

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 Press.

This issue contains 9 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.

In the paper “Relationship Between Clinical Competency and Kolb's Learning Style for clinical practice education in Nursing Students”, the purpose of this study was to understand Kolb's learning style after clinical training of nursing students and to know the relevance of clinical competency according to learning type. The subjects of this study were 143 nursing students in 3rd and 4th year attending one of 2 universities that completed clinical training of more than 6 weeks. Data were analyzed using SPSS 21.0 program. As a result of analyzing the difference of clinical competency according to general characteristics, it was found to be significant in school satisfacti), clinical training period, and clinical training satisfaction. In the learning style degree of the subjects, the assimilator was the most frequent with 31.5% and the accomodator with 25.2%. There was a significant difference in the nursing process among the 5 sub-variables in the analysis of the difference of the clinical competency according to the learning style of the subject. There was no correlation between the learning style and clinical competency. Therefore, by focusing on the learning styles of nursing students, it is necessary to grasp the learning style according to the period rather than once, and to make educational efforts for the qualitative change according to the maturity and environment of the learner.

In the research “The Experience of the Nurse manager during the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome epidemic”, background: Control role of nurse managers is very important in crisis. To gain an in-depth understanding of the experiences of nurse managers during the MERS epidemic. Methods: Interviews were conducted with ten nurse managers who cared for patients with MERS. The interviews were transcribed and analyzed with content analysis. Results: Nine categories were derived from 30 theme clusters: confusion from being exposed in an unprepared state; difficulty in managing as the infection became a disaster situation; anguish from being a nurse manager in the MERS outbreak; disappointment towards the views of colleagues and third parties; resentful of the family-oriented culture of Korea; gratification from leading the nurses by demonstrating their abilities as a nurse managers; pride from the crisis situation coming to an end; gained confidence about their ability to manage a crisis, and sense of relief from policy changes and a broader perspective after the MERS epidemic. Conclusions: Nurse managers felt relieved that they were able to overcome the confused crisis situation and make policy changes at the national level. Based on the findings, further research is needed to explore the crisis management leadership of nurse managers.

In the paper entitled “Impact of Emotional Labor on the Turnover Intention of Medical Technology Workers in General Hospital”, this study analyzed relationship between emotional labor, job satisfaction, organizational commitment and turnover intention of medical technology workers. A survey was conducted from July 01 to July 31, 2018 for 310 medical technology workers at 10 general hospitals in Korea. The average emotional labor level was 2.82 ± 0.64 , job satisfaction 3.07 ± 0.49 , organizational commitment 3.02 ± 0.57 , and turnover intention 3.23 ± 0.68 . All levels of emotional labor, job satisfaction, organizational commitment turned out to be above average. Emotional labor has been shown to have a significant positive (+) influence on turnover, and monthly salary, job satisfaction and organizational commitment have a significant negative (-) influence on turnover, respectively. Therefore, hospitals need to reduce emotional labor of their medical technology workers, thereby increasing job satisfaction and organizational commitment to decrease turnover intention of their medical technology workers.

In the paper “The relation of Critical Thinking Disposition, Nursing Professional Values and Satisfaction in Clinical Practice of Nursing Students”, the purpose of the study is to certify factors that affect on Satisfaction in Clinical Practice and the relation among Critical Thinking Disposition, Nursing Professional Values and of nursing college students. The research was used with structured questionnaire is a descriptive research to fourth grade undergraduates in nursing departments at two universities. For collected data analysis, using SPSS/WIN 22.0. Differences in Critical Thinking Disposition, Nursing Professional Values and Satisfaction with Clinical Practice according to the general characteristics of the subjects were analyzed using t-tests, ANOVA, and Schéffe test was applied for post-validation purposes, Pearson’s correlation coefficients, Multiple regression analysis. As a result, Satisfaction in Clinical Practice of nursing college students indicated the existence of a significant static correlation with Critical Thinking Disposition and Nursing Professional Values. And significant static correlations were found between Critical Thinking Disposition and Nursing Professional Values. Factors influencing on Satisfaction in Clinical Practicing showed Nursing Professional Values and religion.

In the paper “A Study on Effects of Dementia Prevention Program”, this study investigated the effect of the dementia prevention program on the cognitive function, emotional function, and activity of daily living. The score of MMSE-DS (Mini-Mental State Examination-Dementia Scale), a tool for cognitive function assessment, increased statistically significantly. The score of SGDS-K (Short form Geriatric Depression scale-Korean version), which assessed emotional function, increased though it did not reach statistically significant level. The score of IADL (Instrumental Activity of Daily Living), a tool used to assess activities of daily living, showed statistically non-significant decrease. These results suggest that the program presented in this study is appropriate as a dementia prevention program and it is necessary to continuously develop and expand the program as a program for the prevention of dementia of the elderly.

In the research “A Study on Relationship between Sleep Time and HbA1c in Korean Adult Female”, Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between glycated hemoglobin and sleep time in each age group of Korean female. Method: The candidates of study subjects were 16, 277 females from 7th National Health and Nutrition Survey (2016-2017) and raw data of 6,266 females were included in final analysis after. For

the analysis, complex sample chi-square test, general linear model (GLM), and complex sample logistic model were performed. Results: The sleep time showed statistically significant difference in adolescent and middle-aged group, however, this significance survived only in middle-aged group after applying covariates, indicating that the longer sleep time is associated with the higher risk of diabetes mellitus. Conclusion: It is expected that, based on these results, the monitoring of sleep time and glycated hemoglobin is used in screening diabetes mellitus complications and other various health problems.

In the paper entitled “The Effect of Job Characteristics of Life Managers for Elderly People Living Alone on Quality of Life”, the purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of job characteristics of life managers for elderly people living alone on quality of life. The study was conducted on 180 life managers for elderly people living alone in Daegu Metropolitan City. Frequency analysis, reliability analysis, and correlation analysis were performed using the SPSS 22.0 program. Multiple regression analysis was performed on causality between variables. The results of this study were as follows: First, among the sub-factors of job characteristics of life managers for elderly people living alone, job diversity and job autonomy factors had significant effects on physical quality of life. Second, it was confirmed that only the job autonomy factor had significant influence on mental quality of life among sub-factors of perceived job characteristics. Third, among the sub-factors of perceived job characteristics of life managers for elderly people living alone, job diversity and job autonomy factors have significant effects on socioeconomic quality of life. This study is expected to be basic data for establishing better working environment to improve quality of life of life managers for elderly people living alone.

In the paper “Effects of Combined Exercise on Exercise Adherences and Health Self-Efficacy in Middle-aged Women”, the purpose of this study was, therefore, to develop a combined exercise program to induce the participation of middle-aged women and to examine the effect of the participation in the proposed program on the health self-efficacy and exercise adherence. This study also intended to provide basic data on the development of effective exercise programs for the continuous health care of middle-aged women. The one group pre-post experimental design was applied and the subjects were 20 middle - aged women aged 35 to 65 who participated in a combined exercise program administered by the S District Public Health Center in Busan Metropolitan City. The proposed program was 12 weeks exercise program composed of aerobic exercise, low-middle intensity muscle-strength exercise, and flexibility and balance exercise. The effectiveness of the program was measured by using structured questionnaire on health self-efficacy and exercise adherence. The collected data were analyzed by using SPSS 23.0 program and the descriptive statistics and Wilcoxon sign rank were conducted. The participation in combined exercise program had positive effects on health self-efficacy and exercise adherence, which are expected to induce continuous participation in exercise and active engagement with health management.

In the paper “A Study on Relationships among Self-esteem, Major Satisfaction, Social Support and College Life Adjustment of Nursing Students”, this study was descriptive survey research to examine the relationships self-esteem, major satisfaction, social support and college life adjustment of nursing students. The subjects were 95 first grade nursing students at a college located in G city. The data were collected by self-reported questionnaires were used to identify general characteristics, self-esteem, major satisfaction, social support, college life adjustment. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's

correlation coefficients in SPSS statistics 20.0 program. The mean score of college life adjustment was 3.45 ± 0.45 . College life adjustment was significantly positive correlation of self-esteem ($r = .661$, $p < .001$), major satisfaction ($r = .619$, $p < .001$), social support ($r = .513$, $p < .001$). Based on the results of this study, it is necessary to be considered self-esteem, major satisfaction, social supports during development convergence intervention program in order to improve the college life adjustment of nursing students.

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