

The Effects of Tertiary Hospital Nurse's Aging Anxiety and Job Satisfaction on Ageism to Elderly Patients

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Abstract:

The research aims to identify the presence of ageism in this process, examine the influencing factors, and explore the desired attitudes of geriatric healthcare professionals, as well as the institutional changes required for age-integrated efforts and strategies to eliminate these barriers. To achieve this objective, comprehensive interviews were conducted with two physicians and eight nurses, and the transcripts were subsequently analyzed using the grounded theory proposed by Strauss and Corbin (1998). The analysis yielded 11 categories, 20 subcategories, and 120 concepts as follows. The central phenomenon was 'Ageism that is conducted implicitly and covertly.' Causal conditions that affect the development of ageism were 'Difficulties arising from inherent characteristics of older adults,' and 'Extra burden for older patients and their families'. Contextual conditions were 'Provider's aging anxiety' and 'Personal experience about older patients', and interventional conditions were 'Insufficient regular education aimed at ageism prevention,' and 'Insufficient staffing and resources'. The action/interaction strategies were 'Not perceived as a critical issue' and 'Perception that it is difficult to change.' After a thorough analysis and materializing these concepts, the following ageism prevention measures were proposed: 'Need for regular education regarding the care of older patients (including ageism) in the nursing educational curriculum' and the 'Need for sufficient staffing and resources.