



Ministry of Higher Education &
Scientific Research

University of Babylon College of
Nursing



Student's Knowledge Regarding Elderly in Nursing College of Babylon University

A graduation project submitted to the Faculty of Nursing University of
Babylon as part of the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor's degree
in Nursing.

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(فَنَعَالَى اللَّهِ الْمَلِكِ الْحَقُّ وَلَا تَعْجَلْ بِالْقُرْآنِ مِنْ قَبْلِ
أَنْ يُقْضَىٰ إِلَيْكَ وَحْيُهُ وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا)

صدق الله العلي العظيم

سورة طه - آية (114)

Dedication

To the beautiful whose beauty has no limits, and the world whose knowledge has no end...

To the owner of endless greatness, strength and might...

To the All-Seeing One who is aware of our deeds and all our conditions, whether they are hardships or prosperity....

To the one whose mercy encompasses and encompasses all his weak servants....

To the one who mentioned it is reassurance for hearts and healing for souls...

Who do we always turn to in our painful times when everyone fails us...

To whom do we draw strength from when we are weak and helpless?

To those who guided us and taught us the right path, in which we seek light, happiness and light...

To the one who always guards us with his eyes that do not sleep at a time when everyone is unaware...

To the one who raised me small and raised large vessels and healed me sick....

To whom I would not have reached what I have reached now had it not been for His grace, mercy and benevolence.

To the Beloved who does not forget his remembrance and does not diminish his gratitude...

To the light of the lonely lost in the darkness of the world...

To the shelter of every fearful expelled who takes refuge in him...

To the one who was everything in my life...

we dedicate this humble effort, asking you for help and success.

Acknowledgment

Praise be to God, Lord of the workers, and prayers and peace be upon the master of the guardians and messengers, Muhammad

(Peace be upon him, his family and companions).

Praise be to God, the number of tree leaves, praise be to God, the number of breaths of angels and human beings, praise be to God who enlightened us the path of knowledge and knowledge and helped us to perform this duty and guided us to accomplish this work...

Based on the principle that he who does not thank people does not thank God, we extend our sincere thanks to **Dr.Amenah Abdel-Hassan Jabr** Who accompanied us on our journey to accomplish this research and had clear imprints through his directives, constructive criticism and academic support.

We also thank our families who have been patient and patient with us and provided us with a lot of support at all levels, and we thank our friends and loved ones and everyone who provided us with material or moral support...

Abstract

Background :The aging population is a challenge in terms of social, economic and, particularly, health care delivery. In actuality, the longer life expectancy leads to a higher and more complex demand. According to statistics from around the world, by 2050, there will be twice as many persons over 60, which reflects an aging population.

Objective of this study:To find out nursing students' knowledge towards elderly people.

Method: A descriptive analytic study design is carried out to Student's Knowledge regarding Elderly in Nursing College of Babylon University for the period (16/10/2022 _ 30/4/2023).

Result :Demonstrated the knowledge related to functional side, the results recorded that the higher mean related to all items except item 9 with low mean score , also the general mean 1.78.

Conclusions: The study revealed that most of the participants have good information about the fact that the majority of the elderly (65 years old) suffer from Alzheimer's disease. The results showed that the majority of the participants had information that memory loss is a normal part of aging.

Recommendations:The current study recommended the improved training of nursing students in caring for older people to improve the students' knowledge on ageing.

Key Word: Elderly, Aging, Older People, Knowledge.

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Chapter One

Chapter one: Introduction

1.1. Introduction:

The aging population is a challenge in terms of social, economic, and, particularly, health care delivery. In actuality, the longer life expectancy leads to a higher and more complex demand. According to statistics from around the world, by 2050, there will be twice as many persons over 60, which reflects an aging population (**Castellano-Rioja et al (2022)**)

According to its etymology, the word old is derived from the Latin word *vetus*, which is derived from the Greek word *etos*, which means years. Old age is typically defined as the accumulation of time across time, the perception of old age has been found to be ambivalent; on some occasions, it is linked to experience and wisdom, while on other situations, it is perceived as a time of illness and difficulties (**Yáñez-Yáñez et al (2022)**).

Elderly age changes that include a general decline in capacity, an increase in the risk of chronic diseases, and a steady decrease in physiological reserves. Major age-related impairments in hearing, vision, and mobility, as well as non-communicable diseases such heart disease, stroke, chronic respiratory diseases, cancer, and dementia, begin to have a significant impact on disability and mortality starting at the age of 60 (**Muhsin et al (2020)**). Poor level of knowledge on elderly care despite positive attitude among nursing students in Zanzibar Island: findings from a cross-sectional study. *BMC nursing*, 19(1), 1-8).

old people's social safety is essentially the duty of their families and communities; nonetheless, it is more common for children to abandon, mistreat, or even abuse their old parents. It is now an issue of human rights and a

crucial element of human progress to provide old age social protection **(Parales et al (2018))**

Additionally, earlier research has uncovered a number of educational variables that could affect knowledge toward aging, including the kind and quantity of information about the elderly received, the observer's social proximity to the elderly, and individual differences like social class. Age has also been shown to be a significant determinant of views toward older persons, younger people tend to have more negative perceptions of elderly people than older people do of themselves serves as an example of this. **(Chu et al (2020))**

Numerous studies have been done that demonstrate how ageism has a negative impact on older people's physical and mental health. Older people who feel like a burden, less important, or unwelcome or unrespected members of society are more likely to suffer from depression and social isolation as well as poorer health outcomes than young adults **(Banister et al (2018))**

Quality of life are typically classified as physical, mental/psychological, social, and environmental (World Health Organization, 2021). The death of a care recipient is reportedly one of the top sources of stress (Buckley et al., 2012). Intense or prolonged grief reactions can compound this stress, affect sleep, and disrupt the normal functioning of the central nervous, immune, cardiovascular, neuroendocrine, and gastrointestinal systems, all contributing to poor quality of life for the surviving family member **(Yaribeygi et al (2017))**

2.1.Important of study:

A population explosion of individuals ages 65 and older. Currently, more than 12% of the United States' population is 65 or older, and as a benchmark, over three-quarters of the current population will reach 65 (in 1870 3% of the population reached 65). In the next 50 years, the older population will double to 80 million or 20% of the total population. It is clear that people are living longer than ever before; many of those in this age group are part of the 'baby boom' born in the years 1946 to 1963. Further, over the past century, there has been a demographic shift and by the year 2030, there will be more people over 65 than younger than 18 in the United States. These facts and numbers may lead to a shortage in the number of social workers and other care professionals to provide support and services to this population (**Bishop, P. S. (2016)**). Factors influencing master of social work students to choose to work with older adults (Doctoral dissertation, Colorado State University).

The world's population is aging, day by day, and at an accelerating rate, as is well acknowledged in modern society. There will be 1400 million persons in the world in 2030, up from 1000 million in 2020, who are sixty years of age or older. People in the age group will number 2100 million by 2050, which is a double of the current number. This has led to an increase in research on aging (**Nations et al (2015)**)

3.1. Statement of the study:

- Student's Knowledge Regarding Elderly in Nursing College of Babylon University.

4.1. The objectives of this study :

1. To analyze undergraduate nursing students' according to sociodemographic characteristics.
2. To find out nursing students' knowledge towards elderly people.

5.1. Theoretical definition:

Conventionally, "elderly" has been defined as a chronological age of 65 years old or older, while those from 65 through 74 years old are referred to as "early elderly" and those over 75 years old as "late elderly." However, the evidence on which this definition is based is unknown.

1.6. Operational definitions:

definition of elderly to simply include all persons over 65 years might be no longer appropriate for this era with a life expectancy of 80 years. What has increased is healthy life expectancy rather than simply the time spent alive, so there is an increased number of bright and energetic elderly people compared with a couple of decades ago. There are also regional differences in average life expectancy. When defining elderly on the basis of chronological age.

Chapter

Two

Chapter Two: Methodology

This chapter demonstrates the research design and Student's Knowledge regarding Elderly in Nursing College of Babylon University. This part also includes the administrative arrangements, sitting of the study, study sample, data collection, the validity of the tool and pilot study, as well as the analysis of the data.

2.1.The Study Design

A descriptive analytic study design is carried out to Student's Knowledge regarding Elderly in Nursing College of Babylon University for the period (16/10/2022 _ 1/5/2023).

2.2.Administrative Arrangements

The official permissions were obtained from relevant authorities before collecting the study data as the approval from the College of Nursing, University of Babylon to collect samples from students.

3.2. Setting of the study

The study was conducted at the College of Nursing, Babylon University.

4.2.The Study Sample

Non-probability Convenient sample consisted of (107) students from the Faculty of Nursing , the fourth stage of the Department of Community Health.

5.2. Instrumentation of the Study

Study instrument is constructed through review of literature as a tool of data collection which includes the following:

Part I : This part contains demographical and social data.

Part II : The knowledge of Nursing Students about caring for the elderly (contain two domain) (**Breytspraak et al (2015)**)

6.2. The Validity of the Questionnaire

Validity is one of the main concerns with research. was presented to panel of experts to validity. Simple changes were made to some items based on the expert's suggestions.

7.2. Data collection methods

Data is collected from self-report a questionnaire by students of the fourth stage of the Community Health Branch. Samples were collected during the period (29/1/2023_2/2/2023).

9.2. Statistical Description

The SPSS (Statistical Package of Social Sciences) version 20, and Microsoft Excel (2007) were used to analyze the collected data of the study:

9.3. The Descriptively Approach

Statistical tables "frequencies and percent" which are:

$$\% = \frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{sample size}} * 100$$

Chapter Three

Chapter Three: Result

Table (1:3) Distribution related to demographical characteristics

Variables		Frequency	Percent
Age	18-45	106	99.1
	45-65	1	.9
	More than 65	0	0
	Total	107	100.0
Gender	Male	40	37.4
	Female	67	62.6
	Total	107	100.0
Residency	Urban	40	37.4
	Rural	67	62.6
	Total	107	100.0
Marital status	Married	22	20.6
	Single	85	79.4
	Total	107	100.0
Do you take care of the elderly in the family?	Yes	80	74.8
	No	27	25.2
	Total	107	100.0
Do you live with the elderly?	Yes	70	65.4
	No	37	34.6
	Total	107	100.0
Do you have a strong relationship with the elderly	Yes	82	76.6
	No	25	23.4

in the family before or while studying at nursing school?	Total	107	100.0
Stage	fourth stage	107	100.0
Program	Morning	43	40.1
	Evening	64	59.9
	Total	107	100.0

This table demonstrated the demographical characteristics of the study sample, the results recorded that the higher percentage 106 (99.1%) were between age group (18-45)years old, related to gender most of study sample 67 (62.6) were female . related to marital status most of study sample 85(79.4) were single ,also this table show the high percentage 80(74.8) were take care of the elderly in the family, also 70 (65.4) live with the elderly .most of study sample 82(76.6) have strong relationship with elderly in family .64 (59.3) of study sample were evening program .

Table (2:3) Distribution of student knowledge related to functional aspect.

Items		Frequency	Percentage	Assessment
The majority of old people (past 65 years) have Alzheimer's disease.	No	40	37.38	Good
	Yes	67	62.62	
	Total	107	100.0	
Memory loss is a normal part of ageing.	No	21	19.6	Good
	Yes	86	80.4	
	Total	107	100.0	
A person's height tends to	No	28	26.2	Good

decline in old ages	Yes	79	73.8	
	Total	107	100.0	
The bladder capacity decreases with age, which leads to Frequency urination.	No	15	14.0	Good
	Yes	92	86.0	
	Total	107	100.0	
The five senses (sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste) all Tend to weaken in old age.	No	5	4.7	Good
	Yes	102	95.3	
	Total	107	100.0	
As people grow older their intelligence declines.	No	36	33.6	Good
	Yes	71	66.4	
	Total	107	100.0	
Older people take longer to recover from physical and Psychological stress.	No	9	8.4	Good
	Yes	98	91.6	
	Total	107	100.0	
Physical strength tends to decline in old age.	No	12	11.2	Good
	Yes	95	88.8	
	Total	107	100.0	
Older drivers are quite capable of safely operating a Motor.	No	61	57.0	Poor
	Yes	46	43.0	
	Total	107	100.0	
Older workers cannot work as effectively as younger Workers.	No	21	19.6	Good
	Yes	86	80.4	
	Total	107	100.0	
It is very difficult for older	No	32	29.9	Good

adults to learn new things.	Yes	75	70.1	
	Total	107	100.0	
Older females exhibit better healthcare practices than Older males.	No	37	34.6	Good
	Yes	70	65.4	
	Total	107	100.0	
Old people tend to become more spiritual as they age.	No	19	17.8	Good
	Yes	88	82.2	
	Total	107	100.0	
General				Good

This table demonstrated the knowledge related to functional side, the results recorded that the higher mean related to all items except item 9 with low mean score, also the general mean 1.78.

Table(3:3)Distribution of student knowledge related to Psychological and social aspect.

Items		Frequency	Percentage	Assessment
Personality changes with ages.	No	28	26.2	Good
	Yes	79	73.8	
	Total	107	100.0	
The majority of old people are bored.	No	16	15.0	Good
	Yes	91	85.0	
	Total	107	100.0	
Older people do not adapt as well as younger age group	No	29	27.1	Good
	Yes	78	72.9	

When they relocate to a new environment.	Total	107	100.0	
Older adults are less anxious about death than are younger and middle-aged adults.	No	62	57.9	Poor
	Yes	45	42.1	
	Total	107	100.0	
Grandparents today take less responsibility bringing up Grandchildren than ever before.	No	44	41.1	Good
	Yes	63	58.9	
	Total	107	100.0	
The modern family no longer takes care of its older People.	No	51	47.7	Good
	Yes	56	52.3	
	Total	107	100.0	
Participation in voluntary organizations is less by the elderly.	No	35	32.7	Good
	Yes	72	67.3	
	Total	107	100.0	
Older people have more trouble sleeping than younger Adults do.	No	11	10.3	Good
	Yes	96	89.7	
	Total	107	100.0	
Retirement is often detrimental to health, e.g. people Frequently seem to become ill or die soon after retirement.	No	36	33.6	Good
	Yes	71	66.4	
	Total	107	100.0	
Most of old people are living in nursing homes.	No	48	44.9	Good
	Yes	59	55.1	
	Total	107	100.0	

General	Good
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This table demonstrated the knowledge related to Psychological and social aspect, the results recorded that the higher mean related to all items except item 4 with low mean score , also the general mean 1.663.

Chapter

Four

Chapter Four: Discussion

This chapter presents a systematically organized discussion of the results, with the support of the available literature and related studies.

Part(I) Distribution of the study sample according to demographic data Table(3:1):

The results of this study show that the more of one-third of age group in the study sample were within (18-45 years) . And show that the Less than 1 percent (45-65 years).This result is disagree a study conducted by Soad Hassan Abd Elhameed Eltantawy et al(2013) which study relation between Nursing Students' Knowledge of Aging Work with the Elderly . Where they found the majority of the age ranged from 18 to 24 year .

As for Marital status the results of this study show that the majority of participants only were unmarried . This result is agree a study conducted by Soad Hassan Abd Elhameed Eltantawy et al(2013) which study relation between Nursing Students' Knowledge of Aging Work with the Elderly . They found the majority of they were married.

Regarding academic year level of this study , all study sample was in the final stage of Nursing College as well as Convenience manner because the Students' in Forth Stage Learned how to care of Elderly.

The distribution of the studied subject by items related to elderly care of this study . It appears that more than half had an experience living with the elderly had an interest in elder care/issues. It appears that more than half this result is agree a study conducted by Soad Hassan Abd Elhameed Eltantawy et al(2013) which study relation between Nursing Students' Knowledge of Aging Work with the Elderly at Faculty of Nursing, Mansoura University, 60 Elgomhouria

St., Mansoura City, Egypt. The results of this study show that the esidency more half (62.6)of the student`s live in Rural.

Part(II) Table A (3:2)Distribution of the Students' Knowledge related to Aging Process (Function Aspect):

The results of this study presented that more answer of students about Functional domain were yes that mean respondents have positive Knowledge regarding aging process of Elderly, these reinforced to enhance a better Clinical outcome in the care of the Older Adults after Graduated.

The results of this study show that the more than Three quarters of the Student their answer is Positive, yes, that The five senses (sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste) all Tend to weaken in old age. This result is disagree a study conducted Cheng-Ching Wang , Wen-Chun Liao , Pi-Chao Kuo , Su-Chuan Yuan ,Hsiao-Ling Chuang , Hao-Chang , Hui-Yen Liao , Miller Elaine , Meng-Chih Lee ,Chi-Hua Yen, The Chinese version of the facts on aging quiz scale: Reliability and validity assessment , College of Nursing, Chung Shan Medical University (CSMU), Taiwan Center for Education and Research on Geriatrics and Gerontology, CSMU, Taiwan. Where they found the majority of the student their answer positive (61%).

The results of this study show that the more than Three quarters of the Student their answer is Positive, yes, that Physical strength tends to decline in old age. This result is disagree a study conducted Cheng-Ching Wang , Wen-Chun Liao , Pi-Chao Kuo , Su-Chuan Yuan ,Hsiao-Ling Chuang , Hao-Chang , Hui-Yen Liao , Miller Elaine , Meng-Chih Lee ,Chi-Hua Yen, The Chinese version of the facts on aging quiz scale: Reliability and validity assessment , College of Nursing, Chung Shan Medical University (CSMU), Taiwan Center for Education and Research on Geriatrics and Gerontology, CSMU, Taiwan. Where they found the majority of the student their answer positive (31%).

The results of this study show that the Three quarters student their answer is Positive, yes, that The Older workers cannot work as effectively as younger Workers. This result is disagree a study conducted Cheng-Ching Wang , Wen-Chun Liao , Pi-Chao Kuo , Su-Chuan Yuan ,Hsiao-Ling Chuang , Hao-Chang , Hui-Yen Liao , Miller Elaine , Meng-Chih Lee ,Chi-Hua Yen, The Chinese version of the facts on aging quiz scale: Reliability and validity assessment , College of Nursing, Chung Shan Medical University (CSMU), Taiwan Center for Education and Research on Geriatrics and Gerontology, CSMU, Taiwan. Where they found the majority of the student their answer positive (54%).

The results of this study show that the Three quarters of the student their answer is Positive, yes, that The Old people tend to become more spiritual as they age. This result is disagree a study conducted Cheng-Ching Wang , Wen-Chun Liao , Pi-Chao Kuo , Su-Chuan Yuan ,Hsiao-Ling Chuang , Hao-Chang , Hui-Yen Liao , Miller Elaine , Meng-Chih Lee ,Chi-Hua Yen, The Chinese version of the facts on aging quiz scale: Reliability and validity assessment , College of Nursing, Chung Shan Medical University (CSMU), Taiwan Center for Education and Research on Geriatrics and Gerontology, CSMU, Taiwan. Where they found the majority of the student their answer positive (44.8%).

Part (II)B Table(3:3) Students' Knowledge related to Psychological and social Domain:

The results of this study related to Psychological and social domain demonstrated that the respondents were positive about some items Knowledge and negative Knowledge about other items.

The results of this study show that the student results were positive, yes, that difficult for older adults to learn new things. This result is disagree a study conducted Cheng-Ching Wang , Wen-Chun Liao , Pi-Chao Kuo , Su-Chuan Yuan ,Hsiao-Ling Chuang , Hao-Chang , Hui-Yen Liao , Miller Elaine , Meng-

Chih Lee ,Chi-Hua Yen, The Chinese version of the facts on aging quiz scale: Reliability and validity assessment , College of Nursing, Chung Shan Medical University (CSMU), Taiwan Center for Education and Research on Geriatrics and Gerontology, CSMU, Taiwan. Where they found the majority of the student their answer positive (45%).

Chapter Five

Chapter Five: Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusions: Regarding the results of the current study, the researchers concludes the following:

1. Demographical Data: The results showed that most of the participants in this study were females, live in rural areas, majority of the participants are unmarried. As the results showed regarding the care of the elderly in the family, care is provided for the elderly in the family, with regard to living with the elderly.

2. The study revealed that most of the participants have faire knowledge related to aging process for elderly.

3. The study revealed that most of the participants have faire knowledge that related to psychological and social domain.

5.2. Recommendations

- ☒ The current study recommended the improved training of nursing students in caring for older people to reinforce enhance the students' knowledge on ageing .

Chapter Six

Chapter Six: References:

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Appendix

Appendix A

Permission



University of Babylon
College of Nursing
Associate Dean for Scientific affairs
& Postgraduate Studies

جامعة بابل
 كلية التمريض
 معاون العميد للشؤون العلمية والدراسات العليا

العدد :
 التاريخ :

مذكرة داخلية
 الى / صحة الاسرة والمجتمع
 م/ تسهيل محمه

تحية طيبة
 يطيب لنا حسن التواصل معكم ويرجى تفضلكم بالموافقة على تسهيل محمه طلبة كليتنا المدرجة اسماءهم ادناه لغرض جمع عينات بحثهم
 الموسوم (nursing students knowledge about care of older adults in Babylon nursing college)
 (معارف طلاب كلية التمريض /جامعة بابل حول العناية بكبار السن)
 ١ - حوراء علي حاكم
 ٢ - دعاء علي فخري
 ٣ - رانية سلام صاحب

شاكرين تعاونكم معنا ... مع الاحترام ...

المرفقات //
 - استبيان.

... مع الاحترام ...
 ا.د. نهاد محمد قاسم
 م. العميد للشؤون العلمية والدراسات العليا
 ٢٠٢٣/١/٤

نسخة منه الى //
 - مكتب السيد العميد المحترم للتفضل بالاطلاع مع الاحترام .
 - الصادرة الداخلي.

*بسمه ١/٤

Appendix B

List of Experts

ت	اسم الخبير	اللقب العلمي	سنوات الخبرة	التخصص	مكان العمل
1	أ.د. سحر ادهم	استاذ	24 سنة	تمريض بالغين	جامعة بابل/ كلية التمريض
2	أ.د. شذى سعدي محمد	استاذ	24 سنة	تمريض بالغين	جامعة بابل/ كلية التمريض
3	أ.د. سلمى كاظم جهاد	استاذ	38 سنة	تمريض صحة المجتمع	جامعة بابل/ كلية التمريض
4	م.م. وفاق مهدي هادي	مدرس	10 سنوات	تمريض بالغين	جامعة بابل/ كلية التمريض
5	م.م. انيس فليح عبد الحسن	مدرس مساعد	8 سنوات	تمريض بالغين	جامعة بابل/ كلية التمريض
6	م.م. حسنين يحيى شران	مدرس مساعد	7 سنوات	تمريض بالغين	جامعة بابل/ كلية التمريض

Appendix C

Questionnaire

Student's Knowledge regarding Elderly in Nursing College of Babylon University

Part 1:

Socio-demographic data of participants.

1. Ages (years)
2. gender:
 - Male
 - Female
3. Place of Residence
 - Urban
 - Rural
4. Marital status:
 - Married
 - Single
 - Separated
 - Divorced
 - Widow
5. Do you take care of order people in the family?
 - Yes
 - No
6. Do you live with older people ?
 - Yes

No

7. Do you have ever a close relationship with in older adult in the family before or during studying Nursing College?

Yes

No

8. Stage

9. Program

Morning

Evening

Part 2:

NO.	Items students' Knowledge	Yes	No
Physiology domain			
1	The majority of old people (past 65 years) have Alzheimer's disease.		
2	Memory loss is a normal part of ageing.		
3	A person's height tends to decline in old ages		
4	The bladder capacity decreases with age, which leads to Frequency urination.		
5	The five senses (sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste) all Tend to weaken in old age.		
6	As people grow older their intelligence declines.		
7	Older people take longer to recover from physical and Psychological stress.		
8	Physical strength tends to decline in old age.		
9	Older drivers are quite capable of safely operating a Motor.		
10	Older workers cannot work as effectively as younger Workers.		
11	It is very difficult for older adults to learn new things.		
12	Older females exhibit better healthcare practices than Older males.		
13	Old people tend to become more spiritual as they age.		
Psychosocial domain			
1	Personality changes with ages.		
2	The majority of old people are bored.		
3	Older people do not adapt as well as younger age group When they relocate to a new environment.		
4	Older adults are less anxious about death than are younger and middle-aged adults.		
5	Grandparents today take less responsibility bringing up Grandchildren than ever before.		
6	The modern family no longer takes care of its older People.		
7	Participation in voluntary organizations is less by the elderly.		
8	Older people have more trouble sleeping than younger Adults do.		

9	Retirement is often detrimental to health, e.g. people Frequently seem to become ill or die soon after retirement.		
10	Most of old people are living in nursing homes.		

الملخص

المقدمة:

تشكل شيخوخة السكان تحديًا اجتماعيًا، الاقتصادية وخاصة تقديم الرعاية الصحية. في الواقع ، يؤدي متوسط العمر المتوقع الأطول إلى طلب أعلى وأكثر تعقيدًا. وفقًا للإحصاءات من جميع أنحاء العالم ، بحلول عام 2050 ، سيكون هناك ضعف عدد الأشخاص الذين تزيد أعمارهم عن 60 عامًا ، مما يعكس شيخوخة السكان.

الهدف من هذه الدراسة لمعرفة معارف طلاب التمريض تجاه كبار السن.

منهجية البحث: تم تنفيذ تصميم دراسة تحليلية وصفية لمعرفة الطالب بكبار السن في كلية التمريض جامعة بابل للفترة (2022/10/16 _ 2023/4/30).

النتائج: أظهرت المعرفة المتعلقة بالجانب الوظيفي سجلت النتائج أن المتوسط الأعلى مرتبط بجميع البنود باستثناء البند 9 بمتوسط درجة منخفض ، وكذلك المتوسط العام 1.78.

الاستنتاجات: كشفت الدراسة أن معظم المشاركين يمتلكون معلومات جيدة عن حقيقة أن غالبية كبار السن (65 سنة) يعانون من مرض الزهايمر. أظهرت النتائج أن غالبية المشاركين لديهم معلومات جيدة بأن فقدان الذاكرة هو جزء طبيعي من الشيخوخة.

التوصيات: أوصت الدراسة الحالية بتحسين تدريب طلاب التمريض على رعاية كبار السن لتحسين معرفة الطلاب بالشيخوخة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: كبار السن ، الشيخوخة ، كبار السن ، المعرفة.



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

كلية التمريض بجامعة بابل



معارف طلبة كلية التمريض بمايتعلق بكبار السن في جامعة بابل كلية التمريض

مشروع تخرج مقدم لكلية التمريض جامعة بابل ضمن متطلبات الحصول على درجة البكالوريوس في التمريض.

تحضر بواسطه

حوراء علي حاكم

دعاء علي فخري

رانيه سلام صاحب

بإشراف

د. امنه عبد الحسن جبر

2022-2023م

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