Knowledge and Utilization of Standardized Nursing Language among nurses in Adeoyo Maternity Teaching Hospital Yemetu Ibadan.

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Abstract:*Standardized Nursing Language isan emerging concept which signifies the dawn of a new era in nursing practice. NANDA-I, NIC and NOC (NNN) are three in one standardized language incorporated within the nursing process. Standardization of nursing terminologies enhances better communication within and across health professionals, thus making nursing visible.*
The study therefore, aimed at determining the knowledge and Utilization of Standardized Nursing Language and to identify barriers to their use among nurses in Adeoyo Maternity Teaching Hospital, Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.
The study is a non-experimental descriptive survey, in which questionnaire was used to gather relevant data from a randomly selected 100 nurses in the hospital. Data were analyzed and presented in frequency tables and percentages.
The result revealed that about 98% of respondents had accessed the statement SNL, 52% agreed that lack of knowledge were barrier to implementation of SNL, 72% of the respondent agreed that the hospital current documentation system does not include the use of SNL, about 82% don't utilize SNL and 99% agreed that more seminars on SNL should be done to update nurses in the hospital.
It was discovered that there is poor adoption of standardized nursing language among health practitioners, it is necessary to provide adequate and enabling environment for the full adoption of SNL. Seminars should be used to intimate nursing practitioners about the use of standardized nursing languages. SNL should be incorporated to the curriculum of schools of nursing and other nursing institution. Hospitals should incorporate SNL into hospital documentation.
Key words: *Knowledge, Utilization, Standardized nursing language.*

I.   Introduction

Sani and Sani (2015) observed that throughout the history of nursing profession, nurses have documented nursing care using individual, hospital, and unit-specific methods; consequently this brought about a wide range of terminology to describe the same care.Language is a system of objects or symbols, such as sounds or character sequences that can be combined in various ways, following a set of rules, especially to communicate thoughts, ideas, feelings, perceptions, instructions, emotions and values characteristic of a group. Language can also be defined as a system of communication that enables human cooperate. It can also be viewed as a fundamental expression of social identity.

The study is very important because Standardized Nursing Language (SNL) has become the most used, researched, and documented terminology for nursing care delivery globally (Adubi, Olaogun andAdejumo, 2018).The SNLs is the pathway for making the Nursing process useable and visible. After over 40 years, this organization has changed the frontier of nursing by making the Nursing process the global tool for nursing practice meaningful. (Olaogun and Adubi 2014).He furthers stressed that SNL as content standards that include terms which represent a focus of diagnoses, interventions and outcomes consistent with the scope of nursing practice.

Fajemilehin (2014) also describes standardized terminologies as hierarchical information structures, representing but not replacing nursing process of problem solving.

Types of Standardized Nursing Languages

American Nurses Association (ANA) recognizes 13 data element sets and terminologies that support nursing practice. Indeed nursing data cannot be compared and analyzed if different hospitals and institutions use different terminologies, mapping between nursing terminologies therefore provide links between disparate sets. The most popular of these SNL are

- North American Nursing Diagnosis Association-International (NANDA-I): Definitions and Classification
- Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC)
- Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC)

According to Olaogun, Adejumo and Fatoye (2014) NOC is defined as an individual, group, family and community health status, behavior or perception that is measured along a continuum in response to nursing intervention (s). Each outcome has an associated group of indicators that are used to determine current status in relation to the outcome. In order to be measured, the outcome requires identification of a series of more specific indicators. An outcome indicator is a more concrete individual, family or community state, behavior, or perception that serves as a cue for measuring an outcome.

II. Methodology

The study was descriptive, non-experimental design was used to explore the knowledge and utilization of standardized nursing language among nurses in Adeoyo Maternity Teaching Hospital.Adeoyo Maternity Teaching Hospital, Ibadan. A well-known Government Hospital that specializes in obstetrics and gynecological conditions, as well as Paediatric services in Ibadan North Local Government and was founded in the year 1927, by Oyo State Government and Hospital Management Board. It is situated at Yemetu in Ibadan North Local Government.Self-structured and self-administered questionnaires were used on randomly selected 100 nurses.

III. Results

Table 1 showing knowledge on standardized Nursing Language

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Have you ever accessed the statement Standardized Nursing Language… NANDA Intl, NIC & NOC		
Yes	98	98.0
NO	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0
SNL is a clinical judgment on human response to health condition and life process		
Yes	90	90.0
NO	10	10.0
Total	100	100.0
SNL represent a focus of diagnoses interventions and outcomes consistent with the scope of nursing practices		
Yes	98	98.0
NO	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0
Nursing Intervention Classification (NIC) is a comprehensive standardized classification of interventions that nurses perform		
Yes	94	94.0
NO	6	6.0
Total	100	100.0
Nursing Outcome Classification (NOC) is an individual behavior that is measured along a continuum in response to nursing interventions		
Yes	100	100.0
Nursing diagnosis is a clinical judgment about an individual, family or community responses to actual and potential health problems and life processes		
Yes	97	97.0
NO	3	3.0
Total	100	100.0
SNL provides a better communication among nurses and other health care professionals		

Yes	95	95.0
NO	5	5.0
Total	100	100.0

Nurses can use knowledge inherent in SNL to educate future nurses on unique role of the nurse

Yes	91	91.0
NO	9	9.0
Total	100	100.0

Utilizing SNL to document care can more precisely reflect the care given and predict staffing

Yes	97	97.0
NO	3	3.0
Total	100	100.0

SNL enhances data collection to evaluate nursing care outcomes

Yes	94	94.0
NO	6	6.0
Total	100	100.0

SNL facilitates assessment of nursing competency

Yes	88	88.0
NO	12	12.0
Total	100	100.0

Nursing Information System with SNL will enable data to be stored in hospital's data warehouse

Yes	90	90.0
NO	10	10.0
Total	100	100.0

In which of the following ways have learned about SNL

Formal course through school	58	58.0
Online Sources	9	9.0
Nursing Journal	8	8.0
Seminar and Conferences	25	25.0
Total	100	100.0

98.0% of the respondents had accessed the statement Standardized Nursing Language… NANDA Intl, NIC & NOC; 90.0% agreed that SNL is a clinical judgment on human response to health condition and life process; 98.0% agreed that SNL represent a focus of diagnoses interventions and outcomes consistent with the scope of nursing practices; 94.0% agreed that Nursing Intervention Classification (NIC) is a comprehensive standardized classification of interventions that nurses perform; all respondents agreed that Nursing Outcome Classification (NOC) is an individual behavior that is measured along a continuum in response to nursing interventions; 97.0% agreed that Nursing diagnosis is a clinical judgment about an individual, family or community responses to actual and potential health problems and life processes; 95.0% agreed that SNL provides a better communication among nurses and other health care professionals; 91.0% agreed that Nurses can use knowledge inherent in SNL to educate future nurses on unique role of the nurse; 97.0% agreed that utilizing SNL to document care can more precisely reflect the care given and predict staffing; 94.0% of the respondents agreed that SNL enhances data collection to evaluate nursing care outcomes; 88.0% agreed that SNL facilitates assessment of nursing competency; 90.0% agreed that Nursing Information System with SNL will enable data to be stored in hospital's data warehouse while 58.0% learned about SNL through formal course school.

UTILIZATION OF STANDARDIZED NURSING LANGUAGE
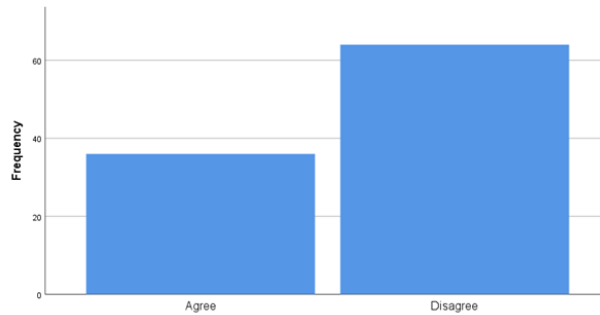Fig1 showing SNL facilitation of NNN in health facilities

Fig 1 above shows that 64.0% of the respondents disagreed with the health facilities facilitating the use of NNN.
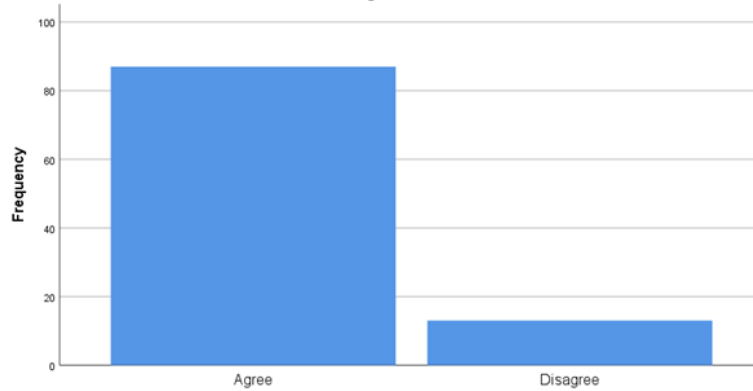Fig 2 showing use of nursing care plan in place of NNN

Fig 2 above shows that 87.0% of the respondents use Nursing care plan in place of NNN.
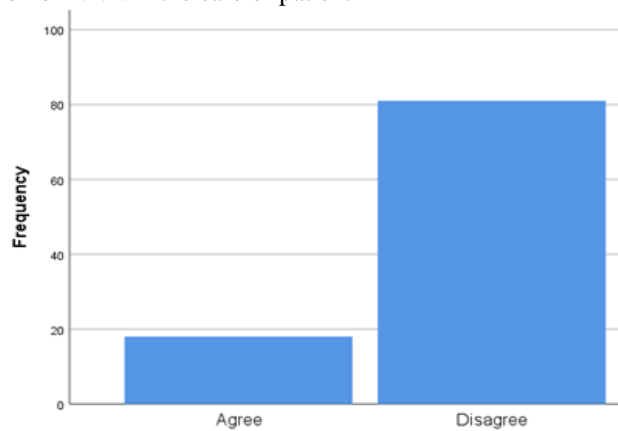
Fig 3 showing implementation of NNN in the care of patient

Fig 3 above shows that 82.0% of the respondents disagreed with implementation of NN in the care of their patient.
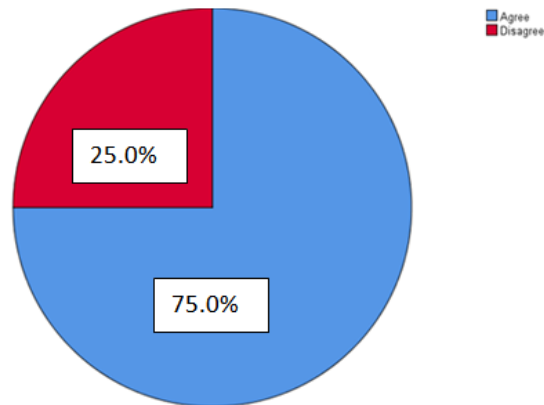
Fig 4 showing staffing and NNN

Fig 4 above shows that 75.0% of the respondents agreed that under staffing does not encourage the use of NNN
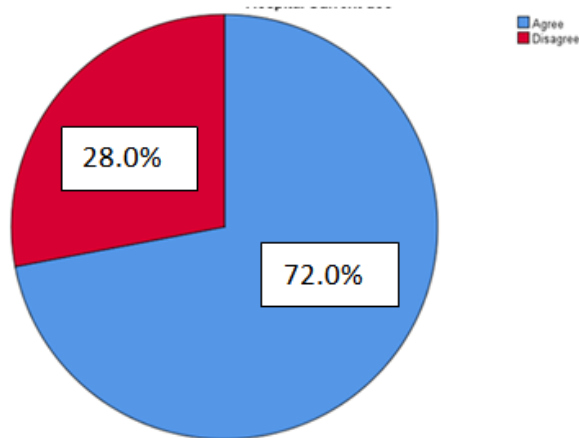
Fig 4.5 showing the hospital documentation and NNN

Fig 5 above shows that 72.0% of the respondent agreed that the hospital current documentation system does not include the use of NNN

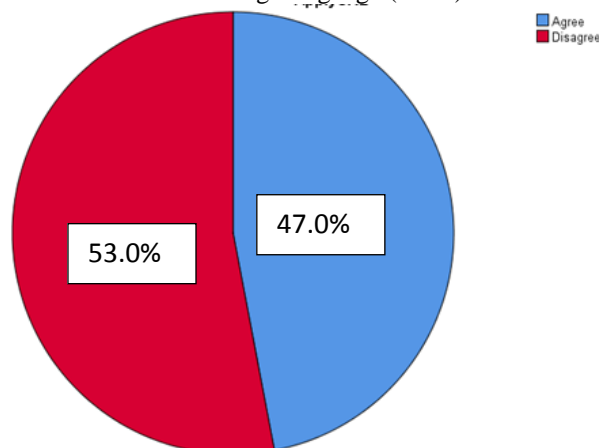Fig 6 showing application of standardized Nursing Language (NNN) in Care

Fig 6 above shows that 53.0% of the respondents disagreed with applying standardized nursing language (NNN) in the care of patients.

PERCEIVED BARRIER TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STANDARDIZED NURSING LANGUAGE
Table 2 showing perceived barriers

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Lack of knowledge		
Strongly Agree	42	42.0
Agree	52	52.0
Disagree	2	2.0

Strongly Disagree	4	4.0
Total	100	100.0
Lack of funding for necessary equipment		
Strongly Agree	54	54.0
Agree	42	42.0
Disagree	4	4.0
Total	100	100.0
Inadequate research		
Strongly Agree	53	53.0
Agree	46	46.0
Disagree	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0
Current documentation system does not include NANDA, NIC & NOC		
Strongly Agree	36	36.0
Agree	33	33.0
Disagree	25	25.0
Strongly Disagree	6	6.0
Total	100	100.0
Lack of reference books on NANDA, NIC & NOC		
Strongly Agree	21	21.0
Agree	58	58.0
Disagree	15	15.0
Strongly Disagree	6	6.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 2 above shows that 52.0% of the respondents agreed that lack of knowledge were perceived barrier to implementation of standard Nursing language; 54.0% strongly agreed that lack of funding for necessary equipment were perceived barrier to implementation of standard Nursing language; 53.0% strongly agreed that inadequate research were perceived barrier to implementation of standard Nursing language; 36.0% strongly agreed that current documentation system does not include NANDA, NIC & NOC were perceived barrier to implementation of standard Nursing language while 58.0% agreed that lack of reference books on NANDA, NIC & NOC were perceived barrier to implementation of standard Nursing language.

WAYS OF IMPROVING THE KNOWLEDGE AND UTILIZATION OF STANDARDIZED NURSING LAGUAGE (NNN)

Table 3 showing improved ways of knowledge utilization of NNN

Variables	Frequency	Percent
SNL should be improved in school curriculum		
Agree	98	98.0
Disagree	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0
More seminars on SNL should be done to update nurses in the hospital		
Agree	99	99.0
Disagree	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0
Hospitals should include the use of SNL in the care of patients		
Agree	98	98.0
Disagree	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0
Supply of relevant materials		
Agree	100	100.0

Table 3 above shows that 98.0% of the respondents agreed that SNL should be improved in school curriculum; 99.0% agreed that more seminars on SNL should be done to update nurses in the hospital; 98.0% agreed that Hospitals should include the use of SNL in the care of patients while all respondents said that there should be supplies of relevant materials.

IV. Discussion of Findings

The study revealed that33.0% of the respondents were age between 36 to 45 years old; 72.0% were female; 80.0% were married; 38.0% works in labour ward; 60.0% had between 1 to 5 years work experience; 80.0% were Yoruba while 57.0% had both RN and RM as qualification.

The study further revealed that98.0% of the respondents had accessed the statement Standardized Nursing Language… NANDA Intl, NIC & NOC; 90.0% agreed that SNL is a clinical judgment on human response to health condition and life process; 98.0% agreed that SNL represent a focus of diagnoses interventions and outcomes consistent with the scope of nursing practices; 94.0% agreed that Nursing Intervention Classification (NIC) is a comprehensive standardized classification of interventions that nurses perform; all respondents agreed that Nursing Outcome Classification (NOC) is an individual behavior that is measured along a continuum in response to nursing interventions; 97.0% agreed that Nursing diagnosis is a clinical judgment about an individual, family or community responses to actual and potential health problems and life processes; 95.0% agreed that SNL provides a better communication among nurses and other health care professionals; 91.0% agreed that Nurses can use knowledge inherent in SNL to educate future nurses on unique role of the nurse; 97.0% agreed that utilizing SNL to document care can more precisely reflect the care given and predict staffing; 94.0% of the respondents agreed that SNL enhances data collection to evaluate nursing care outcomes; 88.0% agreed that SNL facilitates assessment of nursing competency; 90.0% agreed that Nursing Information System with SNL will enable data to be stored in hospital's data warehouse while 58.0% learned about SNL through formal course school. This finding goes in line with the findings in the study carried out by Odutayo and Olaogun, (2013), out of the total sample of their study (80.6%) have heard about Standardized Nursing Language and specifically know about NANDA-I, NIC NOC (74.8%).

The study revealed further that 64.0% of the respondents disagreed with the health facilities facilitating the use of NNN; 87.0% of the respondents use nursing care plan in place of NNN; that 82.0% of the respondents disagreed with implementation of NNN in the care of their patient; 72.0% of the respondent agreed that the hospital current documentation system does not include the use of NNN while 53.0% of the respondents disagreed with applying standardized nursing language (NNN) in the care of patients. This finding is contrary to the study cared by Olaogun (2013) in Plateau State Specialist Hospital that (82.2%) of nurses practice with Standardised Nursing Language specifically NANDA-I (91.3%), NIC (76.7%) and NOC (66%).

It was also shown in the study that 52.0% of the respondents agreed that lack of knowledge were perceived barrier to implementation of standard Nursing language; 54.0% strongly agreed that lack of funding for necessary equipment were perceived barrier to implementation of standard Nursing language; 53.0% strongly agreed that inadequate research were perceived barrier to implementation of standard Nursing language; 36.0% strongly agreed that current documentation system does not include NANDA, NIC & NOC were perceived barrier to implementation of standard Nursing language while 58.0% agreed that lack of reference books on NANDA, NIC & NOC were perceived barrier to implementation of standard Nursing language. This support the study of Olaogun (2013), which reveals that there is poor and low utilization of SNL among nurses in Southern Nigeria.

Lastly, the study shows that 98.0% of the respondents agreed that SNL should be improved in school curriculum; 99.0% agreed that more seminars on SNL should be done to update nurses in the hospital; 98.0% agreed that Hospitals should include the use of SNL in the care of patients while all respondents said that there should be supplies of relevant materials. This further support the study of Odutayo and Olaogun, (2013).

V. Conclusion

From the study it can be concluded that despite the good knowledge by the nurses there is poor adoption of standardized nursing language among health practitioners, it is therefore necessary to provide adequate and enabling environment for the full adoption of standardized nursing language.

VI. Recommendations

Based on the outcomes of the findings analyzed, the following points are hereby recommended:
- There should be seminars to intimate nursing practitioners about the use of standardized nursing languages.
- Standardized nursing languages should be incorporated to the curriculum of school of nursing and other nursing institution.
- Hospitals should incorporate standard nursing language i.e. NANDA, NIC & NOC into hospital documentation.
- Government should provide funds and grants to researcher
- Relevant materials, reference books and equipment should be provided for nursing practitioner so that they can be deeply entrenched.

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