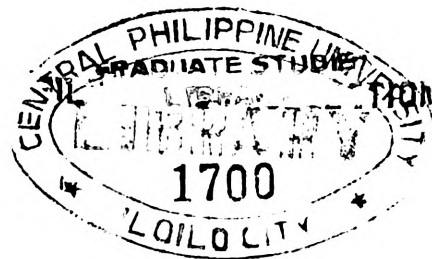


**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED ROLE PERFORMANCE OF
NURSES AND PATIENTS PREOPERATIVE PREPAREDNESS**

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the relationship between perceived role performance of nurses and preoperative physiological and psychological preparedness of the surgical patients. Specifically, the study determined the personal characteristics of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status and educational attainment. It also determined the perceived role performance of nurses towards patient's physiological and psychological preoperative preparedness to their surgery. This further aimed to determine if these factors are correlated with their preparedness for surgery.

This is a descriptive – correlational study which employed the one shot survey design. The respondents of the study were 60 surgical patients who were admitted and had undergone major surgical procedure from different wards (OB ward, Surgical ward, Phil health ward, and Surgical private ward) in DRSTMH. The instrument used in the study was a structured interview schedule which was prepared in English and was translated into Akeanon/Tagalog dialect. The survey was conducted by the researcher last September 27 to October 30, 2012 with the help of some colleagues who were oriented with the purpose and objectives of the study. Descriptive statistics such as frequency,

percentages, and mean were utilized to describe univariate variables. Cramer's V and Gamma test were used to determine the extent of relationship between the major variables. To interpret the extent of relationship between the two variables, Garrett's rule was employed.

The findings of the study showed that majority of the patients undergoing surgery are male, aged 29 years old and below, single and have attained high school and college level of education. For the perceived role performance of nurses in terms of physiological, almost two thirds (66.7 percent) perceived that it was performed poorly while for psychological role more than half (55 percent) perceived that it was performed fairly. As a whole, more than half (56.7 percent) of the respondents perceived that nurses are performing their role prior for surgery poorly. Furthermore, for physiological preparedness of the respondents, a little less than two fifths (36.7 percent) are fairly prepared and for psychological preparedness, higher proportions (65 percent) of the respondents are well prepared before their surgery. As a whole, a little more than half (51.7 percent) of the respondents are well prepared prior to their surgery.

Personal characteristics (such as age, sex and civil status) revealed indifferent or negligible to low correlation between perceived role performance of nurses' and patients' physiological and psychological preoperative preparedness. There is a low correlation between respondent's educational attainment and preoperative preparedness but substantial or marked correlation with the perceived role performance of nurses. Finally, perceived role performance of nurse and patient's preoperative preparedness showed very high correlation.