



Job stress among operating room nurses: A questionnaire study

Ebru ÖNLER*, Tülin YILDIZ*, Fatma NAIR*

*Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, School of Health, Nursing Department

Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the job stress levels of OR nurses.

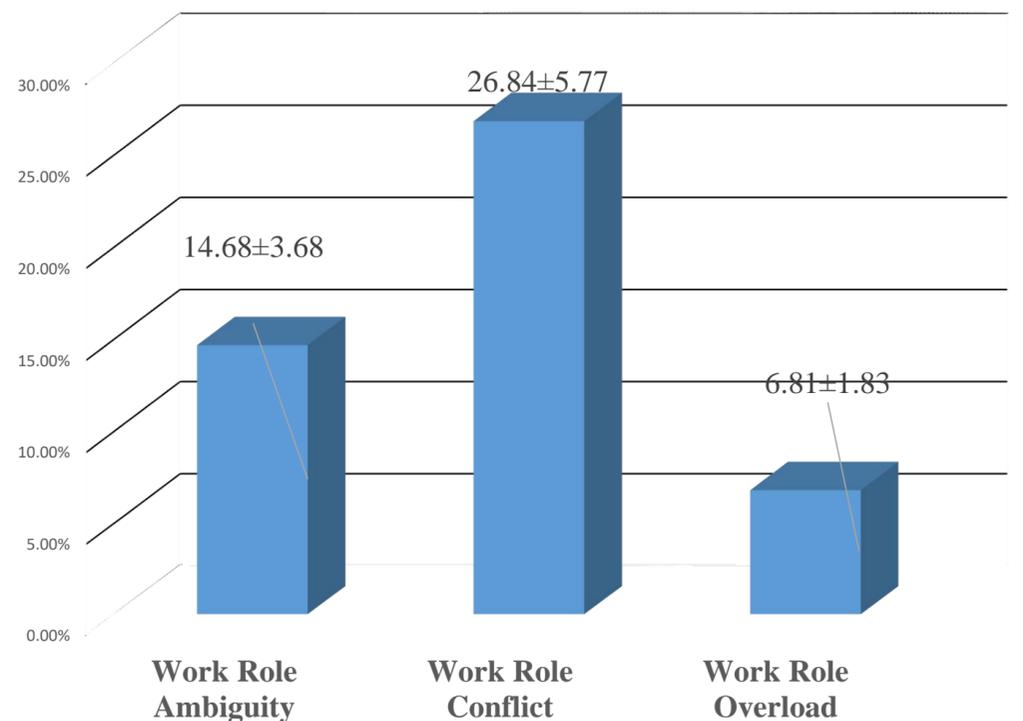
Methods: The study was carried out at the two university hospitals in Turkey between April-June 2018. The sample population included 82 OR nurses. Data were collected by using staff information form and Job Stressors Scale. Staff information form consists of 5 questions about participant characteristics. Job Stressors Scale developed by Rizzo et al. (1981) and adapted to Turkish by Güngör (1997), and consists of 17 items and three subdimensions, including "Work Role Ambiguity" (low if ≤ 14 , medium if 15-22, and high if ≥ 23), "Work Role Conflict" (low if ≤ 18 ; medium if 19-29; and high if ≥ 30) and "Work Role Overload" (low if ≤ 7 ; medium if 8-11; and high if ≥ 12). The data was analysed using SPSS 18.0 with frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, median, Mann-Whitney, Kruskal Wallis, and independent t-tests. The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of The Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University Medical Faculty, No: 2018/45/03/18. Permission to perform the study was endorsed by the hospital administrations.

Results: The majority of OR nurses were women (80.5%), between 36-44 years old (39%), have 10 years or more job experience (37.8%) and perceived that effective teamwork was done in the OR (68.3%). 36.6% of nurses said they intended leaving the job.

Mean scores of nurses were 14.68 ± 3.68 (medium level) for work role ambiguity, 26.84 ± 5.77 (medium level) for work role conflict, 6.81 ± 1.83 (low level) for work role overload.

Teamwork in the OR has a significant effect on the mean scores of work role ambiguity ($p=0.022 < 0.05$), work role conflict ($p=0.001 < 0.05$), and work role overload ($p=0.004 < 0.05$).

Graphic 1. Mean scores of nurses for subscales of Job Stressors Scale



Conclusion: Stress levels of OR nurses were found at the medium level and decreased if they perceived that there was effective teamwork in the OR.



Literature

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Corresponding Author: Ebru ÖNLER
e-mail: ebru_onler@yahoo.com