

A Study on Awareness of the Elderly Speech-Language Rehabilitation for Nursing Students

Ji Sook Kang*, Sung Ji Park**

*Dept. of Nursing, Wonkwang University

**Dept. of Secondary Special Education, Wonkwang University

e-mail:psungji@gmail.com

간호대학생의 노인언어재활 인식에 관한 연구

강지숙*, 박성지**

*원광대학교 간호학과

**원광대학교 중등특수치료학과

요 약

The purpose of this study was to investigate the awareness of the elderly speech-language rehabilitation for nursing students. This Study was a descriptive survey design using convenience sampling. After IRB approval exemption, there were 462 nursing students at I city in J province who agreed to participate in this study, taken a self-report questionnaire from May 1st to September 30th, 2018. Responses to questions about awareness of the elderly speech-language rehabilitation were calculated as frequency and percentage. The major findings of this study were as follows. 1) 86.6% of the participants did not know about the elderly speech-language rehabilitation. 2) as the necessity, reason 98.3% were needed, 60.4% for the quality of life and 75.5% for improvement of expression language. 3) as a subject, the nursing students named 51.7% of the elderly in all and as the treatment field, 79.3% for improvement of expression language and 71.4% for improvement of understanding language. 90.9% of the respondents answered that the effectiveness of the elderly speech-language rehabilitation is high. 4) 86.3% of them were not ready for academic preparation. 99.4% students had no clinical experience. 68% of them said that they would like to participate in education

1. Introduction

Due to the increase in the elderly population, interest in various problems that may occur due to natural aging is increasing. In particular, the health and medical problems of the elderly occupy a large portion of the problems caused by physical aging and disease of the elderly. In particular dementia in the aging process is usually defined as brain disease or gradual damage to the brain, and is the most common disease in the elderly. It has symptoms such as memory impairment, language impairment, visual and spatial impairment, impairment in judgment and computing ability. Changes in the degenerative function of the mental activity areas such as language ability, cognitive ability, memory, and mening force experienced during these old ages are closely related to the quality of human life, and thus the body, cognition, emotional state, psychology, social activity, communication. It is important to understand the

relevance in various fields such as ability.

The rapid increase in the elderly population causes aging and related health problems, and as about 90% of the elderly have chronic diseases, there is a need for long-term care with high nursing needs. It is an increasing trend. Nurses who provide practical services to elderly people should first be given sufficient knowledge and proper attitude to the elderly. In addition, communication skills are a basic and essential requirement for carrying out elderly care with knowledge and attitude toward the elderly. The clinical field emphasizes the acquisition of effective communication skills with the elderly in response to the increasing care of the elderly, and requires that they be prepared as nurses who can understand the needs of the elderly and perform care. In order to communicate effectively, nurses must learn to understand and communicate with the elderly from the time of nursing college students, and have an interest and clear awareness

in rehabilitation of the elderly in order to contribute to providing quality nursing services. Therefore, at this point in time when communication with the elderly determines the quality of service and the need for rehabilitation of the elderly is emphasized, we intend to investigate the perception of the rehabilitation of the elderly for future nurses who will be in charge of these services.

2. Method

2.1 Subjects

The subjects of this study were students from the nursing department of two 4-year colleges located in J Province and data were collected through surveys from May 1, 2018 to September 30, 2018.

2.2 Data Collection

After the IRB approval, this study selected I city where all universities and colleges were located among 13 nursing colleges located in J Province and researched nursing departments of two universities (1 university, 1 college) located in I city. A visit was made in person to guide the purpose of the study and how to fill out a questionnaire by taking a break between classes, and voluntarily participated in the study to conduct a questionnaire. For data collection, 600 copies of the questionnaire were distributed and 462 questionnaires, or 92.4%, were excluded from the 38 questionnaires among the 500 questions collected through the survey.

2.3 Data Analysis

To analyze the characteristics of the sample and the characteristics of the items, SPSS 23.0 program was used to statistically process frequency and percentage.

3. Results

3.1 Nursing Students' Perception of Language Rehabilitation for the Elderly

The number of respondents who answered 'Yes' about the elderly language rehabilitation was 62 (13.4%), which was the lowest. Was 108 (23.4%), and a total of 86.6% were not aware of language rehabilitation for the elderly.

3.2 Nursing students recognize the need and reason for language rehabilitation in the elderly

454 students (98.3%) of nursing college students answered they needed language rehabilitation for the elderly, and 274 (60.4%) answered that 'quality of life' was related for necessary reasons, and 147 (32.3) were important because of 'communication with family'. 30 people (60.6%) answered that it is necessary for the 'public service use' of the elderly, and finally, 'media access' responded in order of 3 people (0.7%).

3.3 Nursing students' awareness of the elderly language rehabilitation subjects, treatment areas, and effectiveness

Nursing college students are targeted for language rehabilitation for the elderly, 239 (51.7%) of all the elderly, 237 elderly (51.3%) of communication disorders due to aging, 161 elderly (34.8%) of neurological impairment, communication disorders due to hearing loss 142 elderly people (30.7%), and finally 132 elderly people with dementia (28.6%).

Next, when respondents were asked about the field of treatment of language rehabilitation, 360 respondents (79.3%) answered that they needed the most help from the expressive language aspect, and 324 respondents (71.4%) answered that they should aim for the language of understanding.

Regarding the effectiveness of nursing college students' thinking on the rehabilitation of elderly language rehabilitation, most of the nursing college students answered that 420 (90.9%) had a high rehabilitation treatment effect in treating the elderly language.

3.4 Academic preparation and education participation intention for rehabilitation of the elderly language of nursing college students

When asked about the academic readiness for elderly language rehabilitation among 454 respondents who answered that the need for elderly language rehabilitation was necessary, only 62 (13.7%) of nursing students answered that academic readiness was high, and 392 (86.3%), most respondents reported low academic readiness.

When asked about nursing students' intention to participate in language rehabilitation education, 68% of them had a willingness to participate in education, among

which 233 (50.4%) wanted to participate, and 58 (12.6%) wanted to participate frequently. 23 people (5.0%) answered 'I want to participate regularly'. 14 students (32.0%) had no intention to participate in education.

4. Conclusion

The recognition of nursing college students for the rehabilitation of the elderly language was confirmed to be very low, and they recognized that it was necessary to rehabilitate the elderly language, not only for the sick elderly patients, but also for all the elderly who naturally had poor communication skills. Although there is a nursing science, it is essential to encourage the participation of the elderly language rehabilitation education through various subjects and extracurricular activities, as well as various education and extracurricular activities.

In this study, the nursing education accreditation evaluation system was established and the curriculum of nursing department was standardized. As the perception of language rehabilitation was investigated, it is expected to be a practical basic data for the operation of subjects related to nursing care or communication, but additional iterative studies with an expanded sample count are also needed.

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