RUTGERS School of Nursing



Introduction

- ➢ High demands of nurse anesthesia programs (NAP) lead to student registered nurse anesthetist (SRNA) stress and anxiety affecting selfefficacy and coping skills needed to succeed
- Mindfulness programs proven effective in other student populations, but no literature exists for NAP
- > Evidence-based with positive impact on physical, psychological, cognitive well-being

Purpose

 \succ To assess if SRNAs will improve traits of self-efficacy, develop positive coping skills, and stress management needed to succeed in NAPs by learning about mindfulness and it's techniques

Background and Significance

Factors Affecting SRNA Retention & Success

- > Self-efficacy, coping/social support, and stress impacts program success
- > 7.2/10 average level of SRNA stress
- \succ Common coping mechanisms negative (alcohol use, gossip, expression of inappropriate negative feelings)
- > Stress affects cognition- motor control, learning, memory formation = decreased academic and clinical productivity
- > Individuals with low self-efficacy less likely to succeed

What is Mindfulness?

- > Helps focus on present moment without judgment to accept current situation for what it is
- > Techniques to build mindfulness:
 - **Meditation:** listening to spoken words used to guide focus
 - **Diaphragmatic breathing** and **Mindful walking:** taking notice of body sensations with each deep breath and step
 - Mindful eating: focus on food textures/flavors to build attention

Positive Effects of Mindfulness on Other Student Populations

- > Undergraduate Students: maintained well-being and coped with academic stress exams, lowered overall perceived stress, improved sleep, increased mindfulness
- > Nursing Students: beneficial non-pharmacological approach useful in academia and future careers to improve depression, anxiety, stress
- > Medical Students: greater life satisfaction, improved cognition/mental health, less psychological distress during medical school

Institution of a Mindfulness Program to Improve Nurse Anesthesia Students' Self-Efficacy, Coping Skills, and Stress Management

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- > **Design:** Prospective, qualitative, pilot study > Sample: Second year SRNAs beginning first clinical rotations during a challenging didactic curriculum (n = 22)
- > Intervention: Mindfulness program implemented over 5 days in 5 weeks
 - Lecture discussing benefits and techniques
 - Meditation, diaphragmatic breathing, mindful walking, mindful eating practice

➤ Measures:

Adapted Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE)

Instructions: Write the number that best describes your opinion below.

Response Format: 1=Not all true, 2= Hardly true, 3=Moderately true, 4=Exactly true

1. I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.

2. It is easy for me to stick to my aims and accomplish my goals.

3. I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events.

4. I can remain calm when facing difficulties because I can rely on my coping abilities.

5. I can usually handle whatever comes my way.

Scoring: Add the numbers from each item. The total equals the self-efficacy score. The higher the score, the greater the self-efficacy.

Adapted Perceived Stress Scale (PSS)

Instructions: Write the number that indicates how often you felt a certain way last month.

Response Format: 0 = Never, 1 = Almost never, 2 = Sometimes, 3 = Fairly often, 4 = Very often.

1. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were unable to control the important things in your life?

_____ 2. In the last month, how often have you felt nervous and "stressed"?

3. In the last month, how often have you found that you could not cope with all the things that you had to do?

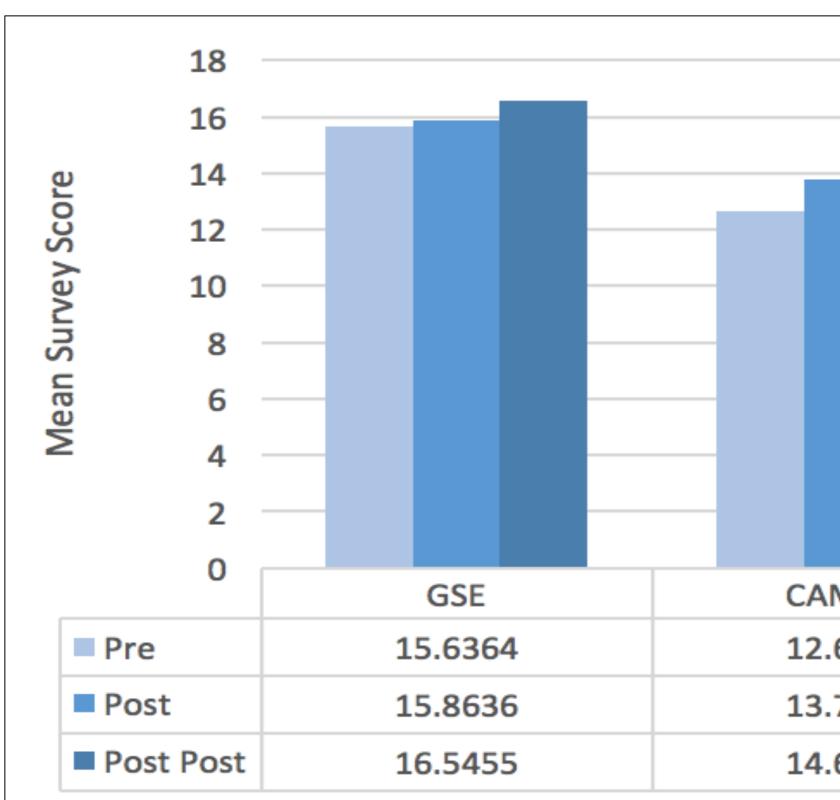
_ 4. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were on top of things?

____ 5. In the last month, how often have you felt difficulties were piling up so high that you could not overcome them?

Scoring: Scores are obtained by reversing responses to the positively stated item #4 and then summing across all scale items. The greater the score indicates higher perceived stress.

> Analysis: Descriptive statistics using Wilcoxon signed rank test to assess data through SPSS

Results



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Methodology

Adapted Cognitive & **Affective Mindfulness** Scale–Revised (CAMS-R)

Instructions: For each of the items below, rate how much each of these ways applies to you.

Response Format: 0=Never, 1=Almost never, 2 =Sometimes, 3=Fairly often, 4 =Very often

_____1. It is easy for me to concentrate on what I am doing.

_____2. I can accept things I cannot change.

_____ 3. I try to notice my thoughts without judging them.

4. I am able to accept the thoughts and feelings I have.

_____ 5. I am able to focus on the present moment.

Scoring: Sum values for items 1 - 5. Higher values reflect greater mindful

| MS-R | | PSS | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| .6364 | | 12.8182 | | | | | | | |
| .7727 | | 10.0909 | | | | | | | |
| .6364 | | | 9.9091 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| | GSE: Pre v. Post | GSE: Pre v. Post Post | CAMS-R: Pre v. Post | CAMS-R: Pre v. Post Post | PSS: Pre v. Post | PSS: Pre v. Post Post |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Z | -0.663 | -1.721 | -2.047 | -3.260 | -2.541 | -3.331 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-Tailed) | 0.507 | 0.085 | 0.041 | 0.001 | 0.011 | .001 |
| p-value < / > 0.05 | p-value > 0.05 | p-value > 0.05 | p-value < 0.05 | p-value < 0.05 | p-value < 0.05 | p-value < 0.05 |

> Mean values from GSE and CAMS-R survey scores increased and PSS scores significantly decreased after the mindfulness program > CAMS-R and PSS Pre v. Post and Pre v. Post Post scores were statistically significant, while GSE scores were not statistically significant

> Study results showed that a mindfulness program provides positive psychological benefits to SRNAs

- Developed more mindfulness
- Decreased stress levels
- Taught new coping skills

Implications

Summary

- method to prevent harmful effects of stress

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Discussion

• May not have significant impact on increasing self-efficacy

 \blacktriangleright Greater improvements in mindfulness (13% \uparrow) and stress (29% \downarrow) two

months following program may indicate long-term sustainable benefits

> Reducing stress and anxiety leads to better SRNA academic and clinical performance = improved patient safety and increased NAP success > Can be implemented at other NAP across the nation to improve attrition

> Implementing a mindfulness program in a NAP can be a cost-effective

 \succ SRNAs will develop valuable skills that can be used anytime to help overcome challenges in their personal lives, academia, and future careers

References

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