

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter, the conclusion of the study is presented first, followed implications by for nursing administration, nursing educators, and recommendation for future research.

Conclusion

The purposes of this descriptive correlational research were to describe the level of continuing professional education, barriers to continuing professional education, and quality nursing care among staff nurses in military hospitals, and to investigate the relationship between continuing professional education and quality nursing care of each dimension in Myanmar. Data were collected from May to July, 2012 at two general hospitals. The subjects were 260 nurses from military hospitals. The instruments used for data collection were questionnaires included: Demographic Data Form, Continuing Professional Education (CPE) Questionnaires, Deterrent to Participation Scale (DPS-G) to measure Barriers to Continuing Professional Education, and Good Nursing Care Scale (GNCS). The content validity index of CPE was .81, reliability of DPS-G were .55,.50,.46,.60,.45, and .41 and overall dimension of GNCS were .36,.78,.56,.40,.45, and .62. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics, and Pearson's product correlation coefficient analysis.

The findings of this study were as follows;

- 1) The overall, formal and informal of continuing professional education among nurses were at a low level.
- 2) The level of barriers to continuing professional education among nurses was at a moderate level. Regarding that level included six components; lack of confidence, lack of course relevance, time constraint, low personal priority, cost, and personal problem were at a moderate level.
- 3) The level of quality nursing care among nurses was at a moderate level. The level of staff characteristics was at a high level, while each categories care-related activities, precondition for care, physical environment, progress of nursing process, and cooperation with relatives were at a moderate level.
- 4) There were a positive significant correlation between continuing professional education and quality of nursing care among nurses and between subscales of care-related activities, precondition for care, progress of nursing process, and cooperation with relatives, physical environment of quality nursing care and continuing professional education.

Implications

The results of this study provide the implications for nursing administration, and nursing education as follows:

Implication of Nursing Administration

The results of this study provide baseline information for nurse administrators to develop continuing education, to release barriers to continuing professional education, and to improve and maintain quality nursing care.

Implication for Nursing Education

The results of this study provide the baseline data and helpful for nurse educators to understand and find the way in recruiting nurses into educational programs and set more curriculum for the continuing professional education on nursing profession.

Recommendation for further study

Based on the result of this study some recommendations need to be considered for the further study.

1. This study should be replicated different settings.
2. This study need to conduct addition research in this area across the hospital level (general or private) or at a national level to compare favorably with other international studies.