Foreword and Editorial

International Journal of Advanced Nursing Education and Research

We are very happy to publish this issue of an International Journal of Advanced Nursing Education and Research by Global Vision Press.

This issue contains 18 articles. Achieving such a high quality of papers would have been impossible without the huge work that was undertaken by the Editorial Board members and External Reviewers. We take this opportunity to thank them for their great support and cooperation.

The paper "The Learning Style, Class Participation, Learning Motivation, and Learning Strategies of Health College Students" was conducted to classify learning styles, and to find out the relationship among class participation, learning motivation, and learning strategies of university students in public health. Data collection was carried out on 272 university students in three universities. The learning styles of the subjects were 90 divergers (33.1%) followed by 73 assimilators (26.8%), 55 convergers (20.2%), and 54 accommodators (19.9%). Subjects' class participation showed positive correlation with learning motivation (r=.53, p<.001) and learning strategies (r=.52, p<.001), and learning motivation and learning strategies showed a positive correlation (r=.63, p<.001). Instructors should prepare strategies such as support through communication, management of the curriculum, and development of learning motivation and strategy programs.

In the paper "Character Education in Nursing", the purpose of this study was to investigate the levels of nurses' character in clinical settings for developing the character education program in nursing. Data of 683 nurses in clinical settings were secondarily analyzed using t-test, one-way ANOVA and Scheffé test with IBM SPSS Statistics 20.0 program. The mean score of nurses' character was 3.83±0.36 of five. The factors of the highest score were integrity, reliability and etiquette. And the ones of the lowest score were composure, enthusiasm and civility. The scores of general nurses, under master's course and less than 10 years employment groups were lower than those of the other groups in teamwork. The results of this study suggest nurses' and students' character education program for better care in clinical settings.

 "Intercultural Communicative Competence, Self-Esteem Cultural Competence of Nursing Students" was examined closely on intercultural communicative competence, self-esteem, and cultural competence of nursing students. The subjects consisted of 158 students. The data were collected at September 2016 and analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation coefficients, and stepwise multiple regression. The mean scores of intercultural communicative competence, self-esteem, and cultural competence were above the average. Significant correlations were found between intercultural communicative competence and cultural competence, self-esteem and cultural competence. Cultural competence was a predictor of intercultural communicative competence and self-esteem. These findings indicate that perceived intercultural communicative competence and self-esteem may be necessary to improve cultural competence among nursing students.

The purpose of "High School Students' Knowledge and Practice of Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette following Education" was to investigate knowledge and practice

level of respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette following education. A total of 264 questionnaires were collected adequately and analyzed using Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test and ANCOVA. Respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette practice level was significantly higher in the educational experience group. No significant difference of respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette knowledge was observed between the educational experience group and non-experience group. Constant education needed to be developed to encourage the practice level of respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette followed by better droplet infection control.

In the paper "Influence of the Holland Vocational Aptitude Type on the Academic Achievement of Nursing Students", to identify the validity of Holland's vocational theory among nursing students and predict the factors influencing academic achievement and major satisfaction based on the Holland Vocational Aptitude Test. Methods: To identify vocational aptitude, we used the Holland's vocational aptitude test. To identify major satisfaction, we used the re-vised Korean version of a questionnaire based on the inventory. Major academic achievement was assessed using nursing students' report cards from their third and fourth years. The data were collected between November to December 2015 from stu-dents in three universities; 405 students' data were analyzed. Results: 1) Academic Achievement was highly congruent with Enterprise (E), Investigative (I), and Social (S) personality types and less congruent with Artistic (A) and Realistic (R) types. 2) Among the vocational achievement type points, Investigative (I) and Social (S) points had a positive influence on academic achievement, while Artistic (A) and Realistic (R) points had a negative influence. Conclusion: Although Social types (S) are presented as the nursing personality type, we found that people high on Enterprise (E) and Investigative (I) types also reported high satisfaction with their major and showed academic achievement as per Holland's codes; therefore, they can be seen as suitable personality types for nursing majors. Those who were Artistic (A) and Realistic (R) types showed low satisfaction and achievement; therefore, can be seen as unsuitable. These results can be used as a career guidance reference for prospective and current nursing students. Further research that confirms aptitude codes for nurses is required.

The purpose of this study "A Study on the Relationship Among Self-Direction Learning, Major Satisfaction and Problem-Solving Ability in Nursing Students" was to investigate the self-directed learning, major satisfaction, problem solving ability on nursing students. The study included 213 students two university in Gwangju. In terms of correlations, there was found to be a significant positive correlation between self-directed learning and major satisfaction (r=.408, p<.001) and self-directed learning and problem solving ability (r=.7.34, p<.001) and major satisfaction and problem solving ability (r=.485, p<.001). On basis of these results, in order to nursing students, it is necessary to develop problem solving ability, self-direction learning, major satisfaction improvement program in extracurricular courses.

"An Influential Factor upon the Quality of Life in Marine Officers of Maritime Enterprise Based on Culture-Work-Health Model" confirmed an influential factor upon the quality of life in marine officers of maritime enterprise with the focus on health based on the Culture-Work-Health model. The ship organization culture was indicated to have influence upon a business management system and health. The quality of life in marine officers was illuminated by measuring fatigue, which is subjective emotion of being felt by marine officers. As a result, it was identified that the higher organizational support and self-efficacy lead to a positive impact on health, resulting in having made them recognize fatigue less, and that it leads to a rise in the quality of life in a ship. Accordingly, the health in marine officers who board a ship in healthy status may be a means of life, resulting in bringing forward the necessity of service that has an interest in health in the dimension of welfare service.

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"A Study on the Subjectivity about the Type of Nurses that Nursing Students Want to Become" aims to find out the subjectivity about the type of nurses that nurses and nursing students want to become, and understand the classification of nurses, using Q methodology. Targeting 51 senior year nursing students, this study made them categorize 70 statements about the types of nurses. The collected data was analyzed using QUANL PC Program. The types of nurses that were recognized by nursing students were 'time-observing open type', 'time-observing responsible type', 'realistic organizational type'.

"The Influence of Pregnancy Stress, Anxiety, and Sense of Mastery on Family Function in High-Risk Pregnant Women" aimed to identify factors that influence family function among high-risk pregnancy women. The study subjects included 91 high-risk pregnant women who were diagnosed with high-risk pregnancy during 20~38 weeks of gestation in three university hospitals in B, D, Y cities between March 3, 2015 and March 30, 2015, and visited obstetrics and gynecology outpatient clinics for prenatal examinations or entered delivery rooms. Collected data were analyzed by using IBM SPSS Statistics 22 software, mean and standard deviation, and tested using t-test, one-way ANOVA, and Pearson's correlation coefficients. A multiple regression analysis was performed to identify factors that influence family function among the participants. The study result showed that pregnancy stress ($r=-.556$, $p<.001$) and anxiety ($r=-.576$, $p<.001$) were significantly negatively correlated with family function while sense of mastery ($r=.550$, $p<.001$) was significantly positively correlated with family function. Anxiety ($\beta=-.312$, $p=.007$), sense of mastery ($\beta=.259$, $p=.010$), gestational age ($\beta=-.255$, $p=.002$), and pregnancy stress ($\beta=-.216$, $p=.037$) were identified as factors that influence family function, and they explained 47.4% of the entire model. This study suggests the need for development and application of nursing intervention programs that can reduce pregnancy stress and anxiety and increase sense of mastery in pregnant women by providing prenatal care, and thereby improve family function among high-risk pregnant women.

In the paper "The Relations Among Multicultural Adolescents' Trauma, Emotion Regulation, and Problem Behaviors in South Korea", The purpose of this study was to examine the relations among multicultural adolescents' trauma, emotion regulation, and problem behaviors. The research subjects consisted of 28 adolescents (boys=15, girls=13) from multicultural families. They were middle/high school students aged between 13 and 20. The measures of the current study include scales for assessing adolescents' trauma, emotion regulation, and problem behaviors. The data were analyzed by t-tests, Pearson correlations, and SPSS 21.0 program. Results demonstrated that multicultural adolescents' trauma, emotion regulation, and problem behaviors were significantly correlated.

The purpose of the study "The Influence of Parent-Child Intimacy, Rejection Sensitivity, and Empathy on Dating Relationship Control in Women College Students" was to identify the influence of parent-child intimacy, rejection sensitivity, and empathy on dating relationship control of female students. The data were collected from June to July 2016 through structured questionnaires from 116 female college students recruited through liberal arts classes in four universities located in D metropolitan city. The collected data were analyzed using the IBM SPSS Statistics 21 program. Stepwise multiple regression was carried out to identify the influence of parent-child intimacy, rejection sensitivity, and empathy on dating relationship control in female college students. It was found that rejection sensitivity (β=-.210, p=.003) and emotional empathy (β=.261, p=.008) were some of the factors influencing dating relational control among female college students. These variables explained 10.0% of the variance in dating relational control (F=5.244, p=.002). Female college students had a greater control over dating relationship when they had high emotional empathy and low rejection sensitivity.

This paper entitled "The Relationship among Personality, Interpersonal Relations and Stress of Clinical Practice of Nursing Students' is to study the relationship between the personality, interpersonal relations, and stress of clinical practice targeting college students majoring in nursing and to identify the factors that affect stress of clinical practice. A self-report type survey was conducted targeting 221 of nursing students in a city from August 29, 2016 to September 09, 2016. As the results of the study, the relationship between personality and interpersonal relations (r=.502, p<.001) showed a statistically significant positive correlation in the medium level. The lower level of the satisfaction on clinical practice the nursing students have, it appeared that clinical practice more stressful. It is regarded that it shall need to develop a practice program that can improve the interpersonal relationship and consider the individual personality of nursing students in order to reduce the stress of clinical practice of nursing students.

In the research paper "The Influence of Self-Awareness, Self-Acceptance, and Empathy on Interpersonal Competence in Nursing Students", the purpose of this study was to examine factors influencing the interpersonal competence of nursing students. The data used in this study were collected between 1st August 2016 and 31st August 2016 from 168 students who were majoring in nursing in a four-year university at Daegu, South Korea. Data were analyzed using measures of frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation, in addition to a t-test, One-way ANOVA, Tukey test, Pearson's correlation coefficient, and multiple regression analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics version 21.0. The factors that influence the interpersonal competence of nursing students were age (β=.194, p=.006), self-awareness (β=.406, p<.001), self-acceptance (β=.278, p<.001), and empathy (β=.164, p=.015). These variables explained 34.5% of the variance in interpersonal competence scores. The results show that age, self-awareness, self-acceptance, and empathy influenced interpersonal competence. Based on these results, intervention programs that can enhance the influencing factors of interpersonal competence in nursing students should be developed, and their effectiveness should be investigated.

In the paper "A Study on the Middle-Aged Women's Perception on Facial Aging", the survey was carried out targeting women residing in Seoul and Gyeonggi-do Area from August 1, 2015 to August 30, 2015 in order to examine the subjective perception and aging improvement desire of middle-aged women in 40s to 50s on facial skin aging. The survey result is as follows. First, the survey result showed that women whose average length of life became longer showed a very low subjective perception and a high degree of concern on their

aging due to psychological anxiety caused by aging such as loss of femininity and youthfulness due to rapid physical changes including menopause. Second, most respondents showed a strong desire for improving their aging and they were willing to give up their wealth and length of life for delaying their aging. To sum it up, the improvement of facial skin aging gave a positive influence on middle-aged women who evaluated themselves negatively due to as decreased self-esteem, worthlessness and lack of confidence due to aging anxiety and the recovery of confidence through the appearance management also helped establishing the interpersonal relations and becoming an important means to recover from social pressures.

"Factors Associated with Vitamin D Deficiency among Adolescents in the Korea" is to understand the factors related to the vitamin D deficiency. This research secondarily analyzed the raw data of 'the 6th Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (2013-2014)', which had been investigated by the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. There had been a total of 561 subjects. The data were analyzed with the t-test, the χ^2-test, and the logistic regression analysis. The results of the research were the regarding the vitamin D deficiency of the youths, the prevalence rate was higher the older the age (p=.041). And in the case of having engaged in the walking exercises (p=.011), the prevalence rate was low. In this research, it was able to confirm that the age and the walking exercise are the related factors of the vitamin D deficiency of the youths. As a result, in order to alleviate the vitamin D deficiency of the junior high school students, the nursing intervention and the development of the educational program that consider the above variables and the verification of their effects is demanded.

"The lasting effect of the Self-Efficacy Promoting Moderate Drinking Program applied to female college students addicted to drinking" was to certify the lasting effect of the Self-Efficacy Promoting Moderate Drinking Program on female college students addicted to drinking. Methods: This study was based on nonequivalent control group non synchronized design. For data collection was August 2013-October 2014. This study used the measurement tools were made by the Adolescent committee for the Drinking Related Knowledge, and the Drinking Refusal Self-Efficacy made by Aas et al, Korean version by Cho. For the Optimistic Drinking Outcome Expectancy measurement, the study used a tool by Annis, Korean version by Kim. The Problematic Drinking Behavior measured by Shin's measurement tool. To analyze the distinction of dependent variables after the program and follow up after 1 month and 1 year on both groups were used t-test and ANCOVA. Results: The result of this study demonstrated that the effect of the Self-Efficacy Promoting Moderate alcohol program lasted at least 1 month after intervention, but it was no longer lasted the effect of the all dependent variables at 1 year. Conclusion: The result demonstrated that it was necessary to check the effect through a repetitive study and longitudinal study of this Moderate Drinking Program to mediate the point in time for intervention to maintain a lasting effect of education.

In the paper "Nutrient Intakes According to Pain in Patients with Arthritis", arthritis is the third most common chronic disease in Korea and causes severe pain and discomfort. This study utilized the data from the 5th National Health and Nutrition Survey. It is known that inappropriate nutritional status among the causes of pain in arthritis patients is caused by energy supply disturbance. In this study, women had a higher prevalence of arthritis than men. The prevalence of arthritis was high in subjects with lower education and economic status. Vitamin B1 and iron, potassium and calcium intake in patients with arthritis were lower than those recommended. In particular, pain in patients with arthritis was significantly different according to the recommended intake of vitamin B1 and calcium. Nutrient intake and pain were associated with arthritis. It has been confirmed that nutritional guideline intervention for

proper nutrient intake is necessary as an active countermeasure to prevent pain and aggravation of arthritis patients.

The paper "Relation between Mental Health and Suicide Resilience among University Students in South Korea" used convenience sampling and self-reported surveys to investigate the mental health status and suicide resilience of 297 university students in South Korea. Significant associations were found between suicide resilience and the mental health index (β=0.50, p<.001). The enhancement of university students' psychosocial functions should promote suicide prevention and increase mental health.

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