

# Foreword and Editorial

## International Journal of Advanced Nursing Education and Research (IJANER)

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

This issue contains 32 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 entitled “Strength Properties of Vermiculite Added Matrix for Making Radon Adsorption Board”, Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas, and is classified as a Group 1 carcinogen which can cause lung cancer if it enters our body through inhalation. It is found in concrete and building materials, and its danger is increasing as it leaks indoors through cracks in old buildings. Thus, this study analyzed the strength properties of a vermiculite matrix in order to manufacture a radon adsorption board capable of absorbing and reducing radon. As a result of the experiment, the vermiculite matrix showed low strength because of expansion and delamination by heat. The strength also decreased by the porous nature of vermiculite

In the research paper “Tutoring Program effects in Nursing Students”, The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of self-directed learning ability, self-efficacy and academic achievement on pre and post test by applying the tutoring program to 38 tutor and 44 tutee students who take microbiology at a college. This study investigated self-directed learning ability, academic self-efficacy, academic achievement, and tutoring satisfaction using questionnaires and test scores before and after tutoring program. The results showed that the self-directed learning ability and academic self-efficacy of the tutee were significantly improved after the tutoring program, and tutee’s self- directed learning ability was significantly improved compared to the tutor. We suggest that the systematic and continuous tutoring program be applied at the department level to improve the students' learning ability.

The paper entitled “Effects of Team-based Learning on Nursing Students”, This is quasi-experiment research which is nonequivalent control group pretest-posttest design that Team-based learning applied to Basic nursing class. 2 hours for 6 weeks, 89 students of experimental group are provided Team-based Learning and 83 students of control group are provided traditional lecture. According to the research result, there were statistically significant difference on Critical thinking disposition( $t=6.964$ ,  $p<.001$ ), Self-directed learning ( $t=2.193$ ,  $p=.030$ ), Learning self-efficacy( $t=3.069$ ,  $p=.003$ ) and Learning satisfaction( $t=2.107$ ,  $p=.037$ ). Through the result of this research, introducing Team-based Learning could contribute to improving quality of nursing education.

The paper entitled “Predictors of Dating Violence Victimization in Out-of-school Female Adolescents”, The purpose of this study was to identify the factors that explain dating violence victimization in out-of-school female adolescents. The data were collected from 171

out-of-school female students in the youth detention center, runaway youth shelter, protective disposition no.6 facilities in Korea. Child physical abuse, delinquency, dating relationship control, dating violence victimization were assessed using the structured questionnaires. The predictors of dating violence victimization were analyzed using the Binomial logistic regression. Child physical abuse (AOR=.1.05, p=.036), delinquency (AOR=.1.23, p=.016.), dating relationship control (AOR=.92, p=.012) and drinking frequency (AOR=.27, p=.038) were the significant predictors on in out-of-school female adolescents. The result will provide preliminary data and strategic to screen for dating violence victimization in out-of-school female adolescents. An adjusted education program should be developed in order to prevent dating violence victimization in out-of-school female adolescents.

The paper entitled “A Study on the Ethical Values of Clinical Nurses”, The purpose of this study was to analyze the ethical values of nurses working in clinical settings by collecting data from 201 hospital nurses using structured questionnaires. First, the average score of the nurses' ethics values was 2.91 points out of 5 points, indicating that the utilitarian position was dominant overall. The average scores of the nursing ethics values were found to be 3.28 points in the human life area, whereas the mean scores in the nursing work relationship area, the subject relationship area, and the partner area were 2.67, 2.58 and 2.26, respectively, indicating that the position of utilitarianism is dominant. Second, the results of the analysis of the difference of the nursing ethics values by the background variables showed that there were significant differences in nursing ethics values by the two variables of education and department, while there were no significant differences by age, marital status, clinical career, religion, parents' survival, and immediate family members with chronic illness or incurable disease.

The paper entitled “Parenting Awareness of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren in Infancy and Early Childhood Paper Title”, The purpose of this study was to examine the parenting awareness of grandparents with grandchildren who were in infancy and early childhood. A content analysis was used primarily to explore the meaning of parenting perceived by grandparents whose grandchildren were in infancy and/or early childhood.

The paper entitled “A study on how oral health education program can oral health Knowledge-targeted to the Philippines tribal students-”, This research is to verify the effect of the oral health education program on oral health knowledge of the students living in the Leyte Island in the Philippines. The research is a One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design. The general characteristics according to the method, time and the frequency of tooth brushing showed 31.8%(21), 63.6%(42), 24.2%(16) as of those knowing the correct way, and 69.7%(46) showed to have experience in an oral health education program. Those who have experienced in an oral health program and participants using the correct method appeared to have the highest knowledge however was statistically insignificant. The oral health knowledge after(3.92±1.04) resulted an increase than before(2.10±1.43) education program however was statistically significant(p<.000). This research hopes for change in oral health actions of the students in the Philippines. The development of oral health education programs and periodic, continuous educational programs must be supplied nationally.

The paper entitled “The Adaptation Process of Male Baby Boomers to Early Retirement Life”, This study examined the experiences of men born between 1946 and 1964, who retired before the age of 65 years, to explain their adjustment to early retirement. Methods: participants

were involuntarily took “voluntary” retirement from an organization where they had worked for 10 or more years. Transcribed interview contents were analyzed using Corbin and Strauss’s grounded theory method. Results: A total 94 concepts, 32 subcategories, and 14 categories were identified through the open coding process. The results demonstrated that the main category in the lives of male Baby Boomers who retired early was “living life like a roly poly,” The male Baby Boomers accepted the environmental changes and led their lives by adjusting to changes. Conclusion: This study will serve as the basis for the development of nursing interventions for each stage of the process of male Baby Boomers’ adjustment to early retirement.

The paper entitled “Predictors of Psychological Healing in Married Women with Total Abdominal Hysterectomy”, This study is to identify the predictors of psychological healing in married women with total abdominal hysterectomy. Data were surveyed using interview and questionnaires by 52 patients who had visited at gynecology located in C area from November 27 to December 28, 2016. The results were as follows. Firstly, in terms of status of children, experimental group(80.8%) who have children showed a significantly higher rate than comparative group(65.4%)( $\chi^2=5.21$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Secondly, for psychological problems, mean(0.96 points) of pre-test in experimental group showed higher than the mean of post-test(0.45 points). Therefore, predictors of the results of this study presented a new guideline to reduce patients with total abdominal hysterectomy.

The paper entitled “Parenting Stress, Spouse’s Involvement in Parenting and Turnover Intention of Nurses in Small-Medium Sized Hospitals”, This study aims to investigate the relationship among parenting stress, the spouse’s involvement in parenting and the turnover intention of married nurses who have children under school age in small-medium sized hospitals, and to find a way to reduce the turnover intention of the nurses, so that nursing resources can be effectively managed. The survey questionnaires were handed out to and collected from 178 nurses who voluntarily agreed to participate in this study. The nurses were among practitioners with more than one year of work experience in hospitals and general hospitals, which are located in G Metropolitan City and have a capacity of 150-300 rooms. The Korean Parenting Stress Index-Short Form (K-PSI-SF) by Gyeongmi Jeong, Gyeongsuk Lee and Jinah Park (2008), which is a standardized version of the Parenting Stress Index (Abidin, 1995), was used for the research tools. A tool for measuring the maternal perception of paternal involvement in parenting, which is a modified version of the tool by Gyeongsun Choi (1992) and used in previous studies by Bigner (1977), Brauch and Barnett (1981), and Lamb (1975), as well as the K-NTIS Turnover Intention Scale by Eunja Yun and Heejeong Kim (2013), were also used. A descriptive statistics, an independent t-test, a one-way ANOVA, a Scheffe's test, a Pearson's correlation coefficient, a path analysis and a multiple regression analysis were used to analyze the collected data. The SPSS/WIN 21.0 software package was used for calculations. The result of this study are the parenting stress score was 2.39 out of 5, the spouse’s involvement in the parenting score was 3.33, Turnover intention was 2.89. When the relationships among parenting stress, spouse’s involvement in parenting and turnover intention were analyzed, the turnover intention positively correlated with the parenting stress ( $r=.41$ ,  $p<.001$ ), but negatively correlated with the spouse’s involvement in parenting ( $r=-.17$ ,  $p=.030$ ). In conclusion, the findings of this study showed that the turnover intention of married nurses positively correlated with their parenting stress, but negatively correlated with their spouse’s involvement in parenting. In other words, it was confirmed that the reduced level of parenting stress and the higher spouse involvement in parenting could

lead to a reduced level of turnover intention. Therefore, various and systematic strategies to improve the parenting stress and promote the spouse's involvement in parenting should be developed, so that the turnover intention of married nurses can be reduced.

The paper entitled "The Effects of Disaster Awareness, Attitude, and Preparedness on the Basic Competencies of the Disaster Nursing among the Nursing Students", This research intended to understand the influences of the awareness and the attitude regarding the disasters and the level of the preparedness regarding the disaster nursing of the nursing university students on the basic ability to carry out the disaster nursing. And it intended to secure the basic materials for the improvements of the nursing education and capabilities so that they possess the nursing capabilities that can cope with disasters. The subjects of the research were 228 students in the Department of Nursing at a university. 89.9% of the subject knew higher than normal about disasters. And, in this case, the basic ability to carry out disaster nursing was significantly high ( $F=15.45$ ,  $P<0.001$ ). The awareness of disaster had the significant amount of correlation with the attitude towards disaster ( $r=0.195$ ,  $p<.001$ ). The attitude had the significant amount of correlation with the level of the preparedness for disaster nursing ( $r=0.176$ ,  $p<.001$ ). And the level of the preparedness for disaster nursing had the significant amount of correlation with the basic ability to carry out disaster nursing ( $r=0.811$ ,  $p<.001$ ). It appeared that the factor that influences the basic ability to carry out disaster nursing was the level of the preparedness for disaster nursing. As a result of this research, in order to promote the ability to carry out disaster nursing of the nursing university students, the practice education with regard to which the students can practice by setting up a mock situation for concretizing the awareness that became higher regarding disaster into disaster nursing is needed. And an educational program which has been systematized by the academic year phase so that the preparation for the disaster nursing can be done more systematically is needed.

The paper entitled "Clinical Performance and Organizational Socialization of New Nurses in a Single General Hospital", This study aims to understand the levels of the clinical performance ability and organizational socialization of new nurses in tertiary hospital and the correlation between them. This study is descriptive correlation research conducted to provide basic data for the preparation of an efficient education program for new nurses. This study was conducted with 61 new nurses with experience less than one year working in a single general hospital located in Seoul from August 10 to 20, 2015. With the collected data, real number and percentage, average, standard deviation and independent samples t-test analysis were conducted, using SPSS/WIN 23.0 program. The level of the organizational socialization of the new nurses who entered their desired department was higher than that of those who did not enter their desired department. It was found that the sub-item of the clinical performance ability of new nurses had impacts on job performance and exhaustion, sub-areas of organizational socialization. The institution should develop and apply an effective and differentiated education program to promote the levels of the clinical performance ability and organizational socialization of new nurses, implement their socialization strategy and support them so that they can become its core members.

The paper entitled "Effects of Wearing Foot Acupressure Insole on Edema and Fatigue of Lower Extremity in Hospital Nurses", The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of wearing foot acupressure insole on edema and fatigue of lower extremity in hospital nurses. The foot acupressure insole may effectively be used to prevent undesirable health effects such as venous disease of lower extremity in hospital nurses and improve their quality

of life. They were divided into the following three groups: 1) foot acupressure insole group (n = 20), 2) elastic compression stockings group (n = 19), and 3) control group (n = 16). Repeated measures of edema and fatigue of lower extremity were obtained for the three groups. Laboratory values, circumferences of ankle and calf, and fatigue were repeatedly measured once for three consecutive days before and after work. Data were descriptively analyzed by calculating the frequencies, percentage, means, and standard deviation using SPSS/WIN 18.0 Statistics program. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), repeated measured ANOVA,  $\chi^2$ -test, and Duncan test were used for statistical analysis. There was significant ( $p = 0.022$ ) difference in calf edema among the three groups during the study period. Neurological or sensual fatigue was more significantly ( $p = 0.025$ ) reduced in the foot acupressure insole group than in the other two groups. In conclusion, our data suggest that wearing foot acupressure insole may be used as an effective intervention tool to relieve edema and fatigue of lower extremity in hospital nurses.

The paper entitled “State of Workplace Bullying and Sexual Harassment Experienced by Dental Hygienists”, The purpose of this study was to examine the state of workplace bullying and sexual harassment experienced by dental hygienists, in an effort to seek ways for dental hygienists to cope with and prevent these issues. To gather data, a self-administered survey was conducted on 224 dental hygienists who worked in dental institutions in several regions. Overall, their mean score for workplace bullying was 34.47. Among the sub-factors for bullying, the highest score of 20.76 was given to bullying relating to interpersonal relationships. 48.7% of participants reported experience of sexual harassment in their workplace. This study is expected to raise awareness of the need for countermeasures and prevention of workplace bullying and sexual harassment, which are increasingly considered important, and to provide some information on the development of educational and intervention programs for preventive purposes.

The paper entitled “Relationship among Korean University Students’ Suicidal Ideation, Posttraumatic Growth, Self-Efficacy, and Cultural Orientation”, The purpose of the present study is to examine the effect of university students’ cultural orientation on self-efficacy, suicidal ideation, and posttraumatic growth in the context of the Korean society. The data were obtained through structured survey research conducted with 291 students at five universities in c City. According to the results of our analysis, there were significant differences between the groups. The mixed cultural orientation group showed the highest self-efficacy and posttraumatic growth.

The paper entitled “Subjectivity for infertility of nursing students”, The study has utilized Q Methodology. 50 nursing students, with clinical training experience at hospitals, were asked to classify 52 statements on the perception. The collected data was analyzed through QUANL PC Program. In this study, the types of hospital accreditation with whom experienced hospital workers with were categorized into 3 types: ‘Couple Communication Type’, ‘Cause Prevention Type’, ‘Woman Support Type’.

The paper entitled “A Study on the Subjectivity of Nursing Students on Dating Violence”, The abstract is to identify the subjectivity for the categorization by nursing students, to describe characteristics by type, and to identify the typology of dating violence. The study has utilized Q Methodology. 40 nursing students were asked to classify 59 statements. The collected data was analyzed through QUANL PC Program. In this study, As a result of this

study, there were two types of dating violence perceived by nursing students into 2 types: 'Physical violence type', 'Anger expression type'.

The paper entitled "Factors affecting judgment for continuing hospitalization of people with mental illness", The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors influencing the decision to discharge from judgement for continuing hospitalization in order to provide implications for the establishment of health policy related to mental illness and to provide basic data for helping the return of people with mental illness. The study subjects were 259 patients who requested a judgment for continuing hospitalization of the Basic Mental Health Examination Committee. The results of the study showed that factors affecting the decision to discharge were the total number of hospitalizations( $p=.006$ ), possibility of self-harm and harm( $p<.001$ ), bizarre behavior and regression( $p<.001$ ).

The paper entitled "Effect of ultrasonic massage using eucalyptus to decrease pain and anxiety and enhance quality of sleeping in old persons with chronic lower back pain", The objective of the current study was to examine the effect of eucalyptus essential oil ultrasonic massage on pain, anxiety, and sleep patterns in elderly patients suffering from chronic low back pain (LBP). Fifty six elderly patients over 65 years old with LBP were randomly assigned to one of the two groups (control and 1% eucalyptus group) and received treatment two times a week for two weeks from March to October 2016. The study design was a nonequivalent control group, pretest-posttest non-synchronized design. The Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) was used to measure pain and anxiety and LSEQ (Leeds Sleep Evaluation Questionnaires) for measurement of sleep patterns. Ultrasonic massage of eucalyptus oil resulted in significant improvements in elderly patients with chronic LBP ( $p<.001$ ). In anxiety and sleep pattern, there were no significant differences between control and 1% eucalyptus groups ( $p=.468$ ,  $p=.475$ ). However, in the 1% eucalyptus group, treatment resulted in significantly reduced anxiety and improved sleep condition (all  $p<.001$ ). These findings suggested that ultrasonic massage with eucalyptus oil may be a nursing intervention for relief of elderly patients with chronic LBP.

The paper entitled "The Impact of HIS Quality on Satisfaction and Performance", The purpose of this study was to investigate the perceived quality of the hospital information system (HIS) among doctors and nurses using it, and to examine the effect of these perceptions on user satisfaction and performance. A total of 230 questionnaires were used for the final analysis. Reliability analysis, frequency analysis, and structural model analysis were performed using SPSS 22.0 and AMOS 22.0. The results of this study are as follows. The accuracy of the HIS information quality showed a significant positive effect on satisfaction, but timeliness did not have a significant effect on satisfaction. The security, convenience, and reliability of the HIS quality had significant positive effects on satisfaction. Additionally, satisfaction with the HIS had a significant positive effect on personal performance and hospital performance. Finally, personal performance had a significant positive effect on hospital performance. These results provide implications for the efficient design and application of hospital information processing systems in the rapidly changing medical environment.

The paper entitled "The Caregiver's Recognition, Attitude and Nursing Practice Related to Physical Restraint in Geriatric Hospital", This is a descriptive study of physical restraints for caregivers in geriatric hospital and by confirming the correlation of their recognition, attitude

and nursing practice related to physical restraint. Findings indicated that the mean scores of recognition, attitude and nursing practice toward the use of physical restraint were 3.60, 3.89, 2.62. It was found that the nursing practice toward the use of physical restraint had a significant correlation with the recognition ( $r=.19$ ,  $p=.016$ ) and attitude ( $r=.22$ ,  $p=.005$ ) toward the use of physical restraint, and also the recognition toward the use of physical restraint had a significant correlation with the attitude toward the use of physical restraint ( $r=.27$ ,  $p=.000$ ).

The paper entitled “Life satisfaction of spouse of demented elderly based on ecological model”, The purpose of this study was to identify the life satisfaction of spouse of demented elderly based on ecological model. This study was used the data from the 2015 Korean Community Health Survey with the subjects 530 spouses of demented elderly. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, independent t-test, ANOVA. Results in this study, life satisfaction of subjects was average  $5.42 \pm 2.11$ . The satisfaction of life showed differences on according to individual system which were education level, monthly household income, sleeping time, physical activity, number of chronic disease, perceived stress, perceived depressive symptom, perceived health status, and perceived oral health status. Also, the subjects showed different from life satisfaction according to social activity and duration of residence in community system. Therefore, intervention programs for improvement of life satisfaction need to consider these factors.

The paper entitled “Emotion of Family Caregiver on Persons with Dementia”, This paper is a phenomenological study attempted to analyze what the experience of anger means in major caregivers who take care of the demented elderly who are increasing continuously with the development of medicine in the aging society, explore the essence, and seek ways to explore appropriate nursing interventions for them. The participants in this study were the participants who participated in family support programs conducted by the Alzheimer Support Center located in K, Seoul. They were five family members (female) of the major caregivers of the demented elderly at home. For data collection, in-depth interview and observation were used from Jun. 2016 to Sept. 2016 when data were completely saturated and Colaizzi’s analysis method was used [6]. As a result, the first category was “Caregiving that must be endured”, which consisted of such subthemes as “physical symptoms that can’t be born”, “caregiving added to daily life”, “self-doubt”, “confrontation with a dangerous situation”, and “state that isn’t improved”. The second category was “Intensified family conflicts”, which consisted of such subthemes as “resentment over the family members who do not think like I do”, “family members who shift responsibility on others”, “looking at the caregiving that is immature” and the third category was “Self-pity losing self”, which consisted of “one’s life losing self”, “one’s health that can’t be looked after”, “lack of free time”. The fourth category was “Reality that can’t be refused”, which consisted of “reality that can’t be endured” and “medical treatment that is not satisfactory” and the final category was “Emotions that can’t be controlled”, which consisted of “anger that must be swallowed”, “emotion that sprouts”, and “stress that is not relieved”.

The paper entitled “Influences of Factors Promoting Cigarette Smoking, Smoking Cognition, and Health Behaviors on Smoking among College Students: Gender Differences”, This study was to investigate the influences of smoking promotion factors, smoking cognition and health behaviors on cigarette smoking according to gender. For the study, 977 U-City community college students participated as subjects, and the collected data was analyzed using IBM

SPSS Statistics version 20.0. The study confirmed that male college students' inclination to smoke was affected by the number of smokers within the family and their smoking cognition; the number of smoking family members, presence of friends who smoke, smoking cognition, and moderate physical exercises were identified as predictors of smoking behavior in female college students. Based on this study, it is recommended that to discourage college students from smoking, smoking-prevention policies and education should consider the differences between the sexes with respect to the risk factors of smoking.

The paper entitled "The Effect of Nurses' Self-Efficacy, Work Stress and Coping Type on Mental Health", This is a descriptive research to identify the relationship and influential factors between nurses' mental health, self-efficacy, work stress and coping types. The subjects of this research were 210 nurses. For data collection, a structured questionnaire was used from September 10 to 20, 2014. The results are as follows: There were a negative correlation between mental health and self-efficacy and a positive correlation between mental health ( $r=-.493$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and work stress, a negative correlation ( $r=.384$ ,  $p<.001$ ) with the problem-based ( $r=-.356$ ,  $p<.001$ ), searching for social support ( $r=-.232$ ,  $p=.001$ ) and positive perspectives among the coping types ( $r=-.342$ ,  $p<.001$ ), and a positive correlation with hopeful expectations ( $r=.180$ ,  $p=.009$ ).

The paper entitled "Stress coping resources of hemodialysis patients: Mindfulness", This study examined mindfulness as a psychological coping resource to reduce stress in hemodialysis patients. A primary appraisal of stress involves determining the stressfulness of the current situation. Patients primarily appraise continuous hemodialysis as threatening stress. A secondary appraisal of stress is to determine what to do with the coping resources that individuals have in stress situation. Mindfulness is an internal coping resource that accommodates stress situations and increases the ability to solve problems by inducing positive thinking. In the cognitive appraisal of stress, the perceived hemodialysis situation cannot be controlled by the patient himself, and the secondary cognitive appraisal enhancing the internal resources (mindfulness) is able to deal with the stress. Therefore, we suggest that the mindfulness program which can improve their internal resources according to the characteristics of the hemodialysis patients should be developed, and examined the effectiveness as an intervention to control the stress.

The paper entitled "The Effect of Early Oral Feeding in Spontaneous Pneumothorax Patients after Surgery", Patients who underwent surgery under general anesthesia have xerostomia and abdominal pain due to long fasting times. These symptoms may hinder postoperative recovery and health, and may even lead to complications. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of nursing intervention of early oral feeding on the degree of xerostomia and the degree of abdominal pain in spontaneous pneumothorax patients who underwent thoracoscopic bullectomy. This quasiexperimental study utilized a nonequivalent control group with a non-synchronized design. The subjects consisted of 60 patients, of which 30 comprised the experimental group and 30 the control group. The degree of xerostomia and degree of abdominal pain were determined through visual analogue scale (VAS). Data was analyzed through SPSS WIN 22.0. The results showed no statistically significant difference ( $p>.05$ ) in abdominal pain, but improvements were observed in xerostomia ( $p<.05$ ). Thus, this study recommends the use of early oral feeding as part of nursing intervention for thoracic surgery patients so as to reduce their degree of xerostomia.



The paper entitled “Mother’s Helicopter Parenting Behaviors on Psychological Well-being of Adult Children: Focusing on the Structural Model”, The purpose of study was to reconstruct Belsky’s (1984) parenting behavior determination model on basis of Josselson’s (1998) separation-individuation model and literature review and determine the effects of mothers’ helicopter parenting behaviors and autonomy-supporting parenting behaviors on parental intimacy, psychological separation, and psychological well-being of children who were college students. This study was conducted in 215 unmarried college students aged 18-30 who were selected through convenience sampling. Goodness-of-fit of the final model was at the acceptable level. Helicopter parenting behaviors increased parental intimacy but reduced psychological separation and parental intimacy increased psychological well-being. In conclusion, separation from their parents is an important task for the children in emerging adulthood and a desirable parenting behavior is not to be disconnected from children but to permit autonomy to meet children’s growth on the basis of intimacy.

The paper entitled “Workplace Bullying and Response of Bullying in Hospital Nurses”, The study examined relationships among workplace bullying, workplace bullying response and self-esteem, and identified the mediating effect of self-esteem on the relationship between workplace bullying and workplace bullying response. Using structured questionnaires, the study surveyed 227 nurses working in 7 hospitals with more than 100 beds in D metropolitan city and C province from July 15 to August 30, 2015. Results of the hierarchical regression analysis revealed that self-esteem ( $\beta=-.377$ ) has the mediating effect on the relationship between workplace bullying ( $\beta=.521$ ) and workplace bullying response. The findings have shown that workplace bullying responses in nurses can be reduced by boosting their self-esteem. All this indicates that systematic support and individual effort to enhance self-esteem will help control workplace bullying responses and lessen their negative effects.

The paper entitled “Relationships among Problem Drinking Behavior, AUDIT, Drinking Motivation, Coping Style and Stress in Male University Students”, This study was carried out to identify the relationships among problem drinking behavior, AUDIT, drinking motivation, coping style and stress in male university students. The most relevant variable with problem drinking behaviors was the alcohol use disorder level. Thus the higher the AUDIT score, the more problem drinking behaviors occurred. The higher the level of coping motive and enhancement motive as the sub-domains of drinking motivation, the level of detached coping and emotional coping as the sub-domains of coping type, and stress level, the more problem drinking behaviors occurred. In addition, the higher the level of social motivation as the sub-domain of drinking motivation, the less problem drinking behavior occurred. Therefore, it is necessary to develop programs and interventions to manage problem drinking behaviors in high risk group diagnosed through Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT). In addition, by reflecting the drinking motivation and coping styles and stress management that are related to the problem drinking behaviors in the contents of drinking health education and programs, the correct drinking culture of male college students should be established.

The paper entitled “An Analysis on the Recognition of Life after Death in Nursing College Students Who Experienced Clinical Training”, This study was attempted to explore the recognition of life after death in nursing college students who experienced clinical training by using Q methodology. Data were analyzed by using the PC-QUANL Program and as a result, a total of four types were discovered: ‘Present-life succession type’, ‘Life-after-death denial type’, ‘Life-after-death expectancy type’, and ‘Surrender-to-fate type.’ The findings from this

study provided some opportunity to understand the view of life after death in nursing college students and based on this, there is a need to investigate the impact of the view of life after death of nursing college students who will become a future nurse clinician on bioethics-based terminal care. Accordingly, follow-up study needs to be performed.

The paper entitled “The Influences of Nursing Students’ Career Identity, Academic Major Satisfaction, Self-Efficacy and Academic Self-Efficacy on Adaptation to University Life”, This research is a descriptive survey research study to identify the influences of career identity, academic major satisfaction, self-efficacy and academic self-efficacy on nursing students’ adaptation to university life. According to the results of the research, academic major satisfaction, self-efficacy and academic self-efficacy had a significant influence on nursing students’ adaptation to university life, but career identity didn’t. Academic major satisfaction and academic self-efficacy had a significant influence on the adaptation to university life, and self-efficacy, in particular, had the most significant influence. It seems that the improvement of undergraduates’ self-efficacy can contribute to living a stable university life.

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