

Relation between Emotional Stability and Time Management Levels among Nurses at one Day Surgeries Hospital

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Abstract

Background: Nurses face many professional challenges. Their jobs are both physically and mentally draining, and on top of working in extremely stressful, pressure-filled environments they have to deal with a seemingly never-ending array of competing priorities and demands on their time, a ton of diverse patient and colleague personalities, and often-grueling work schedules. **Aim:** assessing relation between emotional stability and time management levels among nurses at one day surgeries hospital. **Research design:** descriptive research design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** The study was carried out at the one day surgeries Samalot Hospital. **Subject:** The subject of the study sample was include all staff nurses who working at the one day surgeries Samalot Hospital during the period of data collection with total numbers 159 nurses. **Tools:** Two tools were used in this study; Emotional Stability questionnaire, and Time management questionnaire. **Results:** The majority of the sample (79.9%) have moderate level of time management, and the majority of the sample (85.5%) have moderate level of emotional stability,. **Conclusions:** The majority of the sample had moderate level of emotional stability and time management, there no statistical significance difference between nurses personal data and emotional stability, moreover there no statistical significance difference between nurses personal data and time management. While positive correlation between emotional stability, time management and its dimensions among nurses. **Recommendations:** Educational workshop and periodical training program should be conducted to all nurses to increase their knowledge and competencies regarding the development of emotional stability and time management

Keywords: Emotional Stability & Time Management

Introduction

Contemporary organizations around the world increasingly face challenges ranging from downsizing and retrenching, globalization and technological change (Aghion et al., 2014), to financial and geopolitical upheaval in what has been called the new competitive landscape. Such rapid change coupled with new competitors emerging from around the world can stir strong emotions in the workplace, which can have a significant impact on performance even in the largest firms, especially if workplace emotions are not properly managed. This is especially true for firms that have experienced very solid and steady growth for many years, but face increasing disruptive threats from new competitors. Such transformational challenges require that employees manage their emotions well, build trust and adapt to changes quickly rather than treating them like a threat while maintaining good decision making, innovation, and evaluation practices (Li et al., 2014).

In recent years of industrialization, competition, stress and tension, both young and old face difficulties. These difficulties give rise to many psychosomatic problems such as anxiety, tensions, frustrations, and mental upsets. Therefore, the study of Emotional Stability (ES) that deals with the interplay of forces with intensities and quantities is now gaining recognition. Emotional stability is not only one of the effective determinants of the personality patterns, but it also helps to control the growth of person development. The concept of stable emotional behaviour at any level is that which reflects the fruits of the normal emotional development (Joshi, 2016).

Nurses face many professional challenges. Their jobs are both physically and mentally draining, and on top of working in extremely stressful, pressure-filled environments

they have to deal with a seemingly never-ending array of competing priorities and demands on their time, a ton of diverse patient and colleague personalities, and often-grueling work schedules (Mahran et al., 2011).

So emotions and nursing work is an area researched in the health care industry, there are four separate abilities within interpersonal intelligence, such as, the skills in forming groups appropriately, negotiating possible solutions for problems, connecting personally and engaging in social analysis. The interpersonal intelligence is an essential part of nursing work as it needs nurses to understand how patients feel, thereby demonstrate empathy in their care. Further, nursing work involves group work, thus necessitating teamwork, negotiating, and organizing skills for successful performance at health care industry. Managing emotions in organizations enable the organizing function (Mullakanda & Dissanayake, 2015).

Emotional stability is defined as a property to label the efficiency that an emotional system automatically maintains its equilibrium. Higher emotion stability indicates that an emotion system can recover its equilibrium efficiently (Li et al., 2014). Also according to Ofole, (2017) emotional stability is the process in which the personality is continuously striving for greater sense of emotional health, both intra-physically and intra-personally. It has been emphasized that the emotionally stable individual has the capacity to withstand delay in satisfaction of needs, ability to tolerate a reasonable amount of frustration, belief in long term planning and is capable of delaying or revising his expectations in terms of demands of the situations.

The management of emotions or maintaining emotional stability enables an individual to join or unjoin him/herself from an emotion in a given situation. It further

enables the individual to control his/her immediate reactions in the particular situation. When patients are hospitalized for shorter periods of time, there is a need for hospital nurses to be able to form good rapport rapidly with patients. This is necessary for the development of trusting relationships, so that patients feel able to discuss personal, sensitive issues associated with their recovery. Thus, ES of nurses becomes significant factor in health care industry. Thus, care cannot be confined to the physical element but also the psychological and spiritual needs (Mullakanda & Dissanayake, 2015).

Nurses with greater emotional stability are less likely to exhibit strong emotional reactions to stressful situations, and tend to be more proactive and successful in problem-solving. Effectively managing time is a priority concern in countries where nurses face high pressure (Zapata, 2015). Emotionally stable nurses can thus be expected to achieve better nursing outcomes than emotionally unstable nurses. Emotional stability positively influencing on nursing care quality. Emotionally stable nurses can deal calmly with negative personal emotions without letting them interfere with their rational decision-making, thus protecting patient safety (Mullakanda & Dissanayake, 2015).

Time is considered the most valuable commodity in our lives, and the development of other sources is dependent on the presence and availability of time. The key to reaching success in life is to concentrate on effective time management (Pehlivan, 2013). Behavior of time management was first defined in late 1950. Time management means to optimally use the time available and that includes aspects of planning, goal setting, prioritizing goals and activities, communications and delegation (Marquis & Huston, 2012). Individuals can carry out several tasks, perceive their responsibilities and adapt with limitations by managing themselves in a single time through such behavior (Nasri et al., 2013).

Time management is very important in the nursing profession; because the time wasted by nurses, is the time not spent with the patient and it has a negative effect on the quality of care given to patients (Kaya et al., 2012). Recent changes in hospital caregiving have been effective on the work of nurses and the time used by them. It suggests that nurses are required to work more strictly and smartly due to long work hours in order to carry out more of their day to day tasks, in a limited time (Al Khatib, 2014).

Significance of the study:

Today, nurses job require them to have the ability to have balance between their self-control and emotional stability and managing time at work and care of patient especially in most stressful situations. Through my work in the one day surgeries Samalot Hospital, it was found that most nurses quickly angry, worry and emotionally distressed toward most situations, unable to face their problems, and they didn't arrange their work.

As when they are anger, stressed or depressed, their time management affected negatively. All these issues may affect the care of patients negatively. So the researcher introducing this studies about emotional stability and its relation with time management because it is vital to the nursing and care of patients.

There were no previous studies which linked those two interrelated variables together, but AbdElhakiem, (2019) studied emotional stability and its relation to decision making at Beni-Suif nursing-Egypt, the study results revealed, a low emotional stability score (81%) of the studied subjects

and a low decision making scores of (75.2%) of the studied subjects.

Aim of the study

- The aim of the current study is to assess relation between emotional stability and time management levels among nurses at one day surgeries hospital

Research questions

1. What is the level of emotional stability among nurses at the one day surgeries Samalot Hospital?
2. What is the level of time management among nurses at the one day surgeries Samalot Hospital?
3. Are there a relation between emotional stability and time management levels among nurses at the one day surgeries Samalot Hospital?

Subjects and Methods

Aim of the Study

- The aim of the current study is to assess relation between emotional stability and time management levels among nurses at one day surgeries hospital

Research Design

Descriptive correlational research design was utilized to fulfill the aim of this study.

Setting:

The study was conducted the one day surgeries Samalot Hospital located on Arab El Zeina, Madinet Samalot, El Minia Governorate, Egypt.

Subjects

The subjects of the study sample were included all staff nurses who working at the one day surgeries Samalot Hospital during the period of data collection with total numbers 159 nurses are classified as following:

Department	Head nurse	Staff nurse	Total
General Surgical (GS)	2	25	27
General Medical (GM)	2	15	17
Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)	2	23	25
Dialysis Units	2	28	30
Intensive Care Units (ICU)	3	27	30
Operating Rooms (OR)	2	28	30
Total	13	146	159

Data collection tools:

Data were collected through the utilization of two tools as follows:

Tool (1): Emotional Stability scale

It was included two parts:

Part 1: Social demographic data: It used to collect data about nursing staff and encompass item such as age, sex, job, education level, department, years of experience in the nursing field, years of experience in the current department, residence, and attended any workshops related to time management or emotional stability.

Part 2: Emotional Stability questionnaire

This tool developed by Abo Mostafa (2015) to test emotional stability of nurses. It consists of 27 items with five likert scale ranged as (5=always, 4=often, 3= sometimes,

2=rarely, and 1=never).The scoring system was ranged from (27 to 135), and it divided into three levels as follow:

- Low emotional stability level from 27 to63.
- Moderate emotional stability level from 64 to 100.
- High emotional stability level from 101 to 135.

Tool (2): Time management scale

This part developed by Gazawy(2012) to assess the time management among nurses. It consisted of 53 items; and it was divided into 8 dimensions as follow: fulfillment of obligations(7 items);district control(6 items); time planning (9 items);setting of priorities (7 items);discipline in the use of time(6 items); uses of resources (8 items);Negotiation requirements (4 items); and balance of lifestyle (6 items) . Each item was measured by 5 likert scale ranged as: (strongly agree=5, agree= 4, neutral =3 disagree =2, strongly disagree =1). The scoring system was ranged from (53 to 265), and it divided into three levels as follow:

- Low time management from 53 to123.
- Moderate time management from 124 to 194.
- High time management from 195 to 265

Validity of Tools:

The tools were tested for the face validity by a jury of 5 experts in the field of Nursing Administration. The jury composed of one Professor, and one assistant Professor from Faculty of Nursing, Minia University also one Assistant Professors, and two Professors from Faculty of Nursing, Assuit University. Each of the expert panel was asked to examine the instrument for content coverage, clarity, wording, length, format and overall appearance. No necessary modification was done from jury panel.

Reliability of Tools:

Reliability of the tool was performed to confirm consistency of tool. The internal consistency measured to identify the extent to which the items of the tool measure the same concept and correlate with each other by Cronbach’s alpha test. The Cronbach’s alpha for the tools categorized as follow:

tool	α
1st tool: Emotional Stability	0.849
2nd tool:Time management	0.888

Pilot Study:

A pilot study was conducted on 10% of participants which equal of staff nurses (14 nurses+2head nurse 16=) from the one day surgeries Samalot Hospital, to ascertain the clarity, comprehensiveness and applicability of the tools as well as to estimate the appropriate time required to fill the tool. Based on pilot study there was no modification done, and it was added to final results.

Results

Table (1) distribution of the personal data regarding to study subjects (no=159).

Characteristics	(no=159)	%
Age		
• 24-33yrs	68	42.8
• 34-43yrs	88	55.3
• ≤44yrs	3	1.9
Mean±SD=34.52±5.687		

Data Collection Procedure:

- Written approvals were obtained from administrative authorities.
- Meet director of the one day surgeries Samalot Hospital to gain cooperation
- Oral consent from the each participant after explain the aim of this study
- Data was collected using a self-administered tool covering staff nurses data and two tools.
- The tools were distributed to all the staff nurses after explaining the purpose and process of data collection.
- Staff nurses were given from 25 minute to 30 minute to answer them.
- The data collection were collected through three months from beginning of August to end of October 2020

Administrative Design:

1. A written initial approval was obtained from the research ethics committee of the Faculty of Nursing, Minia University.
2. Permission to conduct the study was obtained from the Dean of the Faculty of Nursing, Minia University .
3. Permission to conduct the study was obtained from director of the one day surgeries Samalot Hospital and head of each department.

Ethical Consideration:

- a) A written consent was obtained from each participant to collect the study data before data collection. After explanation of the purpose of the study, the privacy and confidentiality of the answers were guaranteed by the researcher.
- b) Each assessment sheet was coded and participants' names not appeared on the sheets for the purpose of anonymity and confidentiality.
- c) The participants were informed that their participation in the study was completely voluntary and there was no harm if they not participate in the study.

Statistical analysis

- The data obtained from the study tools were categorized, tabulated, analyzed and data entry was performed using the SPSS software (statistical package for social sciences version (25.0).
- Descriptive statistics were applied (e.g. mean, standard deviation, frequency and percentage). Tests of significance were performed to test the study data.
- Pearson's correlation coefficient was applied between quantitative variables. A significant level value was considered when $P < 0.05$.

Characteristics	(no=159)	%
Marital status		
• <u>Single</u>	21	13.2
• <u>Married</u>	135	84.9
• <u>Divorce</u>	3	1.9
Qualification		
• Diploma degree	92	57.9
• Technical degree	10	6.3
• Bachler's degree	57	35.8
Years of experience		
• 1-10yrs	55	34.6
• 11-20yrs	89	56.0
• \leq 21yrs	15	9.4
Mean+SD =12.61+6.308		
Years of experience in current position		
• 1-10yrs	62	39
• 11-20yrs	83	52.2
• \leq 21yrs	14	8.8
Mean+SD = 12.19+6.376		

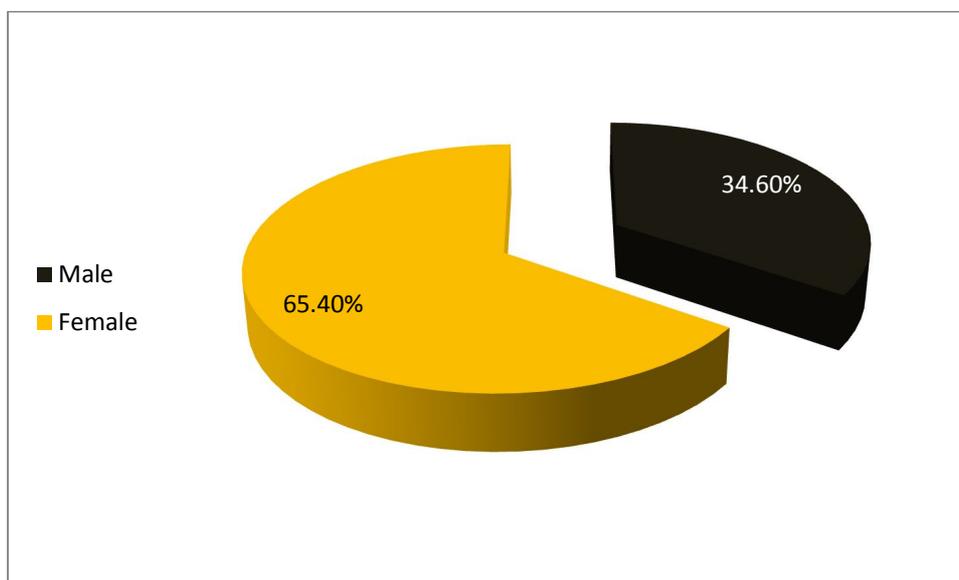


Figure (1) distribution of nurse staff regarding to their sex (no=159).

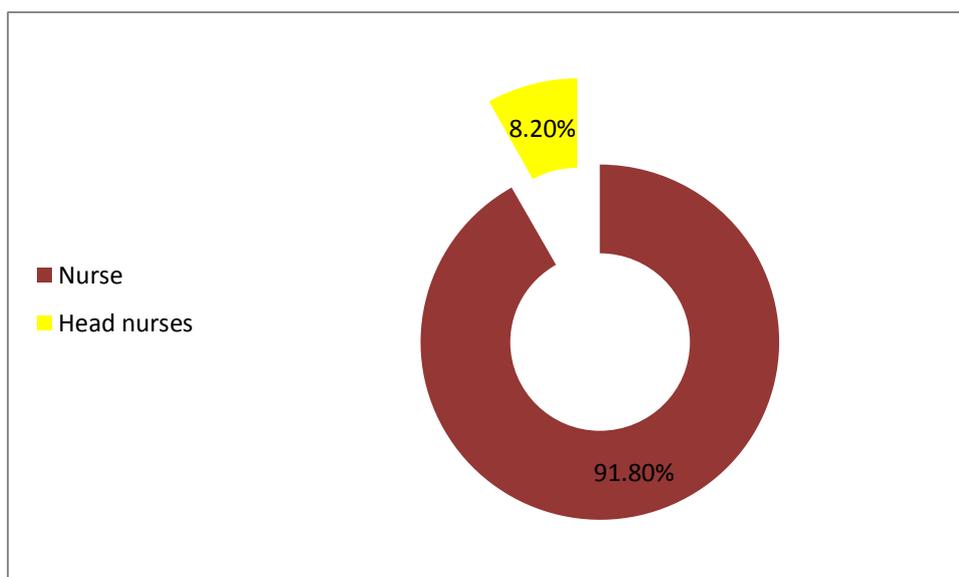


Figure (2) distribution of nurse staff regarding to their job position (no=159).

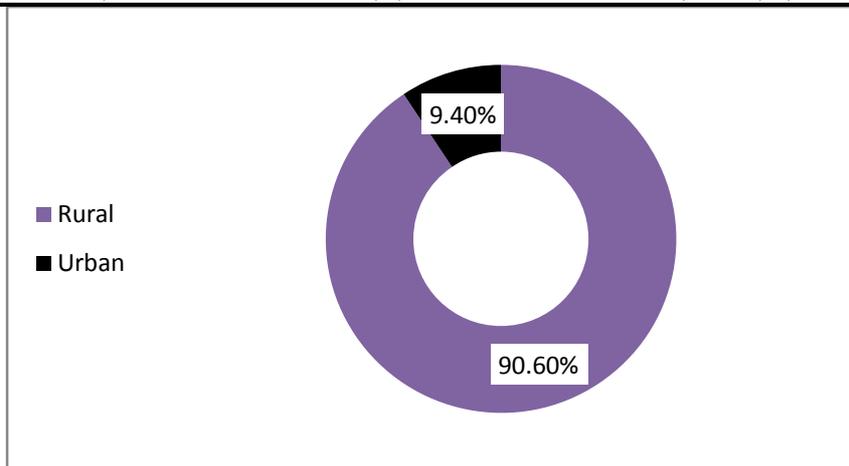


Figure (3) distribution of nurse staff regarding to their residence (no=159).

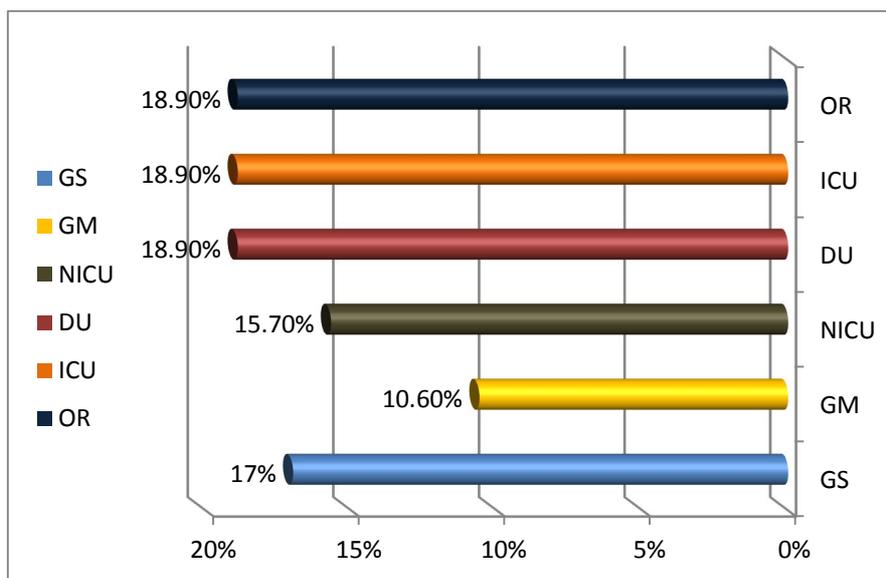


Figure (4) distribution of nurse staff regarding to their departments (no=159).

Table (1) shows that (55.3%) of nurses age are ranged from 34-43 years old, with mean age 34.52+5.687. Concerning the marital status, it notes that the majority (84.9%) of them are married. About highest percent (57.9%) of them are diploma degrees. Regarding nurses years of experience (52.2%) are 11-20years, with mean 12.19+6.376.

The figure (1) explains that (65.4%) of nurses are female. The majority (91.8% & 90.6%) of them are nurses and from rural area respectively show in figure (2 & 3). Also figure (4) demonstrates that (18.9%) of them working on (ICU, DU& OR).

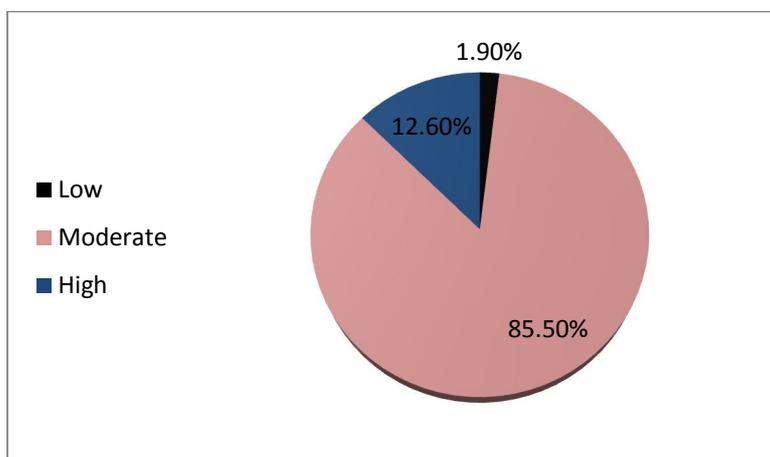


Figure (5) Percentage distribution of staff nurses total emotional stability at the one-day surgeries Samalot Hospital (no =159)

Figure (5) illustrates that the majority of the sample (85.5%) have moderate level of emotional stability, moreover (12.6% & 1.9%) of them have high level and low level of emotional stability respectively.

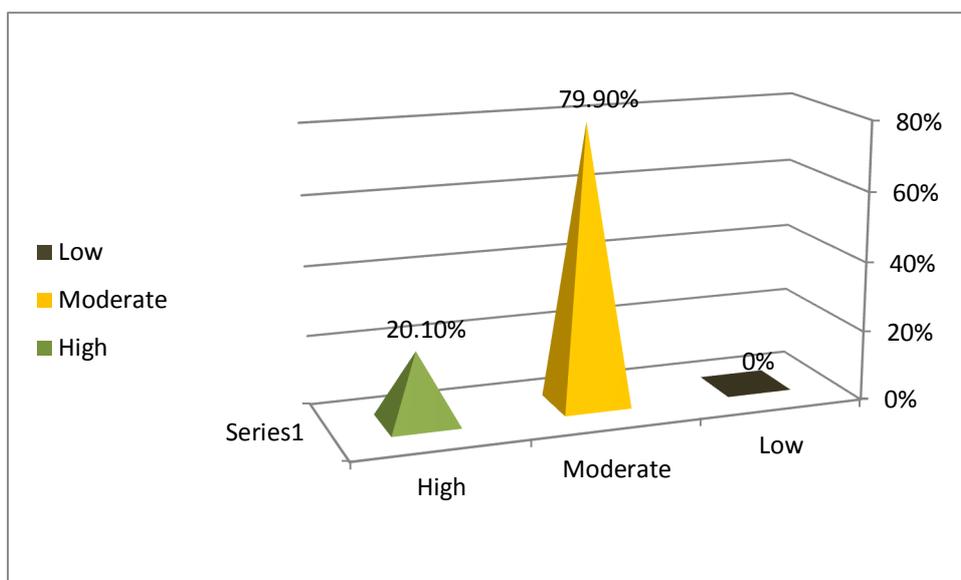


Figure (6) Percentage distribution of staff nurses about total time management at the one-day surgeries Samalot Hospital (no =159)

Figure (6) demonstrates that the majority of the sample (79.9%) have moderate level of time management, moreover (20.1%) of them have high levels of time management.

Table (2) correlation between emotional stability, time management and its dimensions among head nurses and nurses (N= 159)

Variable	Emotional stability	
	r	P
Time management	.203*	.014
Fulfillment of obligations	.662**	.000
District control	.719**	.000
Time planning	.839**	.000
Setting of priorities	.597**	.000
Discipline in the use of time	.540**	.000
Uses of resources	.752**	.000
Negotiation requirements	.268**	.001
Balance of lifestyle	.570**	.000

Table (18) shows that there positive correlation between emotional stability, time management and its dimensions among nurses

Discussion

Recognition of the emotional impact of patient safety incidents (and medical errors in particular) on both patients and healthcare professionals is growing, the physical, emotional and financial trauma experienced by patients, and the powerful emotional impact of error on healthcare professionals has been described by many authors, health professionals report significant emotional distress in the aftermath of making an error, and in particular, feelings of shame, guilt, fear, panic, shock and humiliation and this distress readily transfers into personal life, creating additional burdens, such as inter-personal conflicts and sleep disturbance, in the workplace feelings of distrust, reduced goodwill and detachment from patients are all described as squeal (Heyhoe et al., 2020).

Time Management is a way to develop and use processes and tools for maximum efficiency, effectiveness, and productivity. It involves mastery of a set of skills like setting goals, planning, and also its effective use of time to achieve desired results, Time management is recognized as an important component of work performance and professional nursing practice, nurses using different strategies of time

management. Learning time management skills in nursing lets nurses work smarter instead of harder, this skill is crucial to survive the day to day busy shift , the amount of time required for a nursing member to spend on any activity in nursing practice is important for nursing manager in order to schedule and task allocation (Nayak, 2018).

Concerning the marital status of the study participant, it was noted that the majority of them were married This finding not matched with the study done by Chen et al., 2016 on 1246 nurses in Taiwan to evaluate the influence of work values and personality traits on intent to stay among nurses at various types of hospital in Taiwan and found that about one half of the study participants were married. This may due to setting differences and differences in culture and norms between the two countries.

The results of the current study revealed that more than half of the study participants aged 34 – 43 years old and less than two thirds had diploma degree .This finding to some degree not matched with the study done by Manwatkar, & Mathew, 2016 on 60 participant in India to assess the knowledge of stress management among staff nurses, to evaluate the effectiveness of self-instructional module and to

compare the level of knowledge on stress management with the selected demographic variables and found that about one half of the study participants were from age group of above 35 years and all the study participants were diploma holders. These findings may be due to differences in economic and educational level between the study participants of the two studies.

As regarding years of experience the results of the current study revealed that more than one third of the study participants had 1-10 years of experience with Mean+SD =12.61+6.308 (table). This finding not matched with the study done by **Shahrour & Dardas, 2020** on 448 nurses in Jordan to establish the prevalence of acute stress disorders and predictors of psychological distress among Jordanian nurses and found that the majority of participants had 10 years (SD=7) of work experience as nurse. These findings may be due to difference in inclusion criteria of the selected nurses between the two studies.

According to sex the results of the current study revealed that more than two thirds of the study participants were females (Figure 1). This finding is inconsistent with the study done by **Dagget, Molla & Belachew, 2016** on 341 nurses in Ethiopia to assess job related stress and its predictors among nurses working in Jimma Zone public hospitals and found that about one half of the study participants were females. These findings may be due to that nursing career in Egypt contains more females than males as it contains only females till recent years.

As regarding to job position the results of the current study revealed that the majority of the study participants were general nurses (91.8%). This finding is totally consistent with the study done by **Wang, et al, 2020** on 1044 registered nurses in China to assess the prevalence of compassion fatigue among Chinese nurses, and to explore the factors associated with compassion satisfaction, burnout and second traumatic stress and also found that the majority of the study participants were general nurses (93.9%). These findings may be due to that the number of the staff nurses are higher than the number of the head nurses and that the staff nurses are the direct health care providers who contact with the patients.

As regarding to Percentage distribution of staff nurses total emotional stability the results of the current study revealed that the majority of the study participants had moderate level of emotional stability. This finding contradicted with the study done by **Lalonde, & McGillis Hall, 2017** on 41 preceptors and 44 new graduate nurses in Ontario, Canada to explore the relationships between preceptor characteristics (emotional intelligence, personality and cognitive intelligence) and new graduate nurse socialization outcomes regarding turnover intent, job satisfaction, role conflict and ambiguity during a preceptorship program and found that about three quarters of the study participants had high level of emotional stability. These findings may be due to setting differences and cultural differences including (individual's characteristics as level of adaptation and coping to emergent situations) between the study participants.

As regarding to Percentage distribution of staff nurses about total time management the results of the current study revealed that demonstrates that the majority of the study participants had moderate level of time management, moreover less than one quarter of them had high level of time management. This finding to some degree matched with the study done by **Dagget, Molla, & Belachew, 2016** on 341

nurses in Ethiopia to assess job related stress and its predictors among nurses working in Jimma Zone public hospitals and found that one third of the study participant had high level of time management and low level of work related stress. These findings may be related to similarities between the studies nurses in the two studies in socio-demographic characteristics and educational level.

Regarding to correlation between emotional stability, time management and its dimensions among head nurses and nurses the results of the current study revealed that there was a positive correlation between emotional stability, time management and its dimensions among nurses including (Fulfillment of obligations (P= 0.000), Time planning (P= 0.000), Uses of resources (P= 0.000) (Table 18). This finding not matched with the study done by **van Mol et al., 2018** on 193 nurses in New York, USA focused on the work engagement of ICU professionals and explored the complex relationship between work engagement, job demands and advantageous personal resources and found that there was no significant correlation between emotional stability and work engagement and fulfillment of demands. These findings might be explained by the work situation, including the demands of multi-tasking, facing sometimes hectic and life-threatening demands, constant alarms, divided attention and requests for help or information that all pose challenges to workflow for nurses.

Conclusion

Based on the present study findings, it is concluded that:

The majority of the sample had moderate level of emotional stability and time management, there is no statistical significance difference between nurses' personal data and emotional stability, moreover there is no statistical significance difference between nurses' personal data and time management. While positive correlation between emotional stability, time management and its dimensions among nurses

Recommendations

Based on the results of the present study, the researcher came up with the following recommendations:

- Emotional stability and time management skills should be recognized as effective tools that help nurses to improve their nursing skills.
- The selection of nurses at their jobs should be based on emotional stability test.
- Educational workshop and periodical training program should be conducted for all nurses to increase their knowledge and competencies regarding the development of emotional stability and time management.
- Managers should create an organizational climate that promotes the emotional stability and time management of nurses.

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