

# ICON 2023

## 7TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON NURSING

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# ABSTRACTS BOOKS

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on Nursing

# 7th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON NURSING (ICON-2023)

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# ABSTRACTS BOOKS

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## KEYNOTES



**Dr. Mohd Norazmi bin Nordin**

Lecturer, Pusat Kajian Pendidikan dan Kesejahteraan Komuniti,  
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(The National University of Malaysia)

**Keynote Title:** “Teachers Competency Elements of Special Education Integrated Program for National Type Schools in Malaysia on Implementation of Individual Education Plan”

**Abstract:** Teacher competence has always been cited as an important aspect in the implementation of policies set by the government. In the field of special education, teacher competence is a requirement in the development of special needs students (SNS). One of the key things that requires teachers to be competent is to implement an individual education plan (IEP). This study aims to explore the key elements that need to be addressed in the area of teacher competence to achieve effective IEP implementation aspirations for SNS. This study fully utilizes a qualitative approach with interviews as a means of collecting data. Interviews were conducted with 11 respondents comprising teachers of the Special Education Integration Program (SEIP) for national type schools (NTS) in the state of Johor. The selected respondents represented each district within the state of Johor, Malaysia. Interview transcripts generated from the interview sessions, then undergo a thematic analysis process for the purpose of acquiring related elements. The findings show that there are four key elements for the construct of teachers’ competencies in the implementation of IEP, namely, knowledge, skills, experience and qualification. The results of this study can be referenced by SEIP teachers for NTS in Johor to produce effective IEPs for SNS. Keywords: Teachers’ Competency, Individual Education Plan, Special Education, Special Need Students, Special Education Integration Programme

**Bio:** Dr. Mohd Norazmi bin Nordin holds a doctor of philosophy (PhD) degree in special educational leadership. Former academic teacher at Batu Pahat Special Education School, Johor, Malaysia. Successfully completed PhD studies within two years. Currently working as a special education lecturer at the Center for the Study of Education and Community Wellbeing, Faculty of Education, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (The National University of Malaysia). He is also the founder of SKAF-Style Quick Thesis Writing Techniques which has greatly helped undergraduate and doctoral students in completing their theses. Receive invitations from various universities in and outside Malaysia as speakers and keynote speakers for international conferences and seminars. He is also Editor in Chief of a special education journal and as an editorial board in more than five international journals.

# DETERMINATION OF THE PERCEPTION OF NURSING DIAGNOSES BY NURSES WORKING IN A STATE HOSPITAL

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## Abstract

**Objective:** The use of nursing diagnoses plays an important role in assessing nursing outcomes, improving patients' quality of life and developing nursing practices. This study aimed to determine the perception of nursing diagnoses by nurses working in a government hospital.

**Method:** The study was conducted with 170 nurses working in a government hospital who were willing to participate in the study. Data were collected using a 24-question questionnaire that captured the socio-demographic and work life characteristics of the nurses and the nursing diagnosis perception scale. The Perception of Nursing Diagnoses Scale developed by Olsen et al. (1991) was adapted into Turkish by Korhan et al. (2013). This scale consists of 26 Likert-type items. A minimum of 1 and a maximum of 5 points can be scored on the scale. A low total score on the scale indicates that nurses perceive nursing diagnoses positively. The questionnaire form and scale were used after obtaining written consent from the facility concerned and consent from the nurses participating in the study. Percentile calculation, Kruskal Wallis, Mann Whitney U-test, t-test and Cronbach's alpha coefficient were used to analyse the data.

**Findings:** Of the nurses who participated in the study, 84.7% were women and 15.3% were men, 61.8% were married, 45.9% had a bachelor's degree, 85.9% lived in a nuclear family, 30.0% worked in surgical departments, 90.0% worked as ward nurses, 30.0% had worked as nurses for 1-5 years, 62.4% had worked as nurses in their hospital for 1-5 years, 75.3% worked shifts, 74.1% chose the nursing profession by choice, 71.8% liked their job, 63.5% were satisfied with the department they worked in, 74.1% worked 40-48 hours, 77.6% had 1-10 patients per day, 78.2% prepared a nursing care plan, 77.1% felt they had sufficient knowledge of nursing diagnoses, 67.1% felt they needed to prepare a nursing care plan, 63.5% wanted further training on nursing diagnoses and 45.3% were in the age group 21-30 years. The mean score of the Perception of Nursing Diagnoses scale was 2.4 (1-5) and the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient was 0.924. Scores from the Perception of Nursing Diagnoses scale and the sub-dimensions differed according to characteristics of the nurses ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Conclusions and recommendations:** This present study found that the scores from the Perception of Nursing Diagnoses scale was at a moderate level and that the scores from the scale and sub-dimensions differed according to variables, such as what ward the nurses worked in, nurses working in the ward and the perception that it was necessary to make a nursing care plan. In accordance with the obtained findings, the study found that characteristics of nurses' working life influenced their perception of nursing diagnoses. On this basis, it is recommended to use all kinds of educational tools on this topic in health care and to integrate nursing diagnoses into nursing in order to develop a positive attitude towards the perception of nursing diagnoses.

**KEYWORDS:** Perception, Nurse, Nursing care, Nursing diagnoses

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# DETERMINING THE USE OF HERBAL TREATMENT BY DERMATOLOGY PATIENTS

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## Abstract

**Objective:** This descriptive study was conducted to determine the use of herbal treatment by dermatology patients. **Method:** The study involved 146 patients who were treated in the dermatology department of a university hospital between 26/11/2017 and 26/05/2018 and agreed to participate in the study. Data were collected using a 31-question information questionnaire prepared by the researchers based on the literature. In addition, a list of plants was given to the patients in the appendix of the information sheet. Patients were asked to indicate whether they knew these plants, whether they used these plants, and if they used these plants, they were asked to indicate the purpose of use. The conformity of the data to the normal distribution was assessed using the Shapiro-Wilk and Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests. The Mann Whitney U test and the Kruskal Wallis test were used to compare the data. The Pearson Chi-square test was used to analyze the relationship between the variables. Significance was assessed at the  $p < 0.05$  level. **Findings:** It was found that 25.4% of the patients participating in the study were between 60 and 69 years old, 54.1% were male, 81.5% were married, 41.8% had a primary school diploma, 45.2% had an income below expenses, 93.2% were covered by social security and 52.1% had lived in an urban center for the longest time. In addition, 89% of patients were satisfied with medical treatment for their illness, 54.1% were recommended complementary alternative treatments alongside medical treatment, complementary alternative treatments were most often recommended by their neighbors at 55.7%, 56.1% used medical treatment and complementary alternative methods together, 75.6% informed their doctors and other health professionals about this issue, 80% believed that complementary alternative treatments do not cause side effects, 76.7% considered medical treatment more effective, 82.9% of patients who used complementary alternative treatments preferred the use of herbal oils, and 65.9% used these methods because they considered them useful, 50% of patients who used herbal treatment benefited especially from green tea and ginger, 48% wanted to use these herbs for treatment, 48% continued using herbs while their medical treatment continued. **Conclusion:** The present study found that the majority of patients were satisfied with the medical treatment they received. It was found that patients who use complementary alternative methods in addition to medical treatment told health professionals about their current situation or felt that information should be given. It is thought that it is important that health professionals have a high level of knowledge and awareness about the use of herbal therapy, which is one of the complementary and alternative treatments, and that they evaluate patients without prejudice and inform them about the effects and side effects of these treatments.

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# CORRELATION BETWEEN HEALTH PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDE IN DIABETIC PATIENTS

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## Abstract

**Introduction and Purpose:** Diabetes mellitus is one of the most common health issues in society that is caused by population growth and urbanization, has an ever-growing prevalence depending on lifestyle changes, obesity and sedentary lifestyle, and causes morbidity and early mortality. This study was conducted as a descriptive correlational study to determine the correlation between health perception of individuals diagnosed with diabetes mellitus and their attitudes toward diabetes. **Materials and Methods:** The study was carried out with the participation of 242 diabetes mellitus patients receiving treatment in a university hospital in Samsun province between 1 August 2017 and 1 February 2018. In the study, the data were collected via a survey form that had 29 questions aimed at determining the sociodemographic and clinic characteristics of the patients, as well as the Health Perception Scale and the Diabetes Attitude Scale. The Health Perception Scale is a five point likert scale with 15 items that was developed by Diamond et al. (2007) and was adapted into Turkish by Kadioğlu and Yıldız (2012). The lowest and highest possible scores obtainable from the scale are 15 and 75, respectively. The Diabetes Attitude Scale is a five point likert scale with 34 items that was developed by the National Diabetes Commission (1975) in the United States and was adapted into Turkish by Özcan (1999). If the total and subscale scores of the Diabetes Attitude Scale are greater than 3, this indicates a positive attitude. In evaluation of the data, percentage calculation, independent samples t-test, one-way analysis of variance, Kruskal-Wallis Test and Mann-Whitney U Test were used. **Findings:** Of the patients, 59.5% were women, 83.9% were married, 40.9% were secondary school graduate, 96.7% had been diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes and 56.2% had diabetes history in family. The mean total Health Perception Scale score of the patients diagnosed with diabetes was found to be 50 (30-71). A statistically significant correlation was found between some of sociodemographic and clinic characteristics of the patients and the mean Health Perception Scale subscale scores ( $p < 0.05$ ). The mean total Diabetes Attitude Scale score of the patients diagnosed with diabetes was found to be 4.1 (3 - 5). A statistically significant correlation was found between some of sociodemographic and clinic characteristics of the patients and the mean Diabetes Attitude Scale subscale scores ( $p < 0.05$ ). In the present study, it was determined that there was a statistically significant weak correlation between the mean total Health Perception Scale and the mean total Diabetes Attitude Scale in a positive direction ( $p = 0 < 0.01$ ,  $r = 0.167$ ). **Conclusion and Recommendation:** In line with the findings obtained, it was determined that the individuals diagnosed with diabetes had a moderate level of health perception and positive attitudes toward diabetes. Additionally, as health perception of the individuals increased, their attitudes toward diabetes increased in a positive direction. It is recommended that trainings which may affect health perception of individuals and their attitudes toward diabetes in a positive direction be organized.

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Health Perception, Attitude

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# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUALITY OF LIFE AND DIETARY FLUID RESTRICTION IN HAEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

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## Abstract

**Introduction and Objective:** Hemodialysis is now the preferred method in the treatment of kidney failure. During hemodialysis treatment, certain nutrients/fluids are restricted and waste products are regularly removed from the blood. Patients who do not adhere to the diet during hemodialysis may experience negative changes in fluid-electrolyte balance, which can affect the individual's quality of life. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between restricted fluid intake and the quality of life of hemodialysis patients in our country. **Materials and Methods:** This present study was planned as a prospective, descriptive study. The study was conducted between 06/15/2017 and 12/15/2017 with 186 hemodialysis patients, treated as outpatients in the hemodialysis unit of a university hospital in Samsun and as inpatients in the nephrology clinic. Data were collected using a questionnaire that included 23 questions on patients' sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, the SF-36 Short Quality of Life Scale, and the Dialysis Diet and Fluid Restriction Nonadherence Scale. The SF-36 Quality of Life Scale Short Form, developed by Ware (1989) and adapted into Turkish by Koçyiğit et al. (1999), is an instrument consisting of two main dimensions, physical and psychological, eight subdimensions, and 36 statements. The Dialysis Diet and Fluid Restriction Nonadherence Scale developed by Wlaminck et al. (2001) and adapted into Turkish by Kara (2009) is a Likert-type self-report instrument and consists of four subscales. Mean, median, min-max, ratio, and frequency values were used for descriptive statistics of the data. The distribution of the variables was tested using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U tests were used for analysis of quantitative data while Spearman correlation coefficient was used for correlation analysis. **Findings:** It was determined that 50.5% of the patients were male, 52.2% were between 60-79 years of age, 36.6% were primary school graduates, 80.6% had a disease other than chronic renal failure, and 86% received dialysis treatment 3 days a week. There was a statistically significant negative correlation between the frequency of dietary noncompliance sub-dimension of the Dialysis Diet and Fluid Restriction Nonadherence Scale and the vitality-energy sub-dimension score of the SF-36 Quality of Life Scale ( $p=0.024$ ,  $r=-0.165$ ). There was a statistically significant negative correlation between the degree of dietary noncompliance subdimension of the Dialysis Diet and Fluid Restriction Nonadherence Scale and the mental health subdimension score of the SF-36 Quality of Life Scale ( $p=0.025$ ;  $r=-0.164$ ). There was a statistically significant negative correlation between the frequency and degree of noncompliance with fluid restriction sub-dimensions of the Dialysis Diet and Fluid Restriction Nonadherence Scale and the SF-36 Quality of Life Scale's functionality ( $p=0.000$ ,  $r=-0.266$ ), general health perception ( $p=0.003$ ,  $r=-0.217$ ), vitality-energy ( $p=0.000$ ;  $r=-0.287$ ), functionality and mental health ( $p=0.000$ ,  $r=-0.260$ ) sub-dimension scores. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** In line with the evidence obtained, we established that there was a negative correlation between the status of non-adherence to dialysis diet and fluid restriction and the quality of life of individuals on hemodialysis treatment, and that the quality of life of individuals decreased in many respects as non-adherence to diet and fluid restriction increased. It is recommended that more training to improve adherence to diet and fluid restriction in dialysis be included in the care of dialysis patients.

**Keywords:** Hemodialysis, Diet, Fluid Restriction, Quality of Life

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# THE EFFECT OF ALEXITHYMIA LEVEL ON COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN INTENSIVE CARE NURSES

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## Abstract

**Amaç :** Bu araştırma, yoğun bakım bakımlarında aleksitimi yöntemlerin iletişim yöntemlerine yönelik belirleme amaçlı olarak denetleyici olarak yapılmıştır. Yöntem: Araştırma, bir üniversite hastanesinin yoğun bakım ünitelerinde çalışan 105 Hemşirenin artışı ile 15/02/2023-01/06/2023 raporlamalarında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veriler, insanların sosyo-demografik ve iletişim bölgelerindeki literatürü araştırmak için araştırmacı tarafından 17 soruluk bilgi formülü, Toronto Aleksitimi Ölçeği ve Sağlık Profesyonelleri İletişim Becerileri Ölçeği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Toronto Aleksitimi Ölçeği, Bagby ve arkadaşı tarafından Gör. (1994) ve Güleç ve diğerleri tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanmıştır. Beşli Likert tipi bu ölçek, duyguları tanımada zorluk, deneyim söze dökmeye zorlama ve ifade edici düşünme olmak üzere 3 alt boyuttan oluşan 20 maddeden oluşur. Ölçekten alınan yüksek puanlar yüksek aleksitimik deneyimler göstermektedir. Profesyonel Sağlık İletişim Becerileri Ölçeği, Leal-Costa ve arkadaşı tarafından görevlendirildi. (2016) ve Mendi ve ark. Altılı Likert tipi bu ölçek, empati, bilgilendirici iletişim, saygı ve sosyal beceriler olmak üzere 4 alt boyuttan oluşan 18 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Ölçekten alınan yüksek puanlar, sağlık çalışanlarının iletişim merkezlerinin iyi olduğunu göstermektedir. Veriler SPSS 25 paket versiyonu analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin normal dağılıma oranları Shapiro Wilk ve Kolmogorov Smirnov testi ile değerlendirildi. Verilerin analizinde Kruskal Wallis testi, Mann Whitney U testi, Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve bağımsız tüketim t-testi kullanılmıştır. saygı ve sosyal beceriler. Ölçekten alınan yüksek puanlar, sağlık çalışanlarının iletişim becerilerinin iyi olduğunu göstermektedir. Veriler SPSS 25 paket programında analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin normal dağılıma uygunluğu Shapiro Wilk ve Kolmogorov Smirnov testleri ile değerlendirildi. Verilerin analizinde Kruskal Wallis testi, Mann Whitney U testi, Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve bağımsız örneklem t-testi kullanılmıştır. saygı ve sosyal beceriler. Ölçekten alınan yüksek puanlar, sağlık çalışanlarının iletişim becerilerinin iyi olduğunu göstermektedir. Veriler SPSS 25 paket programında analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin normal dağılıma uygunluğu Shapiro Wilk ve Kolmogorov Smirnov testleri ile değerlendirildi. Verilerin analizinde Kruskal Wallis testi, Mann Whitney U testi, Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve bağımsız örneklem t-testi kullanılmıştır. Results:Araştırmaya katılan hemşirelerin %43,8'i kadın, %56,2'si erkek, %60'ı evli, %56,2'si lisans mezunu, %61'i üçüncü basamak yoğun bakımda çalışıyor, %56,2'si mesleğini seviyor, %44,8'i çalıştığı hizmetten memnundu, %76,2'si mesleki eğitim sırasında iletişim eğitimi aldı ve %50,5'i mezun olduktan sonra iletişim eğitimi aldı. Hemşirelerin yaş ortalaması 30,9±6,3, çalışma yılı ortalaması 8,8±5,9, yoğun bakımda çalışma yılı ortalaması 6,6±4,9 idi. Hemşirelerin ortanca puanları Toronto Aleksitimi Ölçeği'nde 49 (28-99), Sağlık Profesyonelleri İletişim Becerileri Ölçeği'nde 90 (25-108) idi. Zayıf, yoğun bakım hemşirelerinin aleksitimi düzeyleri ile iletişim becerileri arasında negatif ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmıştır. Hemşirelerin sosyodemografik özelliklerine göre Toronto Aleksitimi Ölçeği ve Sağlık Profesyonelleri İletişim Becerileri Ölçeği toplam puanlarını kontrol altında olarak değerlendirdiğini gösterdi. Sonuç: Bu çalışmadan elde edilmesi hedeflenen aleksitimi önlemlerin yüksek olan bakımlarının yoğun, iletişimin yetersiz olduğu amaçlanmaktadır. Yoğun bakımlarının, resmin aleksitimi konusundaki temel ilkelerini giderme ve iletişim yöntemlerine yönelik eğitim programlarını yönlendirmek.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Aleksitimi, Fotoğraf, iletişim, yoğun bakım

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# NURSES' MENTAL WELL-BEING LEVELS AND INFLUENCING FACTOR

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## Abstract

**Amaç:** Bu araştırma, annelerin ruhsal yaşam yuvaları ve yöneticilerini belirlemek amacıyla muhafaza etmek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Yöntem: Yöntem Araştırma, bir üniversite hastanesinde çalışan 190 hamilenin çalıştığı ile 01/04/2023-07/04/2023 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veriler, Hamilelerin sosyodemografik ve çalışma örneklerinden oluşan, literatürü araştırmak amacıyla araştırmacı tarafından kaçak 22 soruluk bilgi formülü ve Warwick-Edinburgh Ruhsal İyi Oluş Ölçeği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Warwick-Edinburgh Zihinsel İyi Oluş Ölçeği, Tennant ve arkadaşı tarafından geliştirilmiştir. (2007) ve Keldal (2015) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanmıştır. Beşli Likert tipi bu ölçek 14 olumlu maddeden oluşmaktadır. Ölçekten en az 14 puan en fazla 70 puan alınabilmektedir. Ölçekten alınan yüksek puanlar, yüksek zihinsel (psikolojik) iyilik özelliklerini gösterir. Veriler SPSS 25 paket versiyonu analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin normal dağılıma oranları Shapiro Wilk ve Kolmogorov Smirnov testi ile değerlendirildi. Verilerin analizinde frekans, yüzde, ortalama, standart sapma, ortanca (min-maks), Kruskal Wallis testi, Mann Whitney U testi, Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Independent Sample t-testi kullanılmıştır. Sonuçlar: Of the nurses who participated in the study, 71.6% were female, 28.4% were male, 67.9% were married, 69.5% had a bachelor's degree, 88.4% worked as ward nurses, 72.1% worked in shifts, 51.6% were satisfied with the service where they worked, 61.1% chose the nursing profession willingly, 58.9% loved their profession, 74.7% did not smoke, 89.5% did not drink alcohol, 87.4% did not have a physical illness and 94.2% did not have a mental illness. The mean age of the nurses was 33.6±7, the mean number of years of employment was 11.5±6.9, the mean number of working hours per week was 48±10, the mean number of patients cared for per day was 15±24, and the mean number of total nurses working in the ward was 14.9±11. The median score of the nurses on the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale was 49 (28-67). It was found that the total scores of the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale showed statistically significant differences according to the socio-demographic and working life characteristics of the nurses. Sonuç: Bu çalışmadan elde edilen miras elde etmek için verilerin manevi iyiliğini orta düzeyde gerçekleştirebilir. Hemşirelerin çalışanlarının ve günlük yaşamlarının kendilerine katkı sağlayanlar için ruhsal iyilik hali temel alan bedenlerinin ruhlarını ruhsal olarak kullandıkları biçimli planlamasını sağlar.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Hemşire, ruhsal iyilik hali, psikolojik iyilik hali.

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# DETERMINATION OF NURSES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS ETHICAL PRINCIPLES IN THE CLINICAL ENVIRONMENT

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## Abstract

**Amaç:** Bu araştırma klinik hemşirelerinin etik ilkelerine yönelik tutumlarını belirleme amacını yürüten olarak yapılmıştır. Yöntem: Araştırma, bir üniversite hastanesinde çalışan 203 Ameliyatın tahmini ile 08/04/2023-14/04/2023 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veriler, araştırmacı tarafından literatür eğitim miktarı 22 soruluk tanıtıcı bilgi formülü ve Etik İlkeler Tutum Ölçeği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Etik İlkeler Tutum Ölçeği, Kasap ve Bahçecik (2020) tarafından oturma odası. Beşli Likert tipi bu ölçek 6 alt boyut ve 35 maddeden oluşmaktadır. 9, 11, 28 ve 35. maddelerden puanlar yer almaktadır. Ölçekten alınabilecek puan 35 ile 175 arasında olacaktır. 35'e yakın puan görevlilerde etik standartlara yönelik olarak yüksek olduğunu, 175'e yakın puan ise düşük olduğunu göstermektedir. Veriler SPSS 25 paket versiyonu analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin normal dağılıma oranları Shapiro Wilk ve Kolmogorov Smirnov testi ile değerlendirildi. Verilerin analizinde frekans, yüzde, ortalama, standart sapma, ortanca (min-maks), Kruskal Wallis testi ve Mann Whitney U testi kullanılmıştır. Sonuçlar:Araştırmaya katılan hemşirelerin %69'u kadın, %31'i erkek, %70'i evli, %67'si lisans mezunu, %89,7'si servis hemşiresi olarak çalışıyor, %72,4'ü vardiyalı çalışıyor, %52,2'si çalıştığı işten memnundu. hemşirelik mesleğini %58,1'i isteyerek seçiyor, %57,6'sı mesleğini seviyor, %86,2'si hemşirelik eğitimi sırasında etik eğitimi alıyor, %55,2'si mezun olduktan sonra etik eğitimi alıyor, %96,1'i hemşirelik eğitiminde etik eğitimini gerekli görüyor, %83,3'ü kendi davranışlarını etik ilkelere uygun bulduğunu ve %59,1'i etik kavramını "iş ahlakı" olarak tanımlamıştır. Hemşirelerin yaş ortalaması 33,2±6,8, ortalama çalışma yılı 11,3±6,9, haftalık ortalama çalışma saati 47,7±9,5, günlük bakım verilen hasta sayısı ortalaması 13,3±21,6, serviste çalışan toplam hemşire sayısı ortalaması ise 15,5±11,4 idi. Hemşirelerin Etik İlkeler Tutum Ölçeği puan ortancaları 67 (46-108), Adalet alt ölçek puan ortancaları 12 (8-25), Zarar Vermeme alt ölçek puan ortancaları 8 (4-19), Doğruluk alt ölçeği ortanca puanları 17 (12-24), Özerkliğe Saygı alt ölçeği ortanca puanları 17 (9-29), Yardımseverlik alt ölçeği ortanca puanları 9 (5-16) ve Mahremiyet-Gizlilik alt ölçeğindeki puanlar 6 (4-17) idi. Hemşirelerin sosyodemografik ve çalışma yaşamı özelliklerine göre Etik İlkeler Tutum Ölçeği toplam puanlarının istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği belirlendi. Hemşirelerin Etik İlkeler Tutum Ölçeği puan ortancaları 67 (46-108), Adalet alt ölçek puan ortancaları 12 (8-25), Zarar Vermeme alt ölçek puan ortancaları 8 (4-19), Doğruluk alt ölçeği ortanca puanları 17 (12-24), Özerkliğe Saygı alt ölçeği ortanca puanları 17 (9-29), Yardımseverlik alt ölçeği ortanca puanları 9 (5-16) ve Mahremiyet-Gizlilik alt ölçeğindeki puanlar 6 (4-17) idi. Hemşirelerin sosyodemografik ve çalışma yaşamı özelliklerine göre Etik İlkeler Tutum Ölçeği toplam puanlarının istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği belirlendi. Hemşirelerin Etik İlkeler Tutum Ölçeği puan ortancaları 67 (46-108), Adalet alt ölçek puan ortancaları 12 (8-25), Zarar Vermeme alt ölçek puan ortancaları 8 (4-19), Doğruluk alt ölçeği ortanca puanları 17 (12-24), Özerkliğe Saygı alt ölçeği ortanca puanları 17 (9-29), Yardımseverlik alt ölçeği ortanca puanları 9 (5-16) ve Mahremiyet-Gizlilik alt ölçeğindeki puanlar 6 (4-17) idi. Hemşirelerin sosyodemografik ve çalışma yaşamı özelliklerine göre Etik İlkeler Tutum Ölçeği toplam puanlarının istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği belirlendi. Doğruluk alt ölçeği ortanca puanları 17 (12-24), Özerkliğe Saygı alt ölçeği ortanca puanları 17 (9-29), Yardımseverlik alt ölçeği ortanca puanları 9 (5-16) ve Mahremiyet-Gizlilik alt ölçeğindeki puanlar 6 (4-17) idi. Hemşirelerin sosyodemografik ve çalışma yaşamı özelliklerine göre Etik İlkeler Tutum Ölçeği toplam puanlarının istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği belirlendi. Sonuç: Bu çalışmadan elde edilen verileri elde etmek, etik güvenlik gereksinimlerine yönelik tutumlarının yüksek düzeyde olduğu amaçlanmaktadır. Hemşirelerin iş eğitimlerinde ve mezuniyet sonrası sürekli eğitim programlarında klinik görevin etik ilkelerin önemi konusunda elektriğinin yoğunluğunu biriktirir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Etik, etik ilkeler, Sorumlu.

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# Nursing Students' Attitudes towards Ageism and Influencing Factors

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** This descriptive and cross-sectional study aims to determine the attitudes of nursing students toward ageism and influencing factors.

**Method:** The study was carried out between March 18 and April 8, 2023, with the participation of 209 students who were studying in the nursing department of the Faculty of Health Sciences of a university and volunteered to participate. The data were collected by the researchers using the questionnaire form prepared in line with the literature and the Ageism Attitude Scale (AAS). The maximum score that can be taken from the AAS is "115" and the minimum score is "23". A high score on the scale indicates that the student has a positive attitude toward ageism, and a low score indicates that the student has a negative attitude toward ageism. The study was started after obtaining the written permission of the ethics committee and the institution. After obtaining informed consent from the students who agreed to participate in the study, data collection tools were applied between the relevant dates. Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, median and frequency (percent) values, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, and Spearman correlation analysis were used to evaluate the data.

**Findings:** Old age was defined by 52.2% of the students as experience, 42.1% as being in need of care, and 40.2% as illness. It was determined that 60.3% of the students had an elderly individual in need of care where they lived, 59.3% shared the same house with an elderly individual, and 57.4% wanted to share the same house with the elderly. In the study, the mean AAS total score was found to be  $82.88 \pm 9.49$ . The mean score of the Limiting the Life of the Elderly sub-dimension was  $36.39 \pm 4.83$ , the mean score of Positive Discrimination Against the Elderly sub-dimension was  $27.95 \pm 5.58$ , and the mean score of Negative Discrimination Against the Elderly sub-dimension was  $18.52 \pm 3.27$ . It was found that the mean scores of the total and sub-dimensions of the AAS differed according to students' sociodemographic characteristics, the class they studied, and their thoughts and attitudes towards the elderly ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Conclusion:** In this study, it can be stated that students have a positive attitude towards ageism in line with the score they receive from the AAS. In line with the findings obtained from the study, it is recommended to organize scientific activities and ensure the participation of students to increase students' awareness of ageism and to ensure that they gain a positive attitude.

**Keywords:** Nurse, Student, Attitude, Elderly, Ageism.

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# Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors of Nursing Students towards Evidence-Based Nursing

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** This descriptive and cross-sectional study aims to examine the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of nursing students toward evidence-based nursing. **Method:** The study was carried out between March 1 and March 15, 2023, with the participation of 196 students who were studying in the nursing department of the Faculty of Health Sciences of a university and volunteered to participate. The data were collected by using the questionnaire form prepared by the researchers in line with the literature and the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors of Students in Evidence-Based Nursing Scale. The study was started after obtaining the written permission of the ethics committee and the institution. After obtaining informed consent from the students who agreed to participate in the study, data collection tools were applied between the relevant dates. Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, median and frequency (percent) values, independent sample t-test, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, and Spearman correlation analysis were used to evaluate the data. **Findings:** In this study, it was determined that 83.7% of the students were females, 75.5% knew the definition of evidence-based nursing, 66.8% attended scientific meetings such as congresses and symposiums, 89.3% did not follow any journal in the field of nursing, and 92.9% expressed the benefits of evidence-based nursing as "increasing the quality of care", and 71.9% reported the obstacle in the implementation of evidence-based nursing as "foreign language deficiency". The mean age of the students was  $21.20 \pm 2.21$  years. Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors of Students in Evidence-Based Nursing Scale Knowledge sub-dimension mean score was found to be  $24.89 \pm 4.29$ , the Attitude sub-dimension mean score was  $24.04 \pm 7.06$ , the Future Use sub-dimension mean score was  $41.25 \pm 6$ , and the Implementation sub-dimension mean score was  $13.87 \pm 4.77$ . It was determined that the sub-dimension scores of the scale differed according to the students' characteristics such as the class they studied, the status of taking scientific research courses, participating in scientific meetings such as congresses and symposiums, knowing the definition of evidence-based nursing, being able to make literature reviews, and following nursing journals ( $p < 0,05$ ). **Conclusion:** In this study, it was determined that the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of nursing students toward evidence-based nursing were not at the desired level. In line with the findings, it is recommended that evidence-based nursing should be included more in the nursing education curriculum.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Behavior, Nursing, Evidence, Student, Attitude, Practice

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# DETERMINING NURSING STUDENTS' MORAL DISTRESS LEVELS

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## Abstract

**Objective:** This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted to determine the level of moral distress among nursing students. **Methods:** The study was conducted between April 17 and April 20, 2023, with the participation of 150 students studying in the nursing department of the Faculty of Health Sciences of a university who agreed to participate in the study. Data were collected using a questionnaire designed by the researchers based on the literature and the Moral Distress Scale for Nursing Students. The Moral Distress Scale for Nursing Students is a 7-item Likert scale consisting of 41 items and 3 subdimensions adapted from Kovancı and Atlı Özbaş (2022). The study was started after obtaining written approval from the ethics committee and the institution. After obtaining informed consent from the students who agreed to participate in the study, the data collection instruments were used between the relevant time points. The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, median, and frequency (in percent), t-test, ANOVA test, and Pearson correlation analysis were used to analyze the data.

**Results:** In this study, it was found that 61.3% of the students were female, 36% were fourth graders, 54% had an academic score average of 79 and below, 54% liked their profession, 58.7% wanted to become a nurse, 65.3% took ethics courses, and 70% of them completed clinical practice mainly in the internal services. The mean age of the students was  $21.6 \pm 1.63$  years, and the mean score for experiencing unethical behavior during clinical practice was  $4.95 \pm 2.06$ . The mean frequency score of the Commitment to Ethical Dimension of Nursing sub-dimension of the Moral Distress Scale for Nursing Students was  $1.22 \pm 0.79$  and the mean intensity score was  $1.19 \pm 0.80$ ; the mean frequency score of the Inappropriate Institutional and Social Conditions sub-dimension was  $1.39 \pm 1.10$  and the mean intensity score was  $1.34 \pm 1.11$ ; the mean frequency score of the Problems Related to the Educational Process sub-dimension was  $1.51 \pm 1.12$  and the mean intensity score was  $1.51 \pm 1.14$ . It was found that the mean scores of the sub-dimensions of the scale differed according to the students' level of achievement, participation in ethics courses, preference for the profession, and desire to become a nurse. It was found that there was a weak, positive, and significant relationship between students' witnessing of unethical behavior and the frequency and intensity of moral distress.

**Conclusion:** This study found that the intensity and frequency of moral stress among nursing students was not high. In line with the findings, it is recommended that ethics education be provided to nursing students, teaching them how to deal with unethical behaviour they encounter in the clinical setting, and raising the awareness of nursing educators to support students' development.

**Keywords:** Moral distress, student nurses, morality, nursing.

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# FACTORS AFFECTING THE HUMAN DIGNITY PERCEPTION IN NURSING STUDENTS

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## Abstract

**Objective:** This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted to determine the factors that influence the perception of human dignity among nursing students.

**Methods:** The study was conducted between 14 April and 17 April 2023 with 191 students studying in the nursing department of the Faculty of Health Sciences of a university who had agreed to participate in the study. Data were collected using a questionnaire designed by the researchers in accordance with the literature and Scale of Human Dignity Perception and Understanding in Nursing. Scale of Human Dignity Perception and Understanding in Nursing is a 5-point Likert scale consisting of 43 items and 3 sub-dimensions developed by Yıldırım and Akın Palandöken (2021). The study was started after obtaining written approval from the ethics committee and the institution. Data were collected after obtaining informed consent from the students who agreed to participate in the study. The arithmetic mean, standard deviation, median and frequency (in percent), Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test and Spearman correlation analysis were used to analyse the data.

**Results:** In this study, it was found that 67% of the students were female, 39.26% were freshers, 63.87% of the students had income commensurate with their expenditure, 53,93% had an academic score below 79 points, 60.21% liked their profession, 62.83% wanted to be a nurse, 54.45% had not taken any ethics course, 61.26% went into clinical practice. The mean age of the students was  $20.83 \pm 1.93$  years. The mean score of the Understanding sub-dimension of the Understanding and Perception of Human Dignity in Nursing Scale was  $70,70 \pm 9,11$ , the mean score of the Perception sub-dimension was  $61,96 \pm 6,66$ , and the mean score of the Nursing sub-dimension was  $72,17 \pm 7,69$ . The mean scores of the sub-dimensions of the scale were found to have significant differences in relation to students' gender, class, preference for the profession, and desire to become a nurse.

**Conclusion:** In this study, it was found that student nurses had a high level of understanding and perception of human dignity. In line with the findings, it is recommended that student nurses' behaviours and attitudes be supported to provide care in accordance with ethical principles and values by respecting individuals' values and differences.

**Keywords:** Human Dignity, Nursing Students, Values, Nursing.

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# The Effect Of Structured Interactive Ethics Education On Nurses' Ethical Sensitivity Levels

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## Abstract

**Problem Statement:** When nurses faced with ethical problems, they should be aware of this problem and have the knowledge and sensitivity to support the patient's decision making (Ulrich ve ark., 2010). There is trainings are given to gain this sensitivity In undergraduate education but there is limited structured education to protect ad improve this sensitivity in post graduation. Inadequacies in ethics education are contribute to nurse moral distress, attrition, and ineffective care (Wall 2021; Rashidi et al 2022). There is a need for learner-centered interactive learning strategies that will increase this awareness in post graduation education. **Purpose of Study:** In the study, it was aimed to examine the effect of structured interactive education enriched with simulation on the development of nurses' ethical sensitivities. **Methods:** An experimental group non-randomized design was used in this study; the intervention group who received structured interactive training was compared to the control group. The study was conducted at a university school of nursing in Turkey. Nurses (N = 53) receiving postgraduate education and enrolled in the Ethics in Nursing course participated in this study. Moral sensitivity of those participants receiving structured interactive ethics course (theoretical course, brainstorming, case study, web-based knowledge game and standardized patient simulation session) for seven weeks, those receiving traditional learning were compared. Data from the socio-demographic characteristics and professional experience questionnaire, and the Moral Sensitivity Scale were analyzed using parametric and non-parametric statistics. **Findings and Results:** A statistically significant difference was demonstrated between groups for moral sensitivity ( $Z=-2,187$ ;  $p=0,029$ ). From this point of view, it has been determined that structured interactive ethics education has a positive effect on the development of nurses' ethical sensitivities. As similar, Wall's study (2021), demonstrated the effectiveness of 75-minute didactic seminar using storytelling, role-playing, and simulation to promote ethical decision-making among novice oncology nurses. Rashidi et al. (2022) found improved to moral sensitivity of nurses of poetry-based ethics education. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** According to the results of the study, interactive moral sensitivity training was found to be effective. There is a need for more studies on this subject, but it is thought that integrating interactive ethics education enriched with simulation into the curriculum will increase the competence of nurses.

**Keywords:** nursing education, ethics, moral sensitivity, interactive learning

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# The Effect of Colleague, Manager, and Organizational Support Perceptions on Professional Fit Among New Graduate Nurses

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## Abstract

**Background:** Transition into practice is often described as a challenging and stressful period for new graduate nurses. The provision of support from a colleague, manager and organisation can facilitate this period and strengthen the professional fit. Studies focusing on this topic are limited in Turkey. **Aim:** This study aimed to determine the effect of colleague, manager, and organizational support perceptions on professional fit among new graduate nurses. **Method:** This descriptive, cross-sectional study was carried out with 398 new graduate nurses in four private hospitals affiliated with a university. A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data, including a personal information form, the Perceived Colleague Support Scale, the Perceived Manager Support Scale, the Perceived Organizational Support Scale, and Professional Fit Scale in Nursing. Data analysis was performed using descriptive tests, comparative analysis, correlational analysis, and multiple linear regression analysis. The study protocol was approved by an ethics committee of a foundation university (Date: 08.12.2022, Number: 1057) and written approval was obtained from the hospitals. **Results:** New graduate nurses had the highest perceptions of colleague support (4.02  $\pm$  0.54), followed by manager support (3.87  $\pm$  0.56), and organizational support (3.52  $\pm$  0.52). Professional fit among new graduate nurses was high, with a mean score of 4.23  $\pm$  0.43. Multiple regression analysis determined that colleague and organizational support, professional and institutional experience, work shift, and willingness to rechoose nursing as a career significantly affected professional fit and explained 35.9% of professional fit ( $F=19.561$ ;  $p=0.000$ ;  $R^2=0,359$ ). The main factor that significantly affected the professional fit was colleague support (unstandardized  $\beta=0.28$ , 95%CI=0.218-0.359,  $p=0.000$ ). **Conclusion:** The study results showed that colleague support affects the professional fit among new graduate nurses. Strategies that foster establishing a workplace culture where colleagues support each other are needed to improve professional fit among new graduate nurses. **Keywords:** colleague support, manager support, new graduate nurses, organizational support, professional fit.

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