

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISASTER RESPONSE SELF-EFFICACY AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OF NURSES WORKING IN DUZCE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL; MEDIATOR ROLE OF RESILIENCE

SUMMARY

Disaster has been affecting the lives of living things physically, socially and economically for centuries. The discipline with the highest number of health care team members is nursing. In this context, having knowledge and skills about disasters, disaster response self-efficacy levels and quick response capacities play an important role in disaster management. In our study, nurses' disaster response self-efficacy and subjective well-being levels were examined and the mediating role of psychological resilience in the relationship between these variables was investigated.

The research was carried out at Düzce University Hospital between 15.02.2022 and 18.06.2022. The data were developed within the framework of the literature and expert opinion; Participants were asked to fill in the questionnaire forms including the Descriptive Information Form, the Disaster Response Self-Efficacy Scale (DRSES), the Subjective Well-Being Scale (SWS), and the Psychological Resilience Scale in electronic environment. The analysis of the data was performed with SPSS 23.0, and the mediation analysis was performed with the SPSS IBM Process Macro v4 plug-in. Of the 192 participants who participated in the study; The mean age was determined to be 31.52 ± 6.31 . 72.4% of the participants were female, 27.6% male, 61.5% married, 38.5% single, 55.7% undergraduate graduate, 31.3% associate degree graduate, It was determined that 7.8% of them were high school graduates and 5.2% were graduates. When the working years of the participants are examined, 24.5% are in the range of 0-5 years, 32.8% are in the range of 6-10 years, 42.7% are 11 years and above. 35.4% in other (operating room, polyclinic, hemodialysis) units, 18.8% in intensive care, 17.2% in surgical departments, 15.1% in internal departments and 13.5% in emergency departments. was found to be working in the department. 67.2% of the participants were exposed to disasters in the past, 91.1% received disaster-related training, 32.3% took part in disasters, 56.3% were partially prepared for disasters, 47.4% 'ü read the hospital disaster plan and 21.4% stated that they were a member of a non-governmental organization.

As a result of the research, when the levels of DRSES were examined, it was determined that the total score obtained from the scale was 73.54 ± 13.84 . It was determined that there were statistically significant differences in the DRSES scale score results of the participants who were male, married, received disaster-related education, took part in disasters, described themselves as "not ready at all" for disasters, read the hospital disaster plan, and were members of disaster-related non-governmental organizations.

When the SWS levels of the participants were examined, it was determined that the total score obtained from the scale was 143.17 ± 13.91 . It was determined that there were statistically significant differences in the scores of the participants in the 40-65 age group, the participants working in the emergency unit and the participants who stated that they were not ready for a disaster at all.

When the RSA levels of the participants were examined, it was determined that the total score obtained from the scale was 100.66 ± 6.95 and that there was a statistically significant difference in the mean RSA scores of the participants working in the emergency department.

According to the results of the correlation analysis made to examine the relationships between the variables in the research; It was determined that disaster response self-efficacy was not significantly associated with resilience and subjective well-being. It was determined that there was a positive and significant relationship between subjective well-being and psychological resilience. In the analysis performed to determine the mediating role of resilience in the relationship between nurses' disaster response self-efficacy and subjective well-being, it was determined that resilience did not play a mediating role in the established model, since the confidence interval values included zero.

Keywords: Disaster, Disaster Response Self-efficacy, Nursing, Subjective Well-Being, Resilience