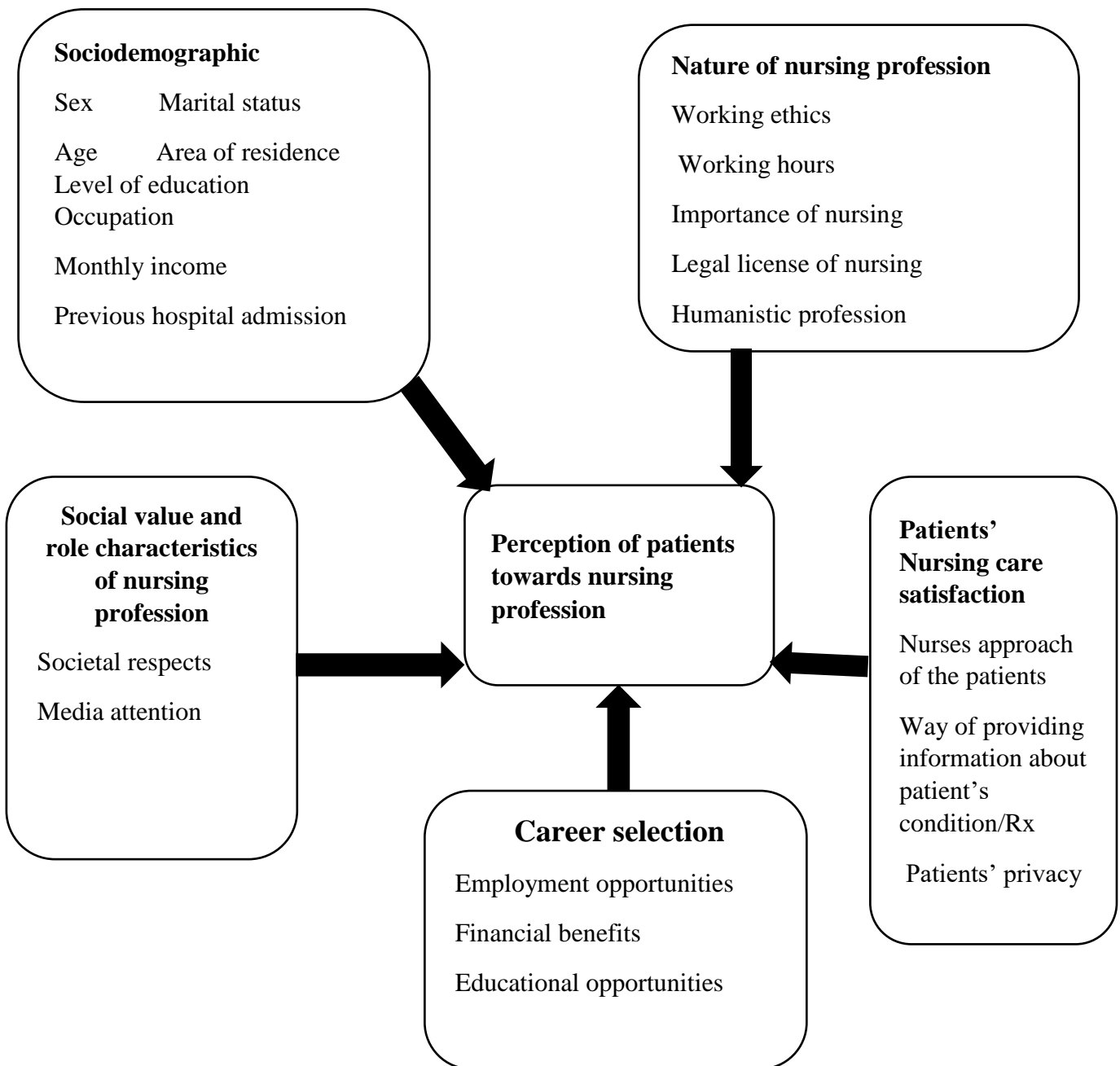


Figure 1: Conceptual framework for perception of patients towards nursing profession and associated factors among admitted patients in JMC, southwest, Ethiopia, 2019 was adapted after reviewing different literatures

CHAPTER THREE: OBJECTIVE

3.1 General Objective

To assess perception of patients towards nursing profession and associated factors among admitted patients in Jimma medical center southwest, Ethiopia 2019

3.2 Specific Objective

To determine the level of perception of patients on nursing profession among admitted patients in Jimma medical center, southwest Ethiopia 2019

To identify factors associated with perception of patients on the nursing profession among admitted patients in Jimma medical center, Southwest Ethiopia 2019

CHAPTER FOUR: METHODS AND MATERIALS

4.1 Study Area and Period

The study was conducted in JMC, Jimma Oromia regional state of Ethiopia. Jimma is the town of Jimma zone, which is one of 18 zone of the Oromia Regional State, found at 352 KMs from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. Based on the 2007 Census conducted by the CSA, this town had a total population of 120,960, of whom 60,824 were men and 60,136 women.

There are two governmental hospitals and one private hospital found in the town. Jimma medical center is one of the oldest public hospitals in the country. It was established in 1937/8G.C by Italian invaders for the service of their soldiers. After the withdrawal of the colonial occupants, it has been governed under the Ethiopian government by the name of “Ras Desta Damtew hospital” and latter” Jimma hospital” during Dergue regime and currently Jimma medical center.

Jimma medical center is the only teaching and referral hospital in the southwestern part of the country, providing services for approximately 15000 inpatient,160000 outpatient attendants,11000 emergency cases, and 4500 deliveries in a year coming to the hospital from the catchment population of about15-20 million peoples.

Jimma medical center is committed to reduce morbidity, mortality, disability and improve health status of the local people through providing a compressive package of high quality curative, preventive, promotive, and rehabilitative health service to the public and providing clinical education to the next physicians, nurses, medical laboratory technologists, pharmacists and other clinical and public health students in collaboration with respective stakeholders.

It has 1526 staffs from which 881 are technical staffs and the remaining 645 are supportive staffs. From the technical staffs 28 physicians, 587are both clinical and professional nurses, 77 midwives, 63-pharmacist, 63-laboratory technologist,16 psychiatric nurses, 4 ophthalmic nurses, 2 dental nurses, 10 radiographer, anesthesia 18, biomedical 8, optometry 5, professionals. The study was conducted from April 3/2019 to April 15/2019

4.2. Study Design

Institutional based cross sectional study was conducted

4.3. Population

4.3.1 Source of Population

The sources of population were all patients who were admitted in JMC inpatient wards.

4.3.2. Study Population

All sampled patients who were admitted in medical, surgical, gynecology, maternity, neonatology in mother side, ophthalmology and oral and maxillofacial wards during data collection period.

4.4 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

4.4.1 Inclusion Criteria

All patients whose age was greater than or equal to **18** years old, admitted at least for **24** hours and those, who were willing to participate in the study during the study period.

4.4.2 Exclusion criteria

Those Critically/ mentally ill patients or unable to communicate appropriately

4.5 Sample Size Determination and Sampling Technique

4.5.1 Sample size determination

In the review of different literatures, there was no similar study conducted in Ethiopia as well as in this study area related to this title, therefore by using single population proportion formula and considering the 50% proportion, 95 % confidence level and 0.05 margin of error the sample size was determined as follows:

$$n = \frac{(Z_{\alpha/2})^2 P (1-P)}{d^2}$$

$$n = \frac{(3.8416 * 0.5 * 0.5)}{0.0025}$$

n = 384.16, Where **n**, the minimum possible sample size

$Z_{\alpha/2}$ is a standard score value for 95 % confidence level of two sides normal distribution ($Z=1.96$ for 95% Confidence level)

P is the proportion of perception of the patients towards nursing profession in the study area, which is assumed 50%.

d is margin of error (5%).

Since the total numbers of beds in JMC were according to the source of population 493(<10000), finite population correction formula will be used as follows:

$$n_f = n / (1 + n/N) = 384 / (1 + 384/493) = 216$$

Considering 10% non-response rate=216/10=22 then n=216+22=238

4.5.2 Sampling Technique

Here by using proportional allocation the value of k interval was

$K = \text{Total source of population} / \text{total sample size}$, then

$K = 493/238$ which was approximately 2 then the proportional allocation of the sample from each ward was as follows:

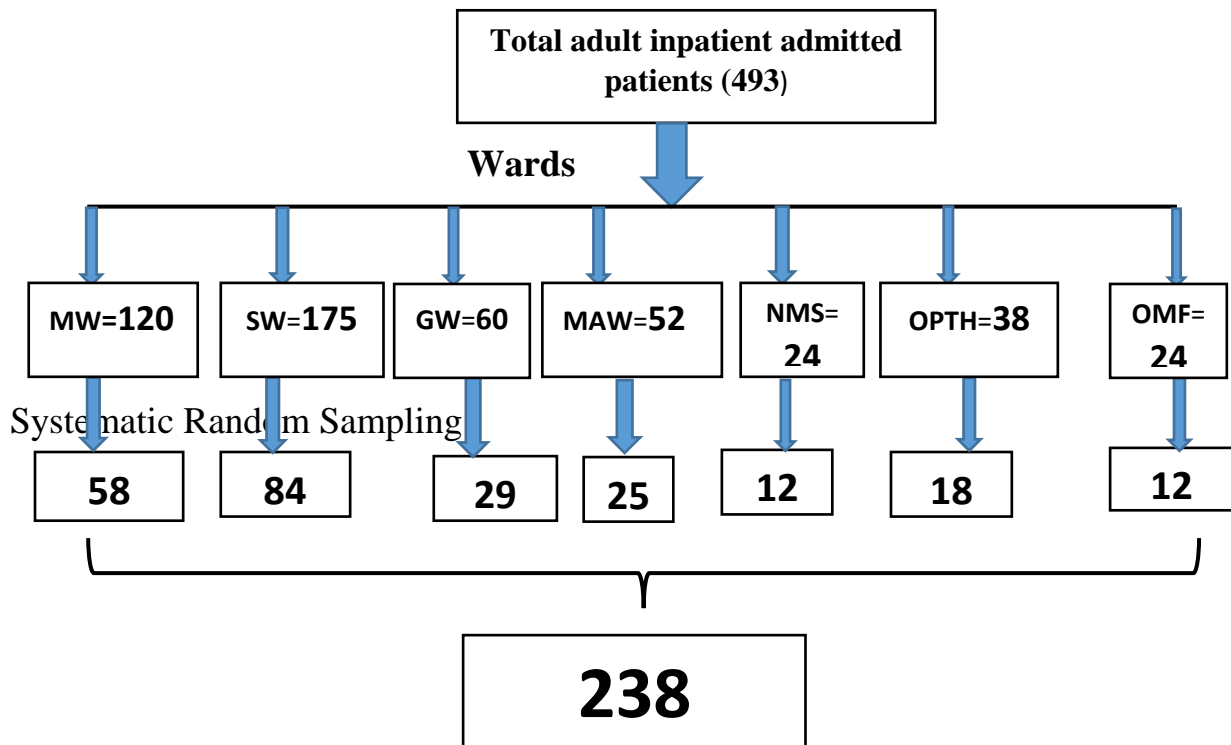


Figure 2: Proportional allocation of the study participants from each ward in JMC, 2019

4.6. Data Collection Procedures

The data were collected by using seven[7] BSc laboratory technicians and four[4] supervisors for continuous follow up with structured interviewer questionnaire, which had sociodemographic characteristics, perception of patients towards nursing profession, nature of nursing profession, choosing nursing profession as a career, social value and role characteristics of the nursing profession and nursing care satisfaction.

4.7. Data Collection Tool

Data were collected using structured interviewer administered questionnaire after taking informed verbal consent from study participants. The questionnaire was translated into local languages (Afan Oromo and Amharic) then back to English to maintain consistency. By using a four point Likert scale answer by ticking the numbers from 1–4, where 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disagree, 3 Agree, 4= Strongly Agree, about the perception of patients towards the nursing profession in our set up which includes all the variables that could measure the outcome variable, perception of patients towards nursing profession. The tool was adapted from published articles(3,6,13,26).

4.8. Variables of the study

4.8.1 Dependent variable

Perception of patients towards nursing profession

4.8.2 Independent variable

Socio-Demographic characteristics (Sex, Age, Marital status, Area of residence, Educational status, Occupation, family monthly income, previous hospital admission)

Nature of nursing profession (Working ethics, working hours, Importance of nursing, legal license of nursing, Humanistic profession)

Role and social characteristics of nursing profession (Societal respects, Media attention)

Choosing nursing as a career (Employment opportunities, financial benefits, Educational opportunities)

Patients' nursing care satisfaction (Nurses approach of the patients, Way of providing information about patient's condition/Rx, Patients' privacy)

4.9. Operational definitions and definition of terms

Perception: It is the personal idea/ image to understand through observation or views of the people on the nursing profession that may be true or not be true.

Low perception: Patients who scored $\leq 33\%$ from the total perception score.

Medium perception: Patients who scored (33% - 66%) from the total perception score.

High perception: Patients who scored $>66\%$ from the total perception score(27).

Nurse: A person who gives a care for all human beings and who are qualified in the nursing profession and registered in the ministry of health and licensed or certified in nursing profession in diploma, degree or any post-graduation on nursing.

Nature of nursing profession: it the domain or area of nursing profession works in the health set up based on the designed curriculum by following scientific procedures which will be measured by using of a four point Likert scale.

Choosing nursing as a career: it is considering of nursing as a career as other professions and engaging into the nursing profession.

Social value of nursing: It is the value accepted by the society or given by the community for nursing profession.

Role characteristics of nursing: It is the roles that nursing profession plays in the health care provision for the human beings.

Nursing care: a care that is given in the hospital set up/ in health institutions based on the scientific procedures by nurse professionals or practitioners.

4.10. Data Quality Assurance

Training was given for data collectors and supervisors for two days on the objective of the study and the general contents of the questionnaire. Then to ensure the quality of the data, pretest had been done on five percent (5%) of the study participants in Shenen Gibe hospital to assess the clarity, sequence, consistency, understandability and the total time it took to finish the questionnaire before the actual data collection. The result of reliability test showed that Cronbach's alpha for nature of nursing profession, social value and role characteristics, perception towards nursing profession, choosing as a career and nursing care

satisfaction were, **0.857, 0.766, 0.788, 0.797 and 0.939** respectively. Then after, the necessary correction of the questionnaire and taking of the relevant feedbacks the questionnaire had been incorporated in the final tool.

4.11. Data processing and Analysis

The collected data were numerically coded, checked, cleaned and entered in to Epidata version 3.1 and then exported to SPSS version 23.0 for analysis. Descriptive statistics was calculated and results were presented using texts, tables and pie charts.

Before fitting the linear regression model, the assumptions were checked. The assumption of **linearity** was checked and satisfied using a **scatter plot**. **Normality** was checked by plotting **histogram and P-P plots** and **homoscedasticity** was satisfied by plotting to scatter plot of standardized residuals against the standardized predicted values and it was randomly distributed. The **Durbin Watson statistic** was used to check the assumption of independence of errors and autocorrelations (acceptable range from **1.5 to 2.5**). The value of the DWs in this data was **1.594** which was within the normal range. **Multicollinearity** assumption was checked through the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) (acceptable range less than 10). Hence the maximum VIF score was **3.163**. The simple linear regression analysis was done to see the association between dependent and independent variables those which were significant at p value of less than or equal to **0.25** were candidate for multivariable linear regression then **p value of <0.05** declared as statically significant in multivariable linear regression.

4.12 Ethical Consideration

Ethical clearance and approval to conduct the study was obtained from Ethical Review Board of Jimma University, Institute of Health. Then a letter was secured from the university to respective hospital managers, to gain support for the study. Prior to administering the questionnaires, the aims and objectives of the study were explained to the participants and informed verbal consent was obtained from the study participants after explaining the objective of the study. They had been told that participation was voluntarily confidentiality and privacy was ensured throughout the execution of the study, as participants were not required to disclose personal information on the questionnaire.

4.13 Dissemination Plan

Finally, the finding of the study will be disseminated to Jimma University Institute of health faculty of health sciences, School of Nursing and Midwifery. The study finding will also be disseminated to the hospital manager and Nursing service director office through reports and giving awareness on the finding of the study and preparing meeting, seminars and conferences as opportunity permits. Research thesis will also be made to publish on scientific journal.

CHAPTER FIVE: RESULTS

5.1 Sociodemographic characteristics

A total of 238 admitted patients were planned to be interviewed but the study had been conducted on 234 patients with 4 patients were refused to participate on the study which gave a response rate of **98.3%**. The mean age of the respondents was **39.75±14.58** years with range of 18-80 years. Among 234 respondents 188(80.3%) of them were married. Concerning the educational status of the study participants 81(34.6%) of them had no formal education. Concerned the residency of the participants, 130(55.6%) of them were living in urban. The mean monthly income of the respondents was 3008.71±1993.33. With a frequency of <1000 birr, 39(16.7%), between 1000-5000 birr, 167(71.4%) and >5000birr, 28(12%).From 234 study participants 79 (33.8% had previous hospital admission.

Table 1: Frequency distribution of sociodemographic characteristics of admitted patients' on at JMC from April 3 to April 15, 2019

Variables	Category	Frequency (%)
Sex of respondent	Male	101 (43.2%)
	Female	133 (56.8%)
Age	18-40 years	135 (57.6%)
	41-60 years	75 (32.1%)
	>=61 years	24 (10.3%)
Marital status	Single	37 (15.8)
	Married	188 (80.3%)
	widowed	6 (2.6%)
	Divorced	3 (1.3%)
Residence	Urban	130 (55.6%)
	Rural	104 (44.4%)
Level of education	Not attended any school	81 (34.6%)
	Primary school	72 (30.8%)
	Secondary school	44 (18.8%)
	Higher edu.	37 (15.8%)
Occupation	Housewife	74 (31.6%)
	Farmer	56 (23.9%)
	Government worker	40 (17.1%)
	Merchant	41 (17.5%)
	Others	23 (9.8%)
Family monthly income	<1000 birr	39 (16.7%)
	1000-5000 birr	167 (71.4%)
	>5000 birr	28 (12%)
Previous admission	yes	79 (33.8%)
	No	155 (66.2%)

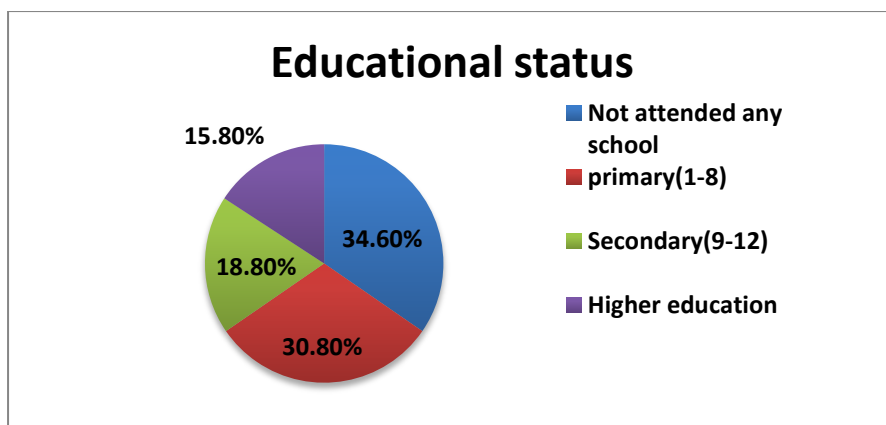


Figure 3: Frequency distribution of level of education of the patients in JMC, 2019

5.2 Nature of nursing profession

Among 234 study participants 148(63.3%) of them strongly agreed that nurses working in JMC had work ethics when they gave care for their patients and 171(73.1%) of them strongly agreed on the importance of nursing profession for any society. One hundred fifty five (155 (66.2%)) and 170(72.6%) of the total study participants strongly agreed that nursing profession improves nurses' personality and important for patients' recovery respectively. On the promotion and prevention of diseases 182(77.8%) of the study participants strongly agreed that the nursing profession played a great role. Finally, 186(79.5%) of study participants strongly agreed that educational qualification and legal license required to practice as a nurse professional (**Table 2**).

Table2: Frequency distribution of nature of nursing profession among admitted patients' on at JMC from April 3 to April 15, 2019

S.No	Statement	strongly disagree	disagree	agree	strongly agree
9	Nurses respects work ethics	5(2.1%)	5(2.1%)	76(32.5%)	148(63.3%)
10	Nursing profession is important for any society	0(0%)	3(1.3%)	60(25.6%)	171(73.1%)
11	Nursing is a tired profession	13(5.6%)	12(5.1%)	65(27.8%)	144(61.5%)
12	Nursing profession improves Nurses' personality	1(0.4%)	7(3%)	71(30.3%)	155(66.2)
13	Nursing profession is important in patient's recovery	0(0%)	5(2.1%)	59(25.2%)	170(72.6%)
14	Nursing profession promotes health and prevents diseases	2(0.9%)	2(0.9%)	48(20.5%)	182(77.8%)
15	Educational and legal license is required to practice as a nursing profession	3(1.3%)	5(2.1%)	40(17.1%)	186(79.5%)

5.3 Social value and role characteristics of nursing profession

From the total of study participants 148(63.2%) and 77(32.9%) were strongly agreed and agreed on the community respectation of the nursing profession respectively. 184(78.6%) and 43(18.4%) of the study participants agreed and strongly agreed that nursing profession was for both males and females.

One hundred one (101(43.2%)) of the total respondents strongly disagreed that nursing profession encountered with our society's customs and traditions, in contrast 55(23.5%) and 46(19.7%) of the study participants agreed and strongly agreed that nursing profession encountered with our society's customs and traditions. 81 (34.6%) of the participants strongly agreed that most people looked the nursing profession inferiority to other health professions. One hundred twenty three (123(52.6%)) and 72(30.8%) of the study participants strongly agreed and agreed that insufficient awareness about the nursing profession among the community adversely affected the profession (**Table 3**).

Table 3: frequency distribution of social value and role characteristics of nursing profession among admitted patients in JMC from April 3 to April 15, 2019

S.NO	Statement	Strongly disagree	disagree	agree	Strongly agree
16	Nursing is a respected profession in our community	3(1.3%)	6(2.6%)	77(32.9%)	148(63.2%)
17	Our society appreciates nursing profession	6(2.6%)	7(3%)	79(33.8%)	142(60.7%)
18	Nursing profession encounters with our society's customs and traditions	101(43.2%)	32(13.7%)	46(19.7%)	55(23.5%)
19	I support the working hours of nurses'	6(2.6%)	14(6%)	64(27.4%)	150(64.1%)
20	Nursing is the profession of both males and females	3(1.3%)	4(1.7%)	43(18.4%)	184(78.6%)
21	Being nurse has no problems on the family	57(24.4%)	12(5.1%)	46(19.7%)	119(50.9%)
22	Insufficient awareness among the community adversely affects the profession	22(9.4%)	17(7.3%)	72(30.8%)	123(52.6%)
23	The media gives enough attention to nursing profession	31(13.2%)	19(8.1%)	76(32.5%)	108(46.2%)
24	Most people look to the nursing profession in inferiority	69(29.5%)	25(10.7%)	59(25.2%)	81(34.6)

5.4 Perception of patients towards nursing profession

From the total of 234 study participants 101(43.2%) strongly agreed that nursing profession was a prestigious profession, even though nursing profession was extremely hard profession 131(56%) of the study participants strongly agreed that it didn't receive enough appreciation from the concerned bodies.

On the profession independency and decision making process 136(58.1%) and 73(31.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively that it has independency and able to make decision by themselves. Seventy four (74 (31.6%)) and 51(21.8%) of the study participants strongly agreed and agreed that nurses obeyed doctors' orders or commands without questioning them but 82(35%) and 27(11.5%) of them strongly disagreed and disagreed that nurses obeyed doctors' orders without questioning them.

Most of the study participants 143(61.1%) of the study participants strongly disagreed on that nurses waste a lot of time being busy doing nothing but 42(17.9%) of the them agreed that nurses waste a lot of time being doing nothing.

On the professional equality of nursing profession with others 150(64.1%) of respondents strongly agreed but only 16(6.8%) and 10(4.3%) of them strongly disagreed and disagreed on the professional equality of nursing profession with others profession (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Frequency distribution of perception of admitted Patients towards nursing profession in JMC from April 3 to April 15, 2019

S.no	Statement	Strongly disagree	disagree	agree	Strongly agree
25	Nursing profession is a prestigious profession	17(7.3%)	15(6.4%)	101(43.2%)	101(43.2%)
26	Nursing profession is an extremely hard profession that does not receive enough appreciation	11(4.7%)	10(4.3%)	82(35%)	131(56%)
27	Nursing profession is an essential profession in any society	2(0.9%)	5(2.1%)	66(28.2%)	161(68.8%)
28	Nursing profession is an independent profession by which nurses make decision for themselves	12(5.1%)	13(5.6%)	73(31.2%)	136(58.1%)
29	Nursing profession is a significant in patient recovery	1(0.4%)	4(1.7%)	66(28.2%)	163(69.7%)
30	In nursing profession nurses are given a chance to use their own initiative in their work	9(3.8%)	11(4.7%)	72(30.8%)	142(60.7%)
31	Nurses obeys doctors' orders without questioning them	82(35%)	27(11.5%)	51(21.8%)	74(31.6%)
32	In nursing profession nurses waste a lot of time being busy doing nothing	143(61.1%)	25(10.7%)	42(17.9%)	24(10.3%)
33	Anyone could be a nurse	137(58.5%)	27(11.5%)	37(15.8%)	33(14.1%)
34	Nursing profession has opportunity for personal growth	23(9.8%)	10(4.3%)	82(35%)	119(50.9%)
35	Nursing profession is caring profession in which ethical standard of care is maintained	4(1.7%)	5(2.1%)	72(30.8%)	153(65.4%)
36	Nursing profession is actually equal to other profession	16(6.8%)	10(4.3%)	58(24.8%)	150(64.1%)

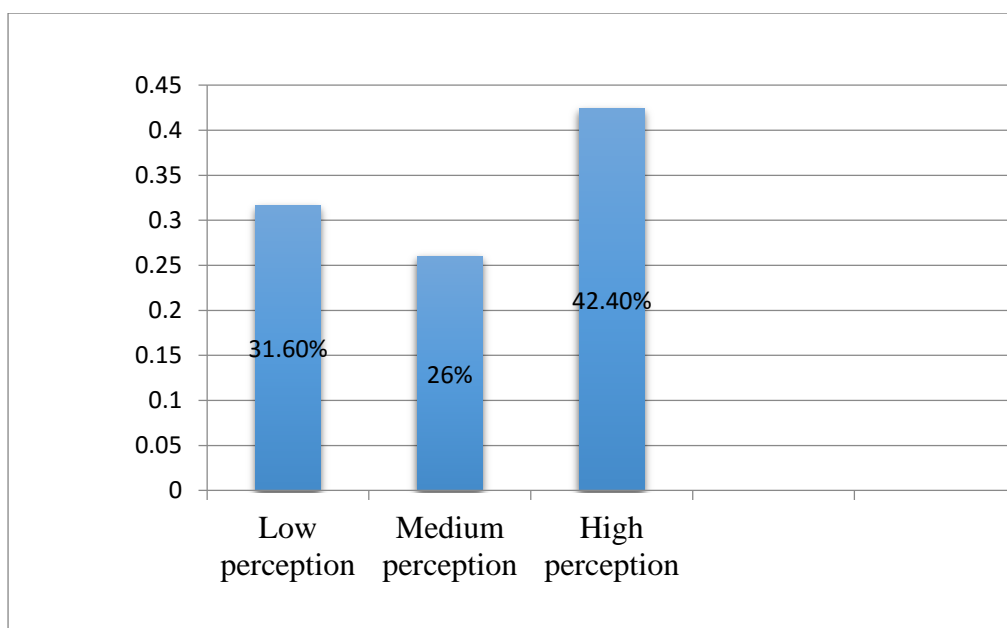


Figure 4: Level of perception of patients' towards nursing profession in JMC, 2019

5.5 Choosing nursing profession as a career

Among the 234 study participants 158(67.5%) of them strongly agreed that they recommended for both males and females to choose the nursing profession.

One hundred fifty three (153(65.4%)) from the total respondents strongly agreed to allow that their daughter, son, sister or any of the relatives to choose the nursing profession as a career. 91(38.9%) and 76(32.5%) of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that compared to other professions financial rewards of nursing profession was excellent but 35(15%) and 32(13.7%) of them strongly disagreed and disagreed that financial rewards of nursing profession was excellent when compared with other professions.

On the educational opportunities of nursing 135(57.7%) and 78(33.3%) of them strongly agreed and agreed that nursing had good educational opportunities but 11(4.7%) and 10(4.3%) of them strongly disagreed and disagreed on that nursing had good opportunities for education (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Frequency distribution of admitted patients' perception to choose nursing as a career in JMC from April3 to April 15, 2019

S.No	Statement	Strongly disagree	disagree	agree	Strongly agree
37	Recommend to choose a career in nursing for both females and male of our society	2((0.9)	6(2.6%)	68(29.1%)	158(67.5%)
38	I will allow my daughter, son, sister or any of relatives to be a nurse	2(0.9%)	8(3.4%)	71(30.3%)	153(65.4%)
39	Educational institutions specializing in the nursing profession are few	10(4.3%)	15(6.4%)	80(34.2%)	129(55.1%)
40	Compared to other professions, financial rewards of nursing profession	35(15%)	32(13.7%)	91(38.9%)	76(32.5%)

	are excellent				
41	Nurses have good opportunities for continuing education	11(4.7%)	10(4.3%)	78(33.3%)	135(57.7%)

5.6 Patients' nursing care satisfaction

One hundred thirteen, 113(48.3%) and 102(43.6%) of the study participants strongly satisfied and satisfied respectively on the way of nurses welcomed them at the time of admission. On the way of staff nurses treated the admitted patients as individual 112(47.9%) and 110(47%) of the study participants strongly satisfied and satisfied respectively on it.

On their hospitalization, 114(48.7%) and 102(43.6%) of the study participants strongly satisfied and satisfied on what the nurses taught during their duration of admission time and 114(48.7%) and 104(44.4%) satisfied and strongly satisfied on the way in which nurses provided information about their condition and treatment(**Table 6**).

Table 6: Frequency distribution of admitted patients on nursing care satisfaction in JMC from April 3 to April 15, 2019

S.no	Statement	Strongly dissatisfied	dissatisfied	satisfied	Strongly satisfied
42	The way Nurses welcomed me on my admission to this ward.	11(4.7%)	8(3.4%)	102(43.6%)	113(48.3%)
43	The nurses' approach during care interventions was good.	8(3.4%)	3(1.3%)	113(48.3%)	110(47%)
44	The way nurses were/are talking to me was good.	6(2.6%) ⁵	9(3.8%)	115(49.1%)	104(44.4%)
45	Nurses listened to my worries and concerns.	5(2.1%)	10(4.3%)	115(49.1%)	104(44.4%)
46	Nurses treated me as an individual	6(2.6%)	6(2.6%)	110(47%)	112(47.9%)
47	Nurses were/are willing to respond to my concerns/requests.	7(3%)	8(3.4%)	112(47.9%)	107(45.7%)
48	Nurses provided Information about my condition & treatment	7(3%)	9(3.8%)	114(48.7%)	104(44.4%)
49	Nurses taught me about what I expected to be doing after hospitalization.	4(1.7%)	14(6%)	102(43.6%)	114(48.7%)
50	Nurses respect my privacy	7(3%)	12(5.1%)	108(46.2%)	107(45.7%)
51	Nurses helped me with my pain	7(3%)	11(4.7%)	104(44.4%)	112(47.9%)
52	Nurses assisted me with positioning and bed making.	8(3.4%)	9(3.8%)	105(44.9%)	112(47.9%)
53	How nurses helped me with daily living activities	6(2.6%)	8(3.4%)	101(43.2%)	119(50.9%)
54	My anxiety and stress was alleviated by nursing care	5(2.1%)	9(3.8%)	99(42.3%)	121(51.7%)

5.7 Simple linear regression analysis of factors associated with perception of patients towards nursing Profession

Age, sex, educational status, residency, occupation, nature of nursing profession, social value and role characteristics, career and nursing care satisfaction were significant at 0.25 on simple linear regression and were entered into multivariable linear regression model (Table7).

Table 7: Simple linear regression analysis of factors associated with perception of patients towards nursing profession

Variables	category	Frequency (%)	P value
Sex of respondent	Male	101 (43.2)	0.136*
	Female	133 (56.8)	1
Age	18-40 years	135 (57.7)	1
	41-60 years	75 (32.1)	0.135*
	>=61 years	24 (10.3)	0.879
Marital status	Married	188 (80.3)	1
	single	37 (15.8)	0.837
	widowed	6 (2.6)	-
	divorced	3 (1.3)	-
Residence	Urban	130 (55.6)	1
	Rular	104 (44.4)	0.036*
Level of education	No formal edu	81 (34.6)	1
	Primary (1-8)	72 (30.8)	0.016*
	Secondary (9-12)	44 (18.8)	0.790
	Diploma, degree and above	37 (15.8)	0.086
Occupation	Housewife	74(31.6)	1
	Farmer	56(23.9)	0.034*
	Gov't Worker	40(17.1)	0.250*
	Merchant	41(17.5)	0.367
	Others	23(9.8)	0.209*
Family monthly income	1000-5000 birr	167(71.4)	1
	<1000 birr	39(16.7)	0.926

	>5000 birr	28(12)	0.455
Previous admission	Yes	79(33.8)	0.544
	No	155(66.2)	1
Nature nursing profession	Not awared	99(42.3)	0.029*
	Awared	135(57.7)	1
social value and role characteristics	Negative	116(49.6)	0.0001*
	positive	118(50.4)	1
Career of nursing profession	Not interested	94(40.2)	0.003*
	Interested	140(59.8)	1
Nursing care Satisfaction	Dissatisfied	103(44.0)	0.0001*
	Satisfied	131(56.0)	1

5.8 Multivariable linear regression analysis of factors associated with perception of Patients towards nursing profession

Age, area of residence, social value and role characteristics and nursing care satisfaction were significant in multivariable linear regression analysis at **p-value of (p<0.05)** level of significant. Those who were in the age of 41-60 years was associated significant predictor of perception of patients towards nursing profession at (**$\beta = -1.172$, $p=0.042$**) which indicated that as the age increased by one unit perception towards nursing profession decreased by 1.172 times.

Being live in the rural area was also positively associated predictor and significant to perception of patients towards nursing profession at a value of (**$\beta=1.853$, $p=0.008$**), which indicated that those who were living in the rural area had 1.853 times more increased perception towards nursing profession from that of study participants who were living in the urban.

Social value and role characteristics of nursing profession was another positively associated significant predictor with the value of (**$\beta=2.065$, $p=0.0001$**), here when the score of social value and role characteristics increased by one unit being positive towards the profession increased by 2.065. Another independent associated predictor was nursing care satisfaction with a value of (**$\beta=1.769$, $p= 0.001$**).When the patients' nursing care satisfaction increased by one unit their perception towards the profession increased by 1.769 times which indicated

that patients who had satisfaction on the care that the nurses provided were one of the factors that determine patients' perception towards nursing profession (**Table 8**).

Table8: Multivariable linear regression analysis of factors affecting perception of patients towards nursing profession

Variables	Category	Unstandardized β coefficients	P-value	95% confidence interval of β
	Constant	22.470	0.000	(20.979,23.960)
Sex of respondent	Female	Ref		
	Male	0.281	0.686	(-1.088,1.651)
Age of respondent	18-40 years	Ref		
	41-60 years	-1.172	0.042*	(-2.300,-3.364)
	≥ 61 years	-1.517	0.107	(-0.043, 0.330)
Residence	Urban	Ref		
	Rural	1.853	0.008*	(0.479,3.227)
Educational status	No formal edu.	Ref		
	Primary(1-8)	0.233	0.732	(-1.107,1.573)
	Secondary(9-12)	-0.884	0.341	(-2.7100,0.942)
	Higher	-1.947	0.094	(-4.2320,0.338)
Occupation	Housewife	Ref		
	Farmer	-0.579	0.512	(-2.316,1.157)
	Gov't employed	-0.747	0.486	(-2.853,1.360)
	Merchant	-0.746	0.413	(-2.539, 1.047)
	Others	0.434	0.658	(-1.498, 2.365)
Nature of nursing profession	Awared	Ref		
	Not awared	0.952	0.069	(-0.075,1.979)
Social value and role characts.	Positive	Ref		
	Negative	2.065	0.000*	(1.064,3.066)
Choosing nursing as a career	Interested	Ref		
	Not interested	0.694	0.188	(-0.343,1.731)
Nursing care satisfaction	Satisfied	Ref		
	Dissatisfied	1.769	0.001*	(2.771,0.291)

CHAPTER SIX: DISCUSSION

The aim of this study is to assess the level of perception of patients and associated factors in Jimma medical center. A low prevalence of perception of patients towards the profession is a concern as it may affect the patient outcome and provision of care.

The theoretical values of this finding: It expands body of knowledge for interested readers and researchers regarding on perception of patients towards nursing profession, identifying the possible risk factors and determining the level of perception of the patients towards the profession.

Practical values of this finding:

Jimma medical center and all other concerned bodies may give an attention to nursing profession in the institution and all the nurses who are working in JMC have to have self-description and activity explanation of their profession and develop intercollaboration with other professionals to bring good patient outcome.

In this study findings the overall perception of patients towards nursing profession was low (52.77%). This study finding showed that the Mean±SD of the perception score was 25.33±4.093 with minimum and maximum value of 12 and 35 respectively.

In this study age from 41-60 years was associated predictor with perception of patients towards nursing profession. This study was supported by the study conducted in adult patients' satisfaction with inpatient nursing care and associated factors in referral hospitals of Northeast, Ethiopia in which the overall patient satisfaction was 52.5% (25). This may be related to the similar study participants in sociocultural status, the educational status almost similar study design, the same health policy in the country and mostly this age group can give decision on the issues what they observed and there is similar infrastructure and the same health policy of the country.

This study was also in agreement with the study conducted in Kenya in which study participants with the age of 18-59 years were very satisfied with nursing care during their hospitalization (13). This may be related with almost similar study design sample size and majority of the participants being in this age group and included all the general surgical wards in which the area of nursing care were well practiced that nursing profession might be understood.

The study conducted in Benishangul Gumz, Ethiopia showed that perception of patients to nursing care was 49.3% but indicated that age wasn't associated factor (28). Even if it is in the similar sociocultural status, health policy and infrastructure the difference may be sociodemographic characteristics, study period data analysis method and personal attitude difference in the area and the professional quality of nurses that provided nursing care have great power to influence patients' perception of the nursing profession.

Another study conducted at Felegehiwot Referral Hospital Ethiopia, Amhara Regional State, Northwest, Ethiopia patients' satisfaction had no significant association with age (29). This may be due to the time of the study conducted, sample size difference study design and the personal attitude and the quality of nurses that provided the nursing care has great power to influence patients' attitude to determine for the professional perception.

Another associated predictor of perception towards nursing profession in this study was area of residence of the respondents being living in the rural area was positively significant predictor. But the study conducted in Ethiopia at Felegehiwot Referral Hospital, Amhara Regional State residence was not significant predictor of perception towards nursing profession(24,27).This might be the presence of other important factors that influence area of residence, difference in study design ,sample size time of the study conducted and personal difference or attitude that brings great change on it.

The findings in social value and role characteristics was highly significant associated predictor of perception towards nursing profession and 148(63.2%) 77(32.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that nursing profession was a respected profession in the community and this finding was supported with the study conducted in Saudi showed that 87.8% of study participants replied that nursing is a respected profession in the Saudi community(6).This suggested that in any health care system the nursing profession played a great role by giving a care to the patients continuously for 24 hours and the patients' understanding of the nursing profession and community perception of the nursing profession is high.

The other significant predictor for this study was nursing care satisfaction of the patients This study finding was high (59.4%) when compared with the study conducted in Felege Hiwot referral hospital, Ethiopia ,the overall satisfaction level of patients towards nursing care services were 44.9 %(30) and the study conducted in Benishangul Gumz public hospitals ,Ethiopia (49.3%) of the study participants had good perception about the overall nursing care quality they received(28). This might be resulted differences in professional work experiences qualification, ward set up and the number of patient flow in each area. This study also supported by the study conducted in Governmental Hospitals, Ha'il City, Saudi Arabia Patients' satisfaction with standard of nurse care which revealed that the level of satisfaction of patients was 74.92%(13).The difference may be differences in health facility set up, health policy, infrastructure advancement of technology, professional qualification the number of patients the nurses give a care and other factors differ across the country.

Strength

Data was collected from all adult inpatient wards so it increases generalizability of the findings to the hospital.

The data collected by those who were not the staffs of JMC and social desirability bias was controlled. The topic was not searched across the country and it uses for future reference.

Limitation

The finding of this study was limited to this hospital that the generalization of the finding had not used for others.

Due to limitation of literature on this topic in this country comparison of study results were done with nearly similar studies conducted on the nursing profession which was conducted in Ethiopia and other countries

CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Conclusion

The overall score of perception towards nursing profession of the respondents was low which was 52.77% based on the mean of the perception score. This study showed that as the perception score increased by one unit perception of the patients' towards the profession also increased by one unit. The associated significant predictor factors of perception of patients towards nursing profession in the final model of multivariable linear regression were age of the respondents, area of residence, social value and role characteristics and nursing care satisfaction.

7.2 Recommendation

From this study important factor had been identified on perception of the patients towards nursing profession which will helpful for better patient outcome and professional growth.

Nurses: All the nurses working in JMC should follow ethical standard of care, all the nurses should describe themselves for the patients and give clear description of the activities they performed for the patients, good patient approach during care provision and recognize the profession to the patients/community by creating awareness on the importance of the profession.

JMC: The institution have to give attention for nursing profession and develop intercollaboration of the profession with other disciplines and providing continuous refreshment training for the provision of quality nursing care for the patients and for nursing profession growth as it is the major work force in the health care system.

Policy maker: The policy makers have to incorporate the importance of nursing profession and community mobilization to join in the profession for the future nursing care provider working force as it is the major pillar in the health care system and distinguishing the clear rights and obligation of the nursing profession.

RESEARCHERS: Other studies mostly conducted in the nursing care and quality of nursing care further large scale study should be conducted on perception of patients, community other professionals and even on the nursing professionals towards the nursing profession for better provision of nursing care and survival and growth of the nursing profession.

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Appendix A: Participant information sheet

My name is LEUL MEKONNEN and I am post graduate Adult health nursing student at Jimma University. I am doing a research entitled “Perception of patients towards nursing profession and associated factors among admitted patients in Jimma medical center Southwest, Ethiopia 2019.

Purpose: The objective of the study is to assess perception of patients towards nursing profession and associated factors among the admitted patients aged 18 years and above. The findings will help to improve patients outcome and the growth of nursing profession to provide quality nursing care.

Study procedures: You’re approached to the study team member(s) who will explain the details of the study to you and ask for your consent to participate in the study. If you are willing to participate in this study, you will be asked to sign on a consent form.

Benefits: To assess societal perception of nursing profession and improve nursing care services.

Confidentiality: The result of the study and related information only will be used for the purpose of this study. Your name will not be used on the sample questionnaire and/or any report that might result from the study. We will use codes specific to the study and only the principal investigator can access the link of the code with the participant’s information.

Result: At the end of the study, we will write a report about the results of the study through publication or any other means and reports won’t bear any information relevant to your personality. We assure you the confidentiality of such information.

Right to refuse: Since participation in this study is entirely voluntary. You can refuse to participate in this research at any time. Your refusal to participate in this study will not affect any of the benefits you are supposed to get from the center. Freedom to ask question or raise concerns:

Appendix B: Consent Form

Title of the study: Perception of patients towards nursing profession and associated factors among admitted patients in Jimma medical center southwest, Ethiopia 2019

Dear participant, my Name is -----, professionally I am _____ and I am a working in ----- I am collecting data for research entitled in Perception of patients towards nursing profession and associated factors among admitted patients in Jimma medical center southwest, Ethiopia 2019. Now, I want to ask you, your willingness to participate on this research by your full interest. The research is important for you and for general community. You have full rights to participate or not participate on this study additionally, all information you will give us are confidential and used only for this study.

Dear participant, thank you for your cooperation in advance; and now I will read to you or you can read this written consent form; and you will sign for me as you agreed to participate in this study with your full will, after you understand the objective of the study, all procedures will be taken, and your benefits and rights.

IF you agree, put your signature only here: _____

Annex 1: The English Version

Questionnaire for data collection

Study title: perception of patients towards nursing profession and associated factors in admitted patients in Jimma University medical center southwest Ethiopia.

Section 1: Sociodemographic

Unique Id_____

1. Sex: _____

2. Age _____ Years

3. What is your marital status? 1. Single 2. Married

3. Widowed 4. Divorced

4. Residence _____ 1. Urban 2. Rural

5. What is your level of education?

1. Not attended any school 2. Primary school

3. Secondary school 4. Diploma/ Degree and above

6. What is your occupation?

1. Housewife 2. Farmer

3. Government's worker 4. Merchant 5. Others

7. How much is your / your family monthly income? _____ EBR

8. Have you admitted the hospital before? 1. Yes 2. No

SECTION 2

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about nature of nursing profession. Please rate your answer by ticking the numbers from 1–4, where,

1= If you strongly disagree on the statement

2= If you disagree on the statement

3= If you Agree on the statement

4= If you strongly agree on the statement

Table1: Perception about nature of nursing profession

	Statement	1	2	3	4
9	Nurses respect work ethics				
10	Nursing profession is important for any society				
11	Nursing is a tired profession				
12	Nursing profession improves Nurses' personality				
13	Nursing profession is important in patient's recovery				
14	Nursing profession promotes health and prevents diseases				
15	Educational and legal license is required to practice as a nursing profession				

SECTION 3:**Table2: Perception about the social value and role characteristics of nursing profession**

S.NO	Statement	1	2	3	4
16	Nursing is a respected profession in our community				
17	Our society appreciates nursing profession				
18	Nursing profession encounters with our society's customs and traditions				
19	I support the working hours of nurses'				
20	Nursing is the profession of both males and females				
21	Being nurse has no problems on the family				
22	Insufficient awareness among the community adversely affects the profession				
23	The media gives enough attention to nursing profession				
24	Most people look to the nursing profession in inferiority				

Section 4

Table3: Perception of patients towards nursing profession

S.no	Statement	1	2	3	4
25	Nursing profession is a prestigious profession				
26	Nursing profession is an extremely hard profession that does not receive enough appreciation				
27	Nursing profession is an essential profession in any society				
28	Nursing profession is an independent profession by which nurses make decision for themselves				
29	Nursing profession is a significant in patient recovery				
30	In nursing profession nurses are given a chance to use their own initiative in their work				
31	Nurses obeys doctors'' orders without questioning them				
32	In nursing profession nurses waste a lot of time being busy doing nothing				
33	Anyone could be a nurse				
34	Nursing profession has opportunity for personal growth				
35	Nursing profession is caring profession in which ethical standard of care is maintained				
36	Nursing profession is actually equal to other profession				

Section 5

Table4: patients' perception of choosing nursing as a career

S.No	Statement	1	2	3	4
37	Recommend to choose a career in nursing for both females and male of our society				
38	I will allow my daughter, son, sister or any of relatives to be a nurse				
39	Educational institutions specializing in the nursing profession are few				
40	Compared to other professions, financial rewards of nursing profession are excellent				
41	Nurses have good opportunities for continuing education				

Section 6

Table5: Patients' nursing care satisfaction

Indicate the level of satisfaction with nursing care received by ticking the box provided against each statement;

Key: Scale; 1= satisfied, 2= very satisfied, 3= Dissatisfied, 4= Very dissatisfied

S.no	Statement	1	2	3	4
42	The way Nurses welcomed me on my admission to this ward.				
43	The nurses' approach during care interventions was good.				
44	The way nurses were/are talking to me was good.				
45	Nurses listened to my worries and concerns.				
46	Nurses treated me as an individual				
47	Nurses were/are willing to respond to my concerns/requests.				
48	Nurses provided Information about my condition &treatment				
49	Nurses taught me about what I expected to be doing after hospitalization.				
50	Nurses respect my privacy				
51	Nurses helped me with my pain				
52	Nurses assisted me with positioning and bed making.				
53	How nurses helped me with daily living activities				
54	My anxiety and stress was alleviated by nursing care				

ክፍል 2

ስለ ነርሲንግ ሙያ ባህሪያት ያለዎትን ግንዛቤ በሚከተሉት በእያንዳንዱ ዓረፍተ ነገሮች ላይ በተስማሙበት ሃሳብ ላይ ከ 1-4 ካሉት አንዱን በመምረጥ ከፊቱ ካለዉ በክስ ውስጥ የህምልክት ያድርጉ።

1 = በዓረፍተ ነገሩ በጥብቅ የማይስማሙ ከሆነ

2 = በዓረፍተ ነገሩ የማይስማሙ ከሆነ

3 = በዓረፍተ ነገሩ ላይ የሚስማሙ ከሆነ

4 = በዓረፍተ ነገሩ ላይ በጥብቅ የሚስማሙ ከሆነ

ሠንጠረዥ 1: ስለ ነርሲንግ ሙያ ባህሪያት ያለዎ ግንዛቤ

ተ.ቁ	መግለጫ	1	2	3	4
9	ነርሶች የሥራ ሥነ ምግባርን ያከብራሉ።				
10	የነርስ ሙያ ለየትኛውም ማህበረሰብ አስፈላጊ ነው።				
11	ነርሲንግ ሙያ አዳጋ የበዛበት ነው።				
12	የነርስ ሙያ የነርሶችን ስብዕና ያሸሽላል።				
13	በታካሚው ፈውስ ላይ ነርሲንግ ሙያ በጣም አስፈላጊ ነው።				
14	ነርሲንግ ጤናን ያበረታታል እንዲሁም በሽታን ይከላከላል።				
15	በነርሲንግ ሙያ ለመስራት በነርሲንግ ትምህርት ህጋዊ ፈቃድ ያስፈልጋል።				

ክፍል 3

ሠንጠረዥ 2: ስለ ነርሲንግ ሙያ ማህበረሰቡ የሚሰጠዉ ዋጋ እና ያለዉ ጠቀሜታ

ተ.ቁ	መግለጫ	1	2	3	4
16	በእኛ ማህበረሰብ ውስጥ ነርሲንግ የተከበረ ሙያ ነዉ				
17	የእኛ ማህበረሰብ የነርሲንግ ሙያን ያበረታታል/ ያደንቃል				
18	የነርስ ሙያ ከኅብረተሰባችን ወጎች እና ልምዶች ጋር ይጋጫል				
19	የነርሶችን የሥራ ሰዓት እደግፋለሁ.				
20	ነርሲንግ የወንድም የሴትም ሙያ ነዉ				
21	ነርስነት ሙያ በቤተሰብ ላይ ምንም ችግር የለውም				

22	ስለነርሲንግ ሙያ አስፈላጊነት በቂ ግንዛቤ አለመኖር በነርሲንግ ሙያ እና በነርሶች ላይ ከፍተኛ ተጽዕኖ ያሳድራል				
23	መገናኛ ብዙሃን ለነርሲንግ ሙያ በቂ ትኩረት ይሰጣሉ				
24	አብዛኛዎቹ ሰዎች የነርሲንግ ሙያተኛነትን እንደ የዝቅተኛነት ሙያ ያዩታል				

ክፍል 4

ሠንጠረዥ 3: ታካሚዎች ለነርሲንግ ሙያ ያላቸው አመለካከት/ግንዛቤ

ተ.ቁ	መግለጫ	1	2	3	4
25	የነርሲንግ ሙያ የሚያስከብር ሙያ ነው።				
26	የነርሲንግ ሙያ እጅግ በጣም ጠንካራ ሙያ ሆኖ ሳለ በቂ አድናቆትን ወይም እዉቅናን ያላገኘ ሙያ ነው።				
27	በማንኛውም የሕብረተሰብ ክፍል ውስጥ ነርሲንግ ሙያ እጅግ አስፈላጊ ሙያ ነው።				
28	ነርሲንግ ባለሙያ ነርሶች በራሳቸው ውሳኔ የሚሰጡበት ራሱን የቻለ ሙያ ነው።				
29	የነርሲንግ ሙያ ለህሙማን ማገገም የሚጨውተው ሚና ከፍተኛ ነው				
30	የነርሲንግ ባለሙያ ነርሶች በሥራቸው ውስጥ የራሳቸውን ተነሳሽነት የመጠቀም እድል ይሰጣቸዋል።				
31	በነርሲንግ ሙያ ነርሶች የዶክተሮችን ትዕዛዝ ያለምንም ጥያቄ ማክበር አለባቸው።				
32	በነርሲንግ ሙያ ነርሶች አብዛኛውን ጊዜአቸውን የሚያሳልፉት ስራ ባለመስራት ነው።				
33	ማንኛውም ሰው በቀላሉ ነርስ መሆን ይችላል።				
34	46. የነርስ ሙያ ለግል ዕድገት እድል አለው።				
35	የነርሲንግ ሙያ የሥነ-ምግባር ደረጃውን ጠብቆ ለታካሚዎች የሚደረግ እንክብካቤ ነው።				
36	የነርሲንግ ሙያ ከሌሎች ሙያዎች ጋር እኩል ነው።				

ክፍል 5

ሠንጠረዥ 4: ታካሚዎቹ የነርሲንግ ሙያን ለመምረጥ ያላቸው አመለካከት

ተ.ቁ	መግለጫ	1	2	3	4
37	በማህበረሰባችን ውስጥ ሴቶችም ሆኑ ወንዶች የነርሲንግ ሙያን እንዲመርጡ እመክራለሁ።				
38	ልጆች ወንድሜ እህቴ ወይም ማንኛውም ዘመዶች ነርስ ቢሆኑ እወዳለሁ/ እፈቅዳለሁ።				
39	በነርሲንግ ልዩ ሙያ ላይ የተሰማሩ የትምህርት ተቋማት ጥቂት ናቸው።				
40	ለነርሲንግ ባለሙያዎች የሚከፈለው የገንዘብ ጥቅሞች ከሌሎች ባለሙያዎች ጋር ሲነጻጸር በጣም ጥሩ ነው				
41	ነርሶች ቀጣይ ትምህርትን ለማግኘት ጥሩ እድሎች አሏቸው				

ክፍል 6

በእያንዳንዱ መግለጫ ላይ ባለው ሳጥን ላይ ምልክት በማድረግ በነርሶች እንክብካቤ ላይ ያለዎትን እርካታ ምን ያህል እንደሆነ ለይተው ያሳዩ።

ቁልፍ መግለጫ፡-

1= በጣም አረካሁኝም/አላረካኝም

2=አረካሁኝም/ አላረካኝም

3=እረክቻለሁኝ

4=በጣም እረክቻለሁኝ

ሠንጠረዥ 5: ታካሚዎቹ በነርሲንግ እንክብካቤ ያላቸው እርካታ

ተ.ቁ	መግለጫ				
42	ወደዚህ ዋርድ ስተኛ ነርሶቹ ባደረጉልኝ አቀባበል				
43	ነርሶቹ እኔን በሚንከባከቡበት ጊዜ በሚያደርጉት አቀራረብ በጣም ጥሩ ነበር				
44	ነርሶች እኔን በሚያናግሩበት ጊዜ ያላቸው አቀራረብ በጣም ጥሩ ነበር				
45	ነርሶች እኔን በሚያስጨንቁኝ እና በሚያሳስቡኝ ጉዳዮች ላይ በሚሰጡት ትኩረት .				
46	ነርሶች ለእኔ እንደ አንድ ግለሰብ ባደረጉልኝ እና በሚያደርጉልኝ እርዳታ				

47	ነርሶቹ ጥያቄዎቻችን ለመመለስ በሚያሳዩት ፈቃደኛነት				
48	ስለአጠቃላይ የጤና ሁኔታዎች እና ስለሚደረግልን የህክምና እርዳታ ነርሶቹ በሚሰጡን መረጃ				
49	ነርሶች በሆስፒታል ቆይታዎ ወቅት ምን ማድረግና መጠበቅ እንዳለብን ባስተማሩን ነገር.				
50	ነርሶች ግላዊ ሁኔታዎ በማክበር በሚያሳዩት ነገር				
51	ነርሶች ህመሜን በማስታገስ በረዱኝ				
52	ነርሶች አልጋዬን በማንጠፍ በተደጋጋሚ ጎኔን በመቀያየር እንድተኛ ባደረጉልኝ እንክብካቤ				
53	ነርሶች ቁስሌን በማጠብቅ ማንኛውንም ስላደረጉልኝ ነገር እንክብካቤ				
54	የነርሷን እንክብካቤዬ ጭንቀቴን እና ስጋቴን ቀለል አድርጎልኛል				

Annex3: The Afan Oromo Version

STUDY TITLE: PERCEPTION OF PATIENTS TOWARDS NURSING PROFESSION AND ASSOCISTED FACTORS IN ADMITTED PATIENTS IN JIMMA MEDICAL CENTER SOUTHWEST ETHIOPIA.

Kutaa 1: Gaaffilee hawaasummaa

Lakka eenyumeessaa _____

1. Saala _____

2. Umurii _____ waggaadhan

3. Haala gaayelaa kee

1. Kan hin fuune/hin heerumne

2. Kan fuudhe/heerumte

3. Kan irraa du'e/duute

4. Kan hike/hiikte

4. Iddoo jireenyaa

1. Magaalaa

2. Baadiyyaa

5. Sadarkaa barnootaa kee maalii?

1. Mana barnootaa kamiiyyuu Kan hin hordofne

2. Sadarkaa 1^{ffaa}

3. Sadarkaa 2^{ffaa}

4. Dippiloomaa/digrii fi Sanaa ol

6. Ogummaan kee maali?

1. Giiftii manaa

2. Qotee bulaa

3. Hojjetaa/ttuu mootummaa

4. Daldalaa/tuu

5. Kan biroo

7. Galii ji'aa kee/kan maatii _____ EBR

8. Hoospitaala ciistee beektaa?

1. Eeyyee

2. Lakkii

Kutaa 2

Himoota armaan gaditti waayee ogummaa narsiingii ibsan haala waliigaltee kee lakka 1-4 irratti maruun deebisi.

1 = baay'ee yoo walii hin galle

2 = yoo walii hin galle

3 = yoo walii galte

4= Yoo baay'ee walii galte

Gabatee1: hubannoo waayee ogummaa narsiingii

	Himoota	1	2	3	4
9	Narsoonni amala hojii ni kabaju				
10	Ogummaan narsiingii hawaasa kamiifuu faayida qabeessa.				
11	Narsiingiin ogummaa dadhabsiisaadha				
12	Ogummaan narsiingii eenyummaa narsootaa ni fooyyessa.				
13	Ogummaan narsiingii dhukkubsattootni akka fayyaniif barbaachisaadha				
14	Ogummaan narsiingii fayyaa ni dagaagsa, dhukkuba ni ittisa				
15	Ogummaa narsiingiin hojjechuuf barnoonni fi hayyamni seera qabeessa ta'e barbaachisaadha.				

Gabatee2: hubannoo ogummaan narsiingii hawaasaaf qaburratti

T L	Himooata	1	2	3	4
16	Ogummaan narsiingii hawaasa keenya keessatti kabajamaadha.				
17	Hawaasni keenya ogummaa narsiingii ni jajjabeessu.				
18	Ogummaan narsiingii duudhaalee fi aadaa hawaasa keenyaan wal faallessa.				
19	Sa'aatii hojii narsootaa nan deeggara				
20	Narsiingiin ogummaa dhiiraa fi dubartootaati.				
21	Narsii ta'uu maatiirratti dhiibbaa hin qabu.				
22	Hawaasni beekumsa dhabuun akka malee ogummicha miidhera.				
23	Miidiyaan ogummaa narsiingiif xiyyeeffannoo ni kenna.				
24	Namootni baay'een ogummaa narsiingii gad qabanii ilaalu.				

Kutaa 4

Gabatee3: hubannoo dhukkubsattoonni ogummaa narsiingiif qaban

TL	Himoota	1	2	3	4
25	Ogummaan narsiingii ogummaa kabajamaadha				
26	Ogummaan narsiingii ogummaa baay'ee cimaa beekamtii gahaa hin arganneedha				
27	Ogummaan narsiingii hawaasa kamuu keessatti ogummaa murteessaadha				
28	Ogummaan narsiingii ogummaa of danada'aa murtee mataasaanii itiin murteessaniidha				
29	Ogummaan narsiingii fooyya'iinsa dhibamaaf barbaachisaadha				
30	Ogummaa narsiingii keessatti narsoonni kaka'umsa mataasaanitiin akka hojjetan carraan kennameefira				
31	Narsoonni ajaja doctorootaa gaaffii tokko malee fudhatu				
32	Ogummaa narsiingii keessatti narsoonni sa'aatii danuu osoo homaa hin dalagin of dhiphisu				
33	Namni kamiyyuu narsii ta'uu danda'a.				
34	Ogummaan narsiingii carraa guddinaa qaba				
35	Ogummaan narsiingii ogummaa yaaliin amallii fi seerri itti kabajamuudha.				
36	Ogummaan narsiingii ogummaa kaan waliin wal qixa.				

Kutaa 5

Gabatee4: hubannoo dhukkubsattootaa ogummaa narsiingiirratti akka ogummaatti qaban

TL	Himoota	1	2	3	4
37	Dhiiraa fi dubartoota hawaasa keenya keessa jiraniif hojii ogummaa narsiingiin akka filataniif nan gorsa.				
38	Ijoolleen koo ykn firri koo ogummaa narsiingii akka baratan nan hayyama				
39	Dhaabbileen barnootaa ogummaa narsiingiin barnoota ispeeshalitii Kannan muraasa.				

40	Kanfaltiin ogummaa narsiingiif taasifamu ogummaa kaanirra fooyya'aadha.				
41	Narsoonni barnoota itti fufuuf haala mijataa qabu.				

Kutaa 6

Gabatee5: Itti quufinsa dhukkubsattoonni yaalii narsootaarratti

Lakkoofsa armaan gadii jalatti sadarkaa itti quufinsa yaalii narsootaarratti qabdu mallattoon arasiisi

Ibsa 1= itti quufera, 2= baay'ee itti quufera, 3= itti hin quufne, 4= baay'ee itti hin quufne

TL	Himoota	1	2	3	4
42	Haala narsoonni yeroo ciisichaaf dhufu na simatan				
43	Haalli dhiyeenya narsootaa wayta yaala kennanii gaarii ture				
44	Haalli narsoonni natti haasawan gaariidha				
45	Narsoonni rakkoo fi yaaddoo koo dhaggeeffataniiru				
46	Narsoonni akka nama dhuunfaatti na yaalu.				
47	Narsoonni gaaffii koof deebii naaf kennu				
48	Narsoonni waayee haalaa fi yaala koo odeeffennoo naaf kennaniiru.				
49	Narsoonni wayitan hoospitaalaa bahe maal akkan hojjechuu qabu na barsiisan.				
50	Narsoonni iccitii coo naaf eegu.				
51	Narsoonni dhukkubbii koo na gargaaran				
52	Narsoonni haala rafiitii fi siree afuun na gargaaran				
53	Haala narsoonni jireenya koo guyyuun na gargaaran				
54	Yaalli narsii dhiphinaa fi dadhabbii koo naaf hir'ise.				

Declaration

The undersigned agrees to accept responsibility for the scientific ethical and technical conduct of the research project and for provision of required progress reports as per terms and conditions of the Faculty of Health sciences in effect at the time of grant is forwarded as the result of this application.

Name of student: **LEUL MEKONNEN**

Date _____ signature _____

Approval of the 1st advisor

Name of the First Advisor: **Sr.Asresash Demissie (BSc, MPH, PHD Fellow)**

Date _____ signature _____

Approval of the 2nd advisor

Name of second advisor: **Lalisa Ayele (BScM, MScM)**

Date _____ Signature _____

Approval of internal Examiner

Name: **Sr MAKIDA .S (BSc, MSc.Ass't prof)**

Date-----signature-----