



# PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF NURSING

PJN VOL. 87 NO. 2

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF PHILIPPINE NURSES ASSOCIATION, INC.

JULY - DECEMBER 2017

## Research: Transforming Health and Health Care Systems

### Research Articles

- Common Bacterial Pathogens and their Antimicrobial Susceptibility in a Tertiary Hospital in the Philippines
- Developing Capacities of Professional Nurses on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in the Philippine Nurses Association
- Maximizing the Potential of Blended Learning in Public Health Education and Training
- Patients with Advanced Lung Cancer: Quality of Life and Perception of Dyspnea
- Competencies in Nursing Informatics in the Saudi Arabian Context: A Sequential Explanatory Study
- End-of-Life Planning among Older Filipinos
- Uncovering the Transformational Experience of Cancer Victors

### Feature Article

- Consonance Theory:  
A Proposed Theory of Patient Satisfaction

### Nurses' Voice from the Field

- Confluenting Critical Paradigm with Qualitative Inquiry: An Approach to Undergird the Value of Social Research in Transforming Inequalities in the Realm of the Nursing Profession
- Paradigms and Perspectives in Contention: A Reflection





<b>Editorial</b>	1
<b>RESEARCH ARTICLES</b>	
• <b>Common Bacterial Pathogens and their Antimicrobial Susceptibility in a Tertiary Hospital in the Philippines</b> Rolsanna R. Ramos, B.S. FT, RN, PhD (c.) Lucelle L. Paglinawan, RN, MA, EMT-B	3
• <b>Developing Capacities of Professional Nurses on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in the Philippine Nurses Association</b> Bettina D. Evio, RN, MAN Sheila R. Bonito, RN, DrPH	16
• <b>Maximizing the Potential of Blended Learning in Public Health Education and Training</b> Celso P. Pagatpatan, Jr., RN, DrPH Janelle P. Castro, RN, MSN	25
• <b>Patients with Advanced Lung Cancer: Quality of Life and Perception of Dyspnea</b> Barbara A. Roces, PhD, MSN, NP, RN	30
• <b>Competencies in Nursing Informatics in the Saudi Arabian Context: A Sequential Explanatory Study</b> Farhan Alshammari, PhD, RN Eddieson Pasay-an, PhD, RN Maria Charito Laarni Indonto, DNM, RN	44
• <b>End-of-Life Planning among Older Filipinos</b> Erryne Noelle C. Aguilar, Mariah Stephanie L. Cardinal, Jennifer D. Doria, Casserine P. Dumpilo, Christian Anthony C. Fabros, Charlie Magne S. Flores, Angelika Marie R. Milo, Samantha Faye Q. Natino, Angelo L. Ortiz, Joyce Ann P. Pastor, and Vicente B. Turas III Advisers: Raymund F. Mamayson, MN, RN and Mary Rose D. Valenzuela, MN, RN	55
• <b>Uncovering the Transformational Experience of Cancer Victors</b> Renante Dante Tan, MAN, RN Gloria G. Yang, EdD, RN	60
<b>FEATURE ARTICLE</b>	
• <b>Consonance Theory: A Proposed Theory of Patient Satisfaction</b> Bernardo Oliber A. Arde, Jr., PhD, RN	73
<b>NURSES' VOICE FROM THE FIELD</b>	
• <b>Confluencing Critical Paradigm with Qualitative Inquiry: An Approach to Undergird the Value of Social Research in Transforming Inequalities in the Realm of the Nursing Profession</b> Dennis B. Gogola, RN, MAN	79
• <b>Paradigms and Perspectives in Contention: A Reflection</b> Lilian G. Tumapang, RN, MAN	81
<b>Guideline for Authors</b>	84

## PHILIPPINE NURSES ASSOCIATION, INC.

### VISION

By 2030, PNA is the primary professional association advancing the welfare and development of globally competent Filipino nurses.

### MISSION

Championing the global competence, welfare, and positive and professional image of the Filipino nurse.

### CORE VALUES

- Love of God and Country
- Caring
- Quality and Excellence
- Integrity
- Collaboration





Rolisanna R. Ramos, B.S. FT, RN, PhD (c.)<sup>1</sup>



Lucelle L. Paglinawan, RN, MA, EMT-B<sup>2</sup>

# Common Bacterial Pathogens and their Antimicrobial Susceptibility in a Tertiary Hospital in the Philippines

## Abstract

Indiscriminate or extensive use of broad-spectrum antimicrobial agents has largely contributed to the spontaneous development of resistance of bacterial pathogens to antibiotics. Hence, there is a need to determine the prevalent pathogenic microorganisms and their antimicrobial susceptibility in hospitals.

The general objective of the study is to determine the commonly-occurring bacterial pathogens in a hospital and to identify the susceptibility of these to antimicrobial agents. Specific objectives include: (1) to determine the occurrences of these pathogens in terms of body site (from which the organism was isolated) and clinical and special areas in the hospital; (2) to determine the antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of these bacterial pathogens; and (3) to illustrate the trend of antimicrobial susceptibility of these pathogens to antimicrobial agents for a three year period (2012-2014).

A quantitative, descriptive study was conducted to determine the frequency distribution of the bacterial pathogens for the year 2014 and identify their susceptibility patterns to antimicrobials over a three-year period (2012-2014). The research investigators reviewed laboratory records of different types of specimens from all inpatient and outpatient subjects that were submitted to the Philippine Orthopedic Center Laboratory Department (POCLD) for culture and sensitivity testing daily from January 2012-December 2014. The data were then collated and tabulated for statistical analysis using Epi Info™ version 7. The research study underwent a technical review by the POC Research Committee (POCRC) and an ethical review by the POC Ethics Review Board (POCERB).

<sup>1</sup> Rolisanna R. Ramos, B.S. FT, RN, PhD (c.); First/Corresponding Author; Nurse II (Nurse Researcher)/PhD candidate; Philippine Orthopedic Center Nursing Training and Research Department/University of the Philippines Manila College of Nursing / rramos5@up.edu.ph; rramos5@alum.up.edu.ph; (0917)9177481 / (0917)3276611

<sup>2</sup> Lucelle L. Paglinawan, RN, MA, EMT-B; Nurse II (Nurse Researcher); Philippine Orthopedic Center Nursing Training and Research Department



## RESEARCH ARTICLE



**Bettina D. Evio, RN, MAN**



**Sheila R. Bonito, RN, DrPH**

# Developing Capacities of Professional Nurses on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in the Philippine Nurses Association

## Abstract

In the years 2010-2015, the Philippines experienced a number of disasters, both natural and man-made, that killed around 1,400 and affected more than 68M people. These recent disasters highlight the need for all health workers, especially nurses to be prepared to respond to possible consequences of all types of hazards interacting with communities. Nurses who are at the forefront of health care services are counted upon to plan for and respond to emergencies and provide substantial care to individuals, families and communities. However, there is a need to review the competencies that nurses should have in emergency and disaster management to be able to carry out these roles and functions. This study describes the development of a training program, which aims to build capacity of nurses to participate actively in emergency preparedness, response and recovery efforts of hospitals and communities. Participants included nurses from hospitals and the community, and volunteer nurses. Their knowledge and skills related to disaster management were measured before and after the training. Their involvement in disaster management months after the training were recorded to demonstrate the impact of training on their professional development and in helping communities during or after a disaster. This study demonstrates how continuing education helps professionals become significant in addressing the needs of the general public and in contributing to social development.

**T**he Philippines is at risk based on its geographical location which exposes to natural hazards such as typhoons, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) Seismic and Climatic Hazard map (UN OCHA, 2011) shows the area of risk from earthquake activity, volcanic eruptions and tropical storms according to established scales. Earthquake intensity risk is shown using the 1956 version of the Modified





Celso P. Pagatpatan, Jr., RN, DrPH<sup>1,2</sup>



Janelle P. Castro, RN, MSN<sup>2,3</sup>

# Maximizing the Potential of Blended Learning in Public Health Education and Training

## Abstract

There have been increasing demands for innovative learning and teaching approaches in higher education. Many educators in various fields of study have been teaching their students using deliberate and careful combination of face-to face and online learning processes or blended learning. However, in the field of public health, the use of blended learning seems to be fewer. For public health educators and trainers to maximize the potential of this approach, it could be significant to consider the broad and increasingly expanding scope of public health. Furthermore, studies should be done to identify the factors that drive the achievement of educational outcomes in this field.

**Keywords:** Blended learning, flipped classroom, advantages, public health

## Introduction

**E**ducation in the 21st century demands that teachers create diverse and innovative approaches to be connected to varied learners anytime and anywhere (Garrison and Kanuka, 2004). Many believe that combining strategies could better facilitate the learning process. One of the common innovative approaches is blended learning (BL) which is described as the combination of face-to-face and online approaches to teaching and learning (Bonk and Graham, 2005).

The decision to “blend” teaching and learning approaches is related to the idea that the outcome of learning can be achieved overtime (Singh, 2003). Similarly, Strayer (2012) suggests the need to provide time and space to students for them to reflect on their learning activities and make connections between the course contents. So (2009)

<sup>1</sup> Department of Family and Community Medicine, De La Salle Health Sciences Institute, Dasmarias City, Cavite, Philippines

<sup>2</sup> Graduate School, University of the East Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Medical Center, Inc., Quezon City, Philippines

<sup>3</sup> College of Nursing, University of the East Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Medical Center, Inc., Quezon City, Philippines



## RESEARCH ARTICLE



Barbara A. Roces, PhD, MSN, NP, RN

# Patients with Advanced Lung Cancer: Quality of Life and Perception of Dyspnea

## Abstract

Dyspnea is a subjective, multidimensional experience of breathing discomfort, influenced by physiological, psychological, social, and environmental factors, which includes secondary psychological and behavioral responses and cannot be defined only by physical objective abnormalities. It has been found to create barriers in daily life among patients with advanced lung cancer which interferes with physical activities such as walking, work, and psychological activities such as disposition, taking pleasure in life, relationship with others, and sleep. A conceptual model of dyspnea experience within the core of patients with advanced lung cancer may include attributes of dyspnea occurrence and distress as not only the physiological, psychological, and environmental, but also the situational existential meaning or perception of individual suffering from dyspnea. Dyspnea is a symptom that is usually under-diagnosed and inadequately managed due to lack of recognition or availability of interventions. The impact of dyspnea management on the quality of life in advanced lung cancer patients requires more recognition and better quality of care. Despite the frequency and complexity of this symptom, little research has been conducted to specifically identify effective treatment in patients with advanced lung cancer. Thus, it can be hypothesized that quality of life is related to perception of dyspnea in advanced lung cancer patients; although no published reports have examined this relationship in this population. Further investigations are needed in this area to assert the total dyspnea experience that could be influential in regards to the impact of dyspnea management on the quality of life in patients with advanced lung cancer.

## Introduction

**D**yspnea is a common and distressing symptom in patients with lung cancer that decreases quality of life (QOL) (Smith et al., 2001). It has been acknowledged that this symptom experience consists of several components, such as intensity, frequency, duration, affective impact (Dodd et al., 2001). Dyspnea perception can be defined as a subjective, multidimensional experience of breathing discomfort, influenced by physiological, psychological, social, and environmental factors (Mularski et al., 2010).



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

Farhan Alshammari, PhD, RN<sup>1</sup>Eddieson Pasay-an, PhD, RN<sup>1</sup>Maria Charito Laarni Indonto, DNM, RN<sup>2</sup>

# Competencies in Nursing Informatics in the Saudi Arabian Context: A Sequential Explanatory Study

## Abstract

Studies demonstrate that there is a dearth of literature published in the local context regarding competencies in nursing informatics in Saudi Arabia. This study employs mixed method design (specifically, a sequential explanatory approach) in documenting the nursing informatics competencies of nurses. A total population was used for the quantitative aspect and purposive sampling was used for the qualitative. There were 295 nurses as respondents. This study commenced with the approval of the Ethics Review Board of the University of Hail. The study was conducted from October 2016 to March 2017 at King Khalid Hospital, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The results show that nurses are competent in computer literacy (3.38), informatics management (3.49), and informatics literacy (3.27). Nationality and area of assignment proved to be significant in relation to nurses' competencies. Three themes and six subthemes emerged which included: (a) uncertainty, with the subthemes of diffident and reticent; (b) uncovering the meaning of technology, with the subthemes of value for patients and technology for nurses; and, (c) streamlining Continuing Nursing Education, with the subthemes of competency perspective and the missing link.

Nurses acknowledged the significance of nursing informatics in promoting safety and quality care to the patient. However, there can be improvement in the impact of the results of this study by focusing on what the nurses consider as contributory factor in the full achievement of competence in nursing informatics.

**Keywords:** Competencies, Computer Literacy, Informatics literacy, Informatics management, Nursing Informatics, staff nurses.

<sup>1</sup>Medical-Surgical and Pediatric Nursing Department, College of Nursing, University of Hail, Male Campus

<sup>2</sup>Community Health Nursing Department, College of Nursing, University of Hail, Hayett Campus



# End-of-Life Planning among Older Filipinos

## Abstract

**Purpose:** The number of older Filipinos continues to rise resulting in increasing numbers of people who live in a modernized world which offers numerous options to prepare for the End-of-Life (EoL). Henceforth, EoL planning among older Filipinos and the factors which could potentially influence the propensity to plan ahead needs further investigation. This study ascertained the level of health, relationship, funerary, legal and financial-related EoL planning among older Filipinos, and established the association between EoL planning and sex, chronologic age, religious affiliation, ethnicity, health and financial status.

**Methods:** The study utilized a descriptive survey design, including 400 respondents, chosen through purposive sampling and met the inclusion of Filipino, Baguio residents, aged 60 and above, able to read and understand English, Filipino or Ilokano, and without psychological disturbances or cognitive deficits. The researchers used a self-made questionnaire after establishing validity (0.96) and reliability (0.82). The Saint Louis University Research Ethics Committee ensured the ethical conduct of this research. Data were treated with statistics using frequency, mean and Chi-square test.

**Findings:** The responses indicated moderate levels of EoL planning overall. Moreover, statistical tests revealed that only health status has a significant association with EoL planning.

**Conclusions:** Based on the findings, the researchers conclude that EoL planning remains not widely used in the Philippines, thus, intensifying the call for more aggressive interventions to make EoL planning salient and acceptable to older people. In addition, health status affects EoL planning considerably, and that knowing the sex, chronologic age, religious affiliation, ethnicity and financial status did not help predict EoL planning.

**Keywords:** end-of-life planning, older people, Filipino

## Introduction

Older people are the fastest-growing section of the population worldwide. Globally, the number of people 60 years or over is expected to triple within the next decades, from 672 million in 2005 to nearly 1.9 billion by 2050 (World Health Organization, 2008). In the Philippines, the growth of the older adult population has also been dramatic. Four million six hundred thousand Filipinos aged 60 and above, increased to 6.3 million in 2010 (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2012). This scenario increased the number of people who live in a modernized world which offers numerous options to prepare for the EoL.



Erryne Noelle C. Aguilar



Mariah Stephanie L. Cardinal



Jennifer D. Doria



Casserine P. Dumpilo



Christian Anthony C. Fabros



Charlie Magne S. Flores



Angelika Marie R. Milo



Samantha Faye Q. Natino



Angelo L. Ortiz



Joyce Ann P. Pastor



Vicente B. Turas III



Raymund F. Mamayson, MN, RN  
Adviser



Mary Rose D. Valenzuela, MN, RN  
Co-adviser



## RESEARCH ARTICLE



Renante Dante Tan, MAN, RN



Gloria G. Yang, EdD, RN

# Uncovering the Transformational Experience of Cancer Victors

## Abstract

**Introduction.** Incidence of cancer morbidity and mortality in the Philippines continues to escalate despite the survival rate that much still need to be desired. Few were able to cross the bridge. Still the social processes surrounding cancer survivors' experiences has not been given much attention.

**Method.** A Grounded Theory was the design selected using in-depth, unstructured interview among ten (10) participants who were considered as cancer survivors. Purposive, snowball and theoretical sampling were used to recruit participants. Interviews were audiotaped or recorded and transcribed verbatim. Data analysis was guided by Creswell's four major phases; open coding, axial coding, selective coding and visual portraying. Memoing, field notes, member checking, audit trail and validation were all integrated with the study to enhance trustworthiness of study findings.

**Result.** Based from the participants' story, the primary psychosocial process that emerged can be described as "transformational journey". This core variable explains the complexity of the journey in the life of a cancer survivor. The researchers identified six (6) iterative phases namely: (1) seeking answers; (2) encountering burden; (3) will to survive; (4) exhausting measures to live; (5) becoming a victor and (6) transitioning.

**Conclusion.** The findings from this study elucidates that cancer patients who become victorious after battling the disease traverses a transformational journey that defies and changes their perspective at what life is. Healthcare provider should develop protocol on how to support and to assist patient as they battle through the challenges in the different stages of their journey.

**Keywords:** Cancer Survivor, Cancer, Grounded Theory, Qualitative, Data Analysis, constant comparison, theoretical sampling

## Introduction

Cancer is one among the major public health concerns around the globe. Statistics show that cancer is the second leading cause of death accounting to about 8.8 million deaths across the globe (World Health Organization, 2015), of which lung, breast, colorectal, stomach, and prostate cancers are the major cause of death. In the United States, one out of four deaths is related to cancer (Center for Disease Control and Prevention), which is about 1,555 American people dying each day (United States Cancer Statistics, 2009). It was projected that by 2022, there would be





**Bernardo Oliber A. Arde, Jr., PhD, RN<sup>1</sup>**

# Consonance Theory: A Proposed Theory of Patient Satisfaction

## Abstract

Patient satisfaction with nursing care is an evolving concept and needs further definition and development within the nursing discipline. Consonance Theory of Patient Satisfaction is a proposed theory that was deductively derived through critical review of existing literature on patient satisfaction with nursing care. The basic tenet of this proposed theory states that patient satisfaction is the outcome of the consonance between the patients' expectations of care and actual care received from the nurse which eventually influences the patients' health-related outcomes and the institution's quality of care. This theory recognizes the active role of the patient and the nurse, as well as, their harmonious interaction to achieve their shared goal of none other than patient satisfaction. Hence, this suggested theory provides a pragmatic way of understanding and achieving patient satisfaction as it relates to nursing care.

**Keywords:** Patient satisfaction, institutional quality of care, health-related outcome, consonance theory

## Introduction

**H**ealthcare delivery is becoming increasingly competitive (Dozier et al., Howard, Kangas et al., Shore as cited in Wager & Bear, 2009). One of the identified critical strategies for drawing health care consumers to a certain health institution and enhancing its profit is the determination and gathering of information on what influences consumers of health services to perceive quality care and to be satisfied with the care received (Otani & Kurz; Liu & Wang mentioned in Wager & Bear, 2009).

Since the major service provided to hospitalized patients is nursing care, with nursing personnel comprising the largest proportion of the health service community, nursing care plays the key role in providing satisfaction in this arena. This case is the reason why patient satisfaction with nursing care becomes a trending priority for nursing research. The increasing interest in patients' perspective of health care delivery is part of the drive to find out how health systems can better respond to individuals' needs and preferences. Hence, patient satisfaction is believed as an important indicator of quality nursing care (Laschinger et al. noted in Findik, Unsar, & Sut, 2010).

<sup>1</sup> Instructor, University of Northern Philippines, Vigan City, Ilocos Sur