Pregnant Women’s Perception Of Maternity Care Given In Ladoke Akintola University Teaching Hospital, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria West Africa

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SOURCE


ABSTRACT

The study was on Women's perception of maternity care giving in Ladoke Akintola University Teaching Hospital, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria, West Africa. in this study, introduction was done and there was no specific objectives set to guide the work. Descriptive research study was adopted and 160 respondents were purposefully selected as sample size. Questionnaire was the instrument for data collection which was tested for validity and reliability before use. Data collected were analysed using Likert 3point scale and were presented using tables. Conclusions were made based on the findings. Recommendations and suggestions for further findings were made.

KEYWORDS

Pregnant, Family, Maternity, Public Health, Death, Birth

INTRODUCTION

Maternity care refers to the safe and high quality care treatment given in relation to pregnancy and delivery of a new born child. Maternity care is provided in the bases of the physical and psychological needs of the patient’s entire family and the newly born offspring. USLEGAL(2014). Maternal care practice include care during labor, delivery prenatal and postpartum. Maternal and infant mortality are still public health disaster in Nigeria. Maternal death has complications for the whole family and impact that rebound across generations.
Considering the number of women that give birth every year, maternal and new born care have to be advocated in order to take care of these group in the hospital.

The article reviewed ‘Pregnant women’s perception of maternity care in Osogbo, Osun- State of Nigeria. Related studies carried out by Pajendra, etal (2014) trying to access women’s perception of quality maternity care services in Nepal reveals that improved perception on interpersonal aspect. This could be attributed to Maslow’s hierarchy of needs of love and belongingness. The women felt accepted and cared for. And therefore there will be high maternity care accessibility. They would equally see the care givers as being human and caring.

The study also showed that overall perception of quality care differs significantly by health facility used. Another study by Emelumadu, etal (2014) on perception of quality maternity care services showed high level of satisfaction with quality of maternity health care services. Henderson etal (2013) carried studies on maternal care and perception of women of different ethnic group, the result showed those in minority group having poor experience than the white women. This could be due to the effect of poverty which may prevent such poor group from accessing maternity care services.

Nisar and white (2008) stated that antenatal care is an important determinant of high maternal mortality rate and one of the basic components of maternal care on which the life of the mother and babies depend. Pregnant women may perceive maternity care given differently depending on whom the person is, her financial, marital, and educational status, also on her cultural background and ethnic group. If the woman has poor perception, she will have poor utilization of maternity care services with its inherent problems.

SUMMARY

This article was set out to investigate on how Pregnant women’s perception of maternity care given in Ladoke Akintola University Teaching Hospital Osogbo, Osun State Nigeria. Here in Nigeria, maternity care given still fails on deaf ears of many child bearing women due to their perceptions and beliefs. This is a place where traditional birth attendants still gain ground in maternity care given.

A pregnant woman could come for the first booking and would not appear again until the time of labor. Some do not even book with the maternity. Some come only during the time of labor. These make some of them not to complete their routine immunization and that of their children. On trying to find out the reason why they do that, they give different reasons ranging from lack of money to attend, ignorant of what is important, cultural beliefs, attitudes of the care givers, and accessibility of the facilities to cost of services.

ARTICLE STRUCTURE
The article was stated with the abstract. The abstract highlighted the purpose of the research and gave general overview of the whole article. The key words include perception, pregnant women, maternity care, and assessment. There was no specific objective set for the study. The introduction provided a conceptual framework of maternal and infant mortality. The body was written in paragraph that is short, thus making the information contained to be comprehensive. There was no significant of the study.

Related literature was not reviewed. In methodology, descriptive design was used, study area not mentioned, purposive sampling technique was used to select 160 respondents. Instrument for data collection was questionnaire which was pilot tested. Results were presented using tables. 3 point Likert scale was used to analyze data. From the on-going, the reviewer is of the opinion that the article does not contain all the conventional information normally provided in a research study. There were no links to the authors, journal, citations and references, and these do not make it easy for the reader to evaluate the article. The article has a short conclusion which was based on the findings. The article went ahead to make recommendations and no suggestions for further studies. At the end were references which have no media link and which hardly appeared in the body of the article. It is not easy to assess the article because the information lacked link to the authors as there was hardly any citation. Looking at references alone, one finds far dates ranging from 1993 to 2009 which makes the article not to be current.

**AUTHORITY**

The Journal, West African Journal of Nursing, is a publication of the West African College of Nursing (WACON). This is a public organization that is objective and without bias. It was founded to promote excellence in education, research and health care practices. The authors’ credibility was established in several ways. For example, the article was reviewed; the authors are educationists in nursing department of their renowned university. All of them have risen beyond first degree in education. Also the fact that the article is published in this renowned journal.

**ACCURACY**

The information source in the article was not current research project because it was supported and backed up by references that are not very current, like those beyond ten years. These sources were also not cited in the text, e.g. in introduction, discussion of findings etc. These help to make the article not to be accurate.

**CURRENCY**
This journal was published in May, 2012 where as the article was approved for publication in November, 2011. The research it describes was not very current because the some of the references written were not up to date as it ranges from 1993 – 2009). The reviewer is therefore asserting that the article is not current as many dates are beyond ten years. Therefore the information was not current

RELEVANCE

This was an academic and clinical journal on an academic and clinical data base. It has high credibility in an academic and clinical context. It was written to inform and empower researchers, students and clinicians. It would be relevant to these groups especially those of them who would like to make new innovations in health sector. It is not going to be difficult to nursing students to read and understand.

OBJECTIVITY

The information contained was not objective, the sources of information were not very current, and there was evidence of bias. The article documented research without using systematic process of research. There were no citations in the body. There was no literature review.

STABILITY

The source of this article is stable but for the article itself. The journal is an academic one but the article lack the process followed in research study.

CONCLUSION

The structure, content and strength and limitations of the article were analyzed and critiqued by the reviewer after summarizing the article. The article did not follow the sequence of research process and it was not up to date even though published in a rewound journal.

REFERENCES


ARTICLE REVIEW ON (WORK MOTIVATION THEORY AND RESEARCH AT THE DAWN OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY)

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SOURCE


ABSTRACT


KEYWORDS

Research, Motivation, Century, Analysis, Information, Psychology

INTRODUCTION

It will also analyse the structure of the article to see whether it is much effective to give a sense of understanding to reader easily or not. Along with that, It'll be elaborating the methods of providing information being used. The review ‘ll also critique the article, evaluating its authority, currency, accuracy, objectivity and coverage too.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
ARTICLE SUMMARY

This article depicts the analysis on the progress made in theory and research on needs, traits, values, trait, cognition, and effect as well as three bodies of literature which are related to the understanding of the motivation. The three bodies of literature are as national culture, job design and models of person-environment fit. It mentions the 10 generally positive conclusions after analysis regarding predicting, understanding and influencing work motivation.

ARTICLE STRUCTURE

The article has very understandable structure which starts with an abstract, by giving an insight to the whole article in one paragraph that helps the reader to get knowledge about the article at first glance. It contains the content section which gives references in the form of the tree structure so that user can directly jump to the relevant heading. Each heading properly covers the context of the section. Each paragraph provides the sources to the references which are the background to the research of this article to which it takes forward. References were cited in-text and set out clearly in the literature cited section.

ARTICLE CRITIQUE

AUTHORITY:

This article was published in the journal Annual Review of Psychology. The Annual Review of Psychology, in publication since 1950, covers the significant developments in the field of psychology, including: biological bases of behavior, sensation and perception, cognitive processes, animal learning and behavior, human development, psychopathology, clinical and counseling psychology, social psychology, personality, environmental psychology, community psychology, and more.

This is a credible source for this article which has immense contribution to research related to psychology and has a number of well known scholars showing their interests and efforts to make this journal more strengthen source of publications. So far the article is concerned the authors are very authentic as they are PhD so it makes it more authentic contribution to research. It contains the links to the author's articles of other researches in the references.

ACCURACY:

This article mentions the sources of information which are quite comprehensive and well managed and authentic which gives a sense of accuracy of this article. The references in the references section and also with each paragraph study are good enough to add accuracy to the information in this article.

CURRENCY:
The journal issue containing the article was published in 2005, while the article was accepted for publishing in June 21, 2004. It shows that the research is current and article cites up-to-date references.

**RELEVANCE:**

This article was published in a journal which contains both the academic and advertising context. But it is highly related to any kind of field to build the motivation for work. So it is relevant to Nursing as well.

**OBJECTIVITY:**

In this article the information is based on research and has been presented objectively. The authors are from good background of research and have put their expertise to make it more interesting for the readers. It primarily focuses on the methods to be adopted to facilitate the employees to be motivated enough towards their work.

It elaborates that the three theories dominate the motivation literature, as goal-setting, social cognitive and organizational justice. Which must be followed in order to prepare a good working force. According to this research article ability to predict, understand, and influence motivation in the workplace has increased significantly as a result of the attention that has been given to all rather a few aspects of an employee’s motivation. It could have been presented in a more influencing way if it could have some samples and statistical work on different organisations. Overall it backs its research very well.

**STABILITY:**

The journal in which this article was published has a stable data and hence is a stable source.

**ANALYSIS OF GRAPH/IMAGE/TABLE**

(Not Applicable)

**CONCLUSION**

This review also critiques and summarize the context of the article in a better way of understanding. This review shows that the research in this article is highly useful and is important for all fields to give a motivation to any employee in any organization. All the three theories dominate the motivation literature, as goal-setting, social cognitive and organizational justice.

**REFERENCES**
Achieving Healthy Weight in African-American Communities: Research Perspectives and Priorities

Article Review By Bridget Onoiribholo Iweriebor, Nigeria (BSc in Nursing, RN to MSN Student of Texila American University) Email Id: - brid_gets@yahoo.com

SOURCE

ABSTRACT
The longstanding high burden of obesity in African-American women and the more recent, steeper than average rise in obesity prevalence among African-American children constitute a mandate for an increased focus on obesity prevention and treatment research in African-American communities. The African-American Collaborative Obesity Research Network (AACORN) was formed to stimulate and support greater participation in framing and implementing the obesity research agenda by investigators who have both social and cultural grounding in African-American life experiences and obesity-related scientific expertise. AACORN’s examination of obesity research agenda issues began in 2003 in conjunction with the Think Tank on Enhancing Obesity Research at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI).

The assessment was subsequently expanded to take into account the overall NIH strategic plan for obesity research, literature reviews, and descriptions of ongoing studies. In identifying priorities, AACORN members considered the quality, quantity, focus, and contextual relevance of published research relevant to obesity prevention and treatment in African-American adults or children. Fifteen recommended research priorities are presented in five categories adapted from the NHLBI Think Tank proceedings: health effects, social and environmental context, prevention and treatment, research methods, and research training and funding.
These recommendations from an African-American perspective build on and reinforce certain aspects of the NHLBI and overall NIH research agendas by providing more specific rationale and directions on areas for enhancement in the type of research being done or in the conceptualization and implementation of that research.

**KEYWORDS**

Ethnic Groups, Culture, Nutrition, Physical

**INTRODUCTION**

This review critically reviews the article ‘Considerations Achieving Healthy Weight in African-American Communities: Research Perspectives and Priorities’ in the journal *obesity research Journal of Public Health*. The review will first summarize the article.

The article will briefly analyze the effectiveness of the article’s structure, investigating how the information is set out and whether the reader can access it efficiently. Thirdly, the review will critique the article, evaluating its authority, currency, accuracy, objectivity and coverage. The review will also analyze the graph before finally judging the article’s accessibility and credibility. Overall the article was well written, clear and relevant.

**ARTICLE SUMMARY**

The purpose of the article is to explore the need and advantages of conducting race based research with people of colour in the United States. The authoritative knowledge that these people can provide about their lives and their health could form the basis of collaboration between researchers and participants and lead to successful strategies to improve the health of African Americans. The article provides the goals for improving African Americans’ health before investigating the issues related to cultural sensitivity, reciprocity, accountability and authoritative voices in order to argue that the research on them and their health must be attuned to the multiple identities they possess that are associated with ethnic groups, culture, nutrition, physical activities and research priority.

**ARTICLE STRUCTURE**

The article was introduced with an abstract, which provided the stance or thesis developed by the article as well as a brief overview of main points. The rationales for the article and for the research it describes were also included. The paragraphs in the body were short and therefore the information in each paragraph was easy to access, however there were only 3-major body headings, with a lot of quite detailed information contained under each heading. As the article
described a research study that was conducted by the author, the article contained the conventional information normally provided in such a study.

For example there are sections related to the background and significance of the research, a review of the literature and the methodology as well as the data collection and analysis techniques used. The findings and conclusions were developed towards the end of the article however the conclusion was a very comprehensive summary of the main points covered by the article. However the comprehensive conclusion did develop future policy and research directions. References were cited in-text and set out clearly in the literature cited section. The article’s structure was logically developed overall, with the use of short paragraphs helping the reader access the main points more easily.

The article was PDF document and included many links, which helped to make the information accessible. There were links to author, journal, subjects, citations and references which allow the reader to evaluate the article worth more effectively; however linked headings and subheadings may have allowed the reader to move through the paper more quickly.

ARTICLE CRITIQUE

AUTHORITY:

The journal, the Obesity Research, is a publication of the American Public Health Association, which is an objective unbiased public organization. It was found on the scholarly Academic Search Premier through www.aacorn.org and NAASO copyright host, which is a highly credible research database.

The authors’ credibility is established in a number of ways. These included their PhDs; the fact that the article was a group article; the fact that the authors are academicians working at the School of Public Health, at different American Universities; the fact that the research described in the article was supported by an AACORN which they are members as well as (NHLBI & NIH) Cooperative agreement and a grant from DNPA and penn –Cheyney EXPORT center inner city health; (NIH Grant P60 MD000209) and the links to the author’s other articles in the Reference section.

ACCURACY:

The source of the information in the article was a current research project. It was also backed up and supported by a comprehensive, recent reference list with these sources cited in-text to support both the literature review and the research itself. The strict editorial and refereeing processes also contributed to the article’s accuracy as did the links to other expert sources e.g. the journal.
CURRENCY:

The journal was published in December 2005, while the article was accepted for publication as a research in December 2003. The research it describes was current and the article cites up-to-date references in the body of the text (1996-2005). Therefore the article is current.

RELEVANCE:

This was an academic journal on an academic database, which has high credibility in an academic context. It was written to inform researchers and students rather than to entertain or advertise. It would be relevant to both these groups but particularly any academic interested in nursing innovations and in health generally. It could be a difficult article to read and understand and therefore would be less relevant to first and second year nursing students.

OBJECTIVITY:

The information was objectively developed, well supported with a current research base and with all evidence acknowledged and referenced. There was no evidence of bias, a fact that was reinforced by the recognition that the article documents research, which followed the rigorous research processes, and the necessary ethical considerations demanded of such community-funded research. The article acknowledged the complexity of the issues discussed in a number of ways. For example, the literature review provided explanations of the key terms discussed (for example ‘ethnicity’ and ‘nutrition’) and supported their research decisions with references to the appropriate and relevant literature. The participants were clearly defined – a sample of 178 African Americans and would also be able to inform research conducted in other countries, for example indigenous people in Mexico.

STABILITY:

The article, with its source an academic journal on an academic data base is stable as a resource.

ANALYSIS OF GRAPH

These includes diet, physical activity, and energy balance to determine the combination of biological, behavioral and environmental factors that predispose certain population subgroups such as weight loss and difficulties in losing weight.

Environmental and social determinants of food intake and physical activities. Determine population secular trends in caloric and nutrient intake, energy expenditure of physical activity.
CONCLUSION

This review has both summarized and critically reviewed the article ‘Considerations for community-based research with African Americans’. The content, structure, strengths and limitations of the article were analyzed and critiqued. The article has contributed to the literature in terms of its valuable critique of current research study on African Americans and their health issues and the implications provided for both health interventions and future research collaborative possibilities.

REFERENCES


ARTICLE REVIEW ON "A HOLISTIC FRAMEWORK FOR NURSING TIME: IMPLICATIONS FOR THEORY, PRACTICE, AND RESEARCH"

Article Review By Surriya Shahnaz, (Pakistan)
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SOURCE


ABSTRACT

This review critically reviews the article. The title is nurses’ time which they spent with patient in clinical areas for care and to see implications for theory improvement, clinical and administrative practice, and research in the Journal of Nursing Forum.

INTRODUCTION

The purposes of this paper are to explore the concept of nursing time and to identify implications for theory development, clinical and administrative practice, and research. The review will first summarise the article. Secondly, it will briefly analyze the effectiveness of the article’s structure, examining how the information is set out and whether the reader can access it effectively. Thirdly, the review will critique the article, evaluating its authority, currency, accuracy, objectivity and coverage. The review will also evaluate the article’s accessibility and credibility. Overall the article was well written clearly.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The nurse’s time has significance for those who made it, those who accepted it and those who have to compensate for it. The nursing time might be a common understanding of the notion
within the fields of nursing. Nursing Disciplines is vibrant to respond to promising and varying needs of societies and to new demands forced by people’s movements, health care development, and alteration of global order. on the other hand dynamic disciplines have a central set of values, assumptions, a perspective, and a mission that upholds the solidity and success. This core provides stability and progress in disciplines.

By uncovering and understanding a discipline’s theoretical journey, members of the discipline learn and build on it. By unfolding the process used in developing the theoretical past, Nurses gain insights that improve their understanding of current progress, and then are empowered to achieve their disciplinary goals.

When they take a critical and reflective stance on the current theoretical discourse, or lack thereof, as the case may be, they see shadows of past issues and accomplishments, as well as visions of the future of nursing profession. Therefore, reconstructing theoretical heritage is a process that involves reconstructing our present reality. The intent of the historical-to-future journey proposed to demonstrate the progress of nursing through analyses of the philosophical assumptions, theoretical methods, and theoretical threads that have influenced the development of the discipline.

Nurses perform these analyses in ways that value their experiences as nurses, in ways that support and enhance progress, and in ways that allow to proactively developing abstractions, exemplars, conceptualizations, and theories that reflect and guide nursing assessments and actions. Synthesizing insights from and about the past, considering the current reality of the health care systems, analyzing the societal context, and considering the potential future visions of quality care can enhance creativity in the discipline of nursing, which could further its development and progress.

In the 21st century, this goal is even more vital than ever before because of escalating range and better knowledge of the shifting needs of the public, the disagreeing priorities in health care systems. Nursing time has significant inherent and helpful value in nursing and healthcare. The conceptual framework suggests as a work in progress. Nursing time is presented in three forms physical, psychological, and sociological. Physical nursing time is measured by the clock and assigned a number.(Kane Shamaliyan, Mueller, Duval, & Wilt, 2007 as cited in Jones, 2010).

Nightingale (1859) was the pioneer of modern nursing. Her standard notes communicated the image of nurses as managers of the environment which aimed for the purpose of supporting health and preventing problems of disease. In the 20th century, for the development of nursing theory, different nursing conceptual frameworks were proposed, each with a different definition of nursing (Fitzpatrick & Whall, 1983 as cited in Jones, 2010).

The nursing in these days is determined by scientific evidence, available technology, nursing theory and philosophy, ethical and community standards, institutional policies, and a legally defined scope of practice. (Norrish & Randall, 2001 as cited in Jones, 2010). According to Melies (2012) the discipline of nursing has established itself as a field with both a practice and a theoretical base. The process of the evolution of the discipline and its theoretical base
follows a unique path, that may not be clearly understood by those who attempt to measure the progress and development of the discipline by the same criteria used to measure the progress of the physical and natural sciences.

The origins of the developmental path for nursing can be traced through an analysis of both its research tradition and its theory traditions. Theoretical heritage of nursing is a long journey that spans the theoretical past, present, and future of discipline. Journeys are meaningful when they become personal. Therefore, nurses are also encouraged to reflect their own theoretical journey and to compare and contrast their experiences and responses with that of other members of the discipline. All journeys will take on different meanings the insights from one journey will enhance the insights from another.

For the discipline’s journey, ask questions about the discipline’s focus and ultimate goals, who drives these goals, which discipline’s perspective is driving these goals, why are these the goals set in the 21st century, and are these goals the same for all health care professionals? Questions that include “if then,” and “so what,” could help in promoting critical thinking about the discipline.

**SUMMARY**

The practice of nursing is found in a nursing work setting which is rooted in the socio-cultural background of the health care institutes. Thus nurse has twofold role; health care provider and organizational worker. The allocation of nursing time is primary to both roles, but for different reasons, and often with competing goals. As providers of care, nurses are expected to allocate their time to establish and maintain therapeutic relationships with consumers and apply the nursing process to exploit patient outcomes.

The importance is given on individualized patient-centered care and time is defined as an essential resource used to produce care. Nurses and patients want more time devoted to patient care (Forsyth & McKenzie, 2006; Hendrich, Chow, & Goshert, 2009; Huber & Oerman, 2000; Williams & Jones, 2006 as cited by the author).

The role of nurses is to accomplish their tasks within the allocated time in such a way that could make an organization profitable. The focus is on quality assurance and time is a resource that expenses money. The companies and payers want less health care costs. They try to find ways to “save time” and eradicate “time waste”. Nursing time, therefore, has weight for those who produce it, those who be given it and those who must pay for it.

Research suggests that elements of care are being missed as a result of inadequate physical nursing time (Kalisch & Williams, 2009; Schubert, Glass, Clarke, Schaffert-Witvliet, & DeGeest, 2007; Schubert et al., 2008, as cited in Jones, 2010). This is consistent with what has been described as turbulence in the literature (Jennings, 2008 as cited in Jones, 2010). Beck strand (1978, cited in Jones, 2010) worked on the science and ethics. She declared that time has ethical implication within the situation of the patient-physician relationship and the
intrinsic duties, such as autonomy, promotion of well being, confidentiality, loyalty, and justice.

The conceptual model has presented implications for theory development, the practice of nursing and healthcare administration, and nursing research. A holistic approach incorporating all aspects and dimensions of nursing time (physical, psychological, and sociological) is advocated. As one may decide to edge measurement for exacting dimension in some circumstances, this should be done only with the sympathetic and acknowledgement that the “totality” of nursing time is not being addressed. Any resulting information should be inferred with caution.

Improved actions of organizational and nursing performance are desired to guide nurse decisions. Measures of physical nursing time, these worldwide measures also are tremendously depending on circumstances. Measures that reflect specific nursing activities or role components will likely be more useful for identifying problems and opportunities for intervention.

Multiple strategies to improve the patient experience of nursing time are necessary and should address how much time nurses spend with patients as well as how they spend that time. They should understand that the decisions they make regarding how their time is allocated, prioritized, and sequenced are interpreted by the patients they serve. Delayed and hurried responses to patient requests may be received as messages of indifference and lack of concern for their well-being. as well, through timely interactions nurses can convey messages of care and concern.

More theory progress and experiential research is needed to examine relationships between sociological, physical, and psychological nursing time. Current time patterns on nursing units deserve careful analysis. Strategies to more evenly allocate the demand for nursing time across a shift should be explored. Patterns of extent beyond and rival time structures for nurses should be identified and evaluated for their effect on physical time available for patient care and the psychological experiences of time by nurses and patients.

Lastly, organizational leaders should work to make sure that practicing nurses and nurse managers are authorized to change on hand time structures when ever is necessary.

**ARTICLE CRITIQUE**

**AUTHORITY**

The journal of Nurs Forum in which article was published is a well reputed source. Nursing Forum grasps the issues and dilemmas facing nurses in all areas of practice and their interactions with other health care providers and the public . The article was retrieved from www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20690994 which is known a reliable database that adds its reliability, and it is peer reviewed. Moreover, the researcher is an American research fellow
of University of Texas at Austin and has written many books and articles. All information
about author enhances the credibility of this article.

**ACCURACY**

The article has a good deal of information that was the actual essence upon which the article
was based. It has abundant references entailing great accuracy. The article’s accuracy was
also confirmed after careful scrutiny as it was accepted for publication in Journal of Nurs
Forum which enjoys good repute.

**CURRENCY**

The article in this journal was published in 2010. The recent reference and date of publication
indicate that article is very dated and contents of the article really illuminated the issue of
nursing time very time.

**RELEVANCE**

The article was published in nursing journal to inform about the nurses and patient’s issues
regarding time. As it was written to provide information for nursing time and patient’s
satisfaction which was published in 2010 in a reputed journal with reference dated 1983-
2009. The topic covered a significant issue of nursing profession. The topic entertained the
different aspects of the issue and it relates the global community.

**OBJECTIVITY**

The information given in the article is derived from different disciplines i.e. physics,
psychology, sociology and nursing. The article depicts research recommendation for
progression of logical statements for time as quantity, trust and patient-centered
communication, and strong therapeutic relationships for practicing nurses.

The article considers the positive impacts of implications in nursing practice that could lead
to quality assurance for patient satisfaction. The recommendations are supported with
literature. The article serves the purpose as an objective presentation for practicing nurses. It
also used strong worded statements for better support.

**STABILITY**

It has been published in Nurs Forum Journal which is a professional one and accessible
through a reasonable and reliable professional and academic database, the article is a stable
source.

**CONCLUSION**

The currently used sources in this article for nursing time suggested the following
progression.

1) Time as quantity is necessary for time as quality
2) Adequate time is necessary to promote trust and patient-centered communication;

3) Trust and patient-centered communication are inherent to strong therapeutic relationships;

4) Strong therapeutic relationships lead to good outcomes (patient satisfaction, adherence to treatment regimens, better patient outcomes); and

5) Time as quantity and quality has intrinsic and instrumental value.

REFERENCE


ARTICLE REVIEW ON "LEGAL AWARENESS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NURSING STAFF IN ADMINISTRATION OF PATIENT CARE IN A TRUST HOSPITAL"

Article Review by Ms. Oluwatosin Oluwaseun Olu-Abiodun, (Nigeria)

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SOURCE


ABSTRACT

This review thoroughly and meticulously reviews the article titled ‘Legal Awareness and Responsibilities of Nursing Staff in Administration of Patient Care in A Trust Hospital’. Firstly, the details and contents of the article will be critically summarized by the review. Secondly, the validity or efficacy as regards the structure of the article will be examined by the review in order to ensure that the given information is properly organized. In addition, the review will also conduct an investigation to determine if the article can be conveniently accessed

INTRODUCTION

This is to ensure an uninterrupted access to the article by its possible readers. Thirdly, the review will include a thorough critique of the article and also, the accuracy, authority, currency, objectivity and relevance of the article will be examined and evaluated by the review. Finally, the graphs which has the statistical results represented on them will be analyzed by the review in order to ascertain the article’s reliability. Basically, the information presented in the article was unambiguous and explicit.

ARTICLE SUMMARY
Basically, the purpose of the article is to determine and evaluate the extent to which the nurses in India are aware of their legal duties or obligations while supervising patient care at a trust hospital. This was due to prior allegations that the nurses in India have an extremely low legal knowledge of their legal responsibilities and duties in handling patient care and also, the legal obligations of patients towards the nurses. In addition, the nurses in India were also said to have a low knowledge of the basic laws or legal provisions guiding the nursing profession.

The article confirmed and justified these allegations (poor knowledge of their legal duties) against nurses in India which could give rise to the number of law suits filed against them for acts of negligence and illegal medical practices.

The nurses in India were said to have the notion that they should not be held accountable for their acts of negligence and wrongful medical practices. This implies that they believe their acts of negligence (especially the acts of omissions and commission) are part of the responsibilities of the doctors and the hospital management. However, due to this belief by these nurses, the article stated that the introduction of several legal provisions such as the Consumer Protection Act, India 1986 has helped in curbing the excesses of nurses to the barest minimum.

**ARTICLE STRUCTURE**

The article was initiated with the abstract and subsequently followed by the introduction, material and methods, results, discussion, conclusion and references. The introduction section introduced the purpose of the study and the underlying reasons why the study was carried out. The relevant medical Acts and laws which are applicable to the topic of the article were mentioned and explained to support different assertions.

The change in standard as regards to the role and duties of nurses in the health care setting was emphasized. In addition, the increase in the number of nursing institutions (e.g. Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) colleges and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) colleges) and practitioners over the years were also reported. The methods and material section presented the date and actual location where the study was conducted.

This section also gave a detailed account of the strategies and steps taken prior to the commencement of the study and also, information about the qualified participants (staff of ANM and ANM). In addition, this section provided the type of data collection used in executing the study and the exact steps taken towards the collection of data e.g. open-ended questionnaires were used for data collection. The next section presented the results drawn from the study.

The results were presented in graphs and charts. The results clearly displayed the figures concerning the level of awareness of nurses and also, their deficiencies as regards the laws or legal provisions guiding the nursing profession. In addition, the presented results were
examined based on certain factors namely; age, experience and nursing qualification. The discussion section examined and deliberated on the purpose of the study, research methods, results and findings (supported with facts and figures) and other revelations from the study.

The discussion ended with the recommendation that nurses should have a vast knowledge of certain basic nursing laws. The conclusion, which stressed the importance of the knowledge of laws guiding the nursing profession was brief and concise. The references were cited and stated clearly in the reference section. Overall, it can be concluded that the structure of article was well-organized and presented in a logical manner. The article contained strategic links for easy accessibility to the article, authors, author information, article notes, sub-headings, citations and references. Lastly, the article was in the HTML format.

ARTICLE CRITIQUE

AUTHORITY

The Article, Legal Awareness and Responsibilities of Nursing Staff in Administration of Patient Care in A Trust Hospital, was published by the National center for Biotechnology information. The article was found on the database of the Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research which is a credible directory. The authors are academicians who have vast knowledge in the field of medicine. The credibility of the authors can also be proven in terms of their academic attributes.

The first author, Hemant Kumar is a professor at General Hospital, Rajouri, J & K, India. The second author, Gokhale is a camp commandant, 13 Sector, Romeo forces, J & K, India. The third author, Kalpana Jain is an assistant Professor, Department of Pathology, Graded Pathologist, General Hospital, Rajouri, J & K, India. The fourth author, D.R. Mathur is a Professor, Department of Pathology, Principal & Controller, Jodhpur Medical College & Hospital, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India. The fact that the article was published by the National center for Biotechnology information and the United States National Library of Medicine also proves that the article is a credible one.

ACCURACY

The source of the information used in the article which includes the citations and references can be traced to recent journals and research works by individuals with in-depth knowledge in the field of nursing. The citations and references were highly relevant to the article and were also used to support the assertions made in the article.

CURRENCY

The article is very current because it was received in September 2013, accepted for publication in October 16 and published in December 2013. The study was conducted at the
Healthcare Management Institute (HMI), KEM Hospital, Pune, in 2010 – 2011 which makes it a current study. The references and citations used in the article can also be considered as recent works because they were published between 2005 and 2014.

**RELEVANCE**

This was a research article of high importance written and published on the database of the Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research. This article was written for the purpose of informing and educating nurses of the need to increase their level of awareness as regards the basic nursing laws or legal provisions guiding the nursing profession.

In addition, it was also written in order to educate nurses about their need to know their legal rights while administering patient care as well as the consequences for any act of negligence on their part. This article is of utmost importance to patients because it emphasized the need for patients to know their legal rights towards nurses. Overall, this article is relevant to both nurses and their patients.

**OBJECTIVITY**

The article was free of any proof of bias. This implies that the information in the article was objectively developed. The collection of data was conducted without any prejudice. For example, the participants were 443 (ANM - 139, GNM - 304) qualified staff. The consent of these nurses were rightly obtained before they were informed of the purpose and methodology of the study. This shows a high level of objectivity of this study. It is pertinent to state that due permission was obtained from the management of Healthcare Management Institute (HMI), KEM Hospital prior to the commencement of the study. In addition, the topic was also properly approved by the director of the Institute. It can be concluded that the information in the article was objectively obtained.

**STABILITY**

The article was a research article written based on sources from the nursing or patient care field and also found in the database of the Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research to raise the level of awareness of nurses on basic nursing laws or legal provisions guiding the nursing profession. All these makes the article a stable research article.

**ANALYSIS OF GRAPH**

For the purpose of this research, the participants were required to answer nine questions in order to evaluate their level of legal awareness. The answers or results from the participants were analyzed based on age, qualification, experience and age. For example, the analysis of the graphs shows that the nursing staff with more than 10 years of experience has the highest knowledge of the legal provisions with the score of 28.75%.
Another result on the graph shows that the knowledge of the nursing staff as regards established basic nursing procedures were the highest among those who were 40 years of age. However, the nurses who participated in the study were questioned if they had the knowledge of any legal complaints made against nurses as a result of any act of negligence. It was reported that 47% of the nurses being interrogated confirmed some few cases of acts of professional negligence, most of which were due to wrong prescription of drugs and injections to patients.

CONCLUSION

This review has critically examined and reviewed the ‘Legal Awareness and Responsibilities of Nursing Staff in Administration of Patient Care in A Trust Hospital’ by Kumar, Gokhale, Jain, and Mathur. After an in-depth critique of the article, it can be concluded that it was a well-structured article which was free of any ambiguity. The purpose of the study was initiated, examined and stated clearly.

The study was conducted without any proof of bias and the results showed the outcome of the study. At the end of the study, it was reported that nurses in India had a low knowledge or awareness of the basic nursing laws and other legal provisions guiding their profession. A high level of legal awareness or knowledge of the basic nursing laws are very important and integral to the nursing profession. This implies that nurses needs to know the basic laws and provisions governing their profession.

REFERENCE

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ARTICLE REVIEW of "Empirical analysis of Nurse Retention. What keeps RNs in Nursing?"

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SOURCE

KEYWORDS
Nurse, Administration, Healthcare, Hospital, Nursing, Health

INTRODUCTION
The article under review is titled ‘An empirical analysis of nurse retention. What keeps RNs in nursing? Was published in the Journal Of Nursing Administrators (JONA). The review will initially take a look into summary of the article. The next step will be analyzing the effectiveness of the article’s structure, examining how the information in the article is set out and also find out how accessible it is to readership. The third step will be critiquing the article, evaluating its authority, currency, how accurate the article is and its objectivity.

The review will also take a look at the tables used in data presentation and then judging whether the article is accessible and credible.

ARTICLE SUMMARY
The article will be summarized in areas such as the structure of the article and brief analysis of the information and its accessibility to readers. .
The article describes the ability to retain Registered Nurses (RNs) is important to both individual organizations and the healthcare industry as whole. The number of licensed RNs has increased, however, retention rates for these younger nurses are poor. Some RNs consider abandoning the nursing profession due to among other things high levels of burn-out, lack of motivation and dissatisfaction with their job roles, whiles others also complain of feeling of physical and emotional stressed and drained because of the increased patient load as well as the conditions under which they work.

The author used the structural equation model (SEM) to analyze the survey. The instrument used was the questionnaires to elicit responses from the participants. Two tables were used to depict the data gathered. The results underscored the importance of both value congruence and altruism in a field where stress and economic factors have long been considered the salient factors.

The article in conclusion, asserts that efforts to retain RNs should include matching nurses expectations, their values and those of the organization and also providing opportunity for expression of the altruism. The structure of the article takes a look at topics such as abstract, background of the study, A summary of the methodology, an explanations of the results, discussions and conclusion.

The abstract gave a brief outline of the objective of the study. It delineated certain factors that impact on the intentions of Registered Nurses tendency to leave their jobs and even the profession. Such compelling factors include economic factors, altruism and psychological and physical stress. The background of the article follows the abstract. The background takes a look at the ability to retain RNs is critical to the individual organizations and the healthcare industry as a whole.

It is indicated in the background that though there is an increase in the number of RNs turned out in 2000s, the problem of shortage still persists due to several pressures. The background cited previous studies to back points claiming poor retention of licensed RNs that eventually leads to shortage. It also highlights the perspective on retention of RNs. The author developed and tested an instrument which included variables such as altruism, economic factors, and value congruence as dimensions that impact on the smooth performance of their job which lowers their morale and accentuate the propensity not to continue with job or the profession (Dotson M.J, Dave D.S, Cazier J.A and Spaulding, T.J, 2014).

In the methodology, the author used the structural equation modeling (SEM) to carry out analysis of the survey. A sample of 861 RNs in Southern United States were interviewed online. The instrument was pretested in a pilot study and incompatible items were modified to meet objective of the study.

Structural equation modeling is a very general, very powerful multivariate analysis techniques that includes specialized versions of a number of other analytic methods as special cases. Major applications of structural equation modeling path analysis or confirmatory factor analysis, second order factor analysis, covariance structural model and correlation structure model. www.uta.edu/faculty/sawasthi/statistics/stsepath.html
29/03/2014. In line with this, the article indicated that the scale were tested and further validated using confirmatory factor analysis as indicated above. Also, Cronbach’s alpha is used to measure the internal consistency, that is how closely related a set of the items are as a group. All these indicated an effort made to make the instrument reliable and authentic to yield the expected results. The data was also presented in a tabular form.

The results as mentioned earlier on S.E.M was used to analyze the data. This allows for the comparison of the various factors. All coefficients related to job satisfaction are significant in the expected direction. Stress and value congruence both portray an expected relationship with behavior intentions to leave a job. The effect of altruism on behavior intention to leave a job is not so important. The positive relationship of both value congruence and altruism on behavior intention to leave the profession are unexpected. Stress has the strongest effect on behavior intention to leave a job. The findings revealed a correlation between altruistic desires and intentions to abandon the profession. Caution was taken to retain the validity of the model.

In the discussion and conclusion segment, the analysis confirms many points known to affect nurse turnover. The equation model provides a surprising insight regarding the impact of altruism among nurses. Important factors keeping nurses in their jobs include: job satisfaction and reduction in stress and value congruence.

The website www.nursingcenter.com/inc/journalarticle?ArticleID1657071&journalID. Two areas that may be firmly controlled in the healthcare organizations are stress and value congruence. The results also revealed that the hiring process is critical to the retention of RNs such that organizations should seek to recruit individuals who are altruistic and whose values match with organizational values. Retention of the current workforce requires serious and critical attention to all four (4) of these factors and development of initiatives to improve the work area of RNs.

**ARTICLE STRUCTURE**

The author gave a brief abstract of the article under FIVE main headings; objective, background, methodology, results and conclusion and discussion.

The article contains sentences that are short and comprehensive and the paragraphs are of moderate length. The paragraphs are organized in an orderly manner that render easy accessibility to readers. The author made reference to literature of previous studies. There are no in text citations. It gave vivid account of how the instrument was developed and ensure its validity and reliability. The author did not make any graphical presentation, nonetheless two tables were used to depict the retention model and the profiles of participants. The article was published in Jan 2014 and therefore contains conventional information. It was well organized and set in Hypertext Mark Up Language (HMTL) and in PDF format which offers easy access to readers. The author provided URL citations and supplemental digital content.
ARTICLE CRITIQUE

AUTHORITY

The journal, entitled Journal of Nursing of Nursing Administration (JONA) by Lippincott’s Nursing Center.com is a publication of Wolters Kluwer Health. The publishing organization is of good international repute. The four authors are PhD holders in academia, in their chosen disciplines with one specialized in healthcare administration. More so, the article is credible because its publishers are well known in providing excellent continuing education and are affiliated to the Lippincott Williams and Wilkins and the American Credentialing center and commission on accreditation.

ACCURACY

The article is peer-reviewed in Journal of Nursing (JONA). It has gone through an editorial process and published in an international recognized Nursing index. It has gone through a reference process including current literature in text, indicating the article is gone through processes that renders it accurate.

In order to ensure accuracy, the author used a model (S.E.M) or confirmatory factor analysis - which attempts to reduce the dimensionality of a multivariate data set and often the results from two are rather similar. This postulates that underlying observed variables, there are unobserved variables or common factors. The observed variables are assumed to be linear combinations of the factors plus, for each variable, an error term or specific factor (Brian E.S, 1994). The author therefore used the model and avoided the problem of lack of unique solution for loadings and commonalities (Brian E.S, 1994). In ensuring accuracy, the author indicated that care was taken to retain validity of the model, trimmed model for fit after trimming the questions and modification of the questions.

CURRENCY:

The article was published in 1st January, 2014 and free access to it in the journal online up to 28th April, 2014. The literature was taken from materials dating from 1975 up to date references. Therefore the article is current. All the material contain current and relevant information. Only one reference dates back to the 70s but most other references were written in the 2000s. The issue of retention of nursing staff, though span through some few decades ago is a very critical relevant and current issue in staffing of hospitals and other health facilities because nurses are key personnel in health delivery. Inability to retain nurses implies exodus of nurses. The issue of autonomy is a concern to some nurses and this may be a trigger factor for a nurse to leave a facility or the profession as a whole.

RELEVANCE:
It is published in a journal that is an academic database. It is highly credible in academic circles. It is a source of information for nurse administrators and student nurses and healthcare administrators. However, it might not be easily understandably to lower level undergraduate students thus irrelevant to their needs.

OBJECTIVITY:

The information the author objectively developed and supported with current research information. There is no indication of bias. It is a written report of the research processes carried out in investigating nurse retention strategies. The article portray efforts in ethical considerations and so is free of any breaches. The literature clearly explained the constructs used in the study in comprehensive manner. A sample size of 861 registered nurses, many of whom are quite experienced took part in the survey. The findings of the investigations is of relevant to the practice of nurse managers and academia. It serves a source of reference for future researchers.

STABILITY:

The article is published in well known academic journal. The journal serves as a valuable source data for researchers, academicians, students, administrators and so on. Thus the article per its source is stable.

ANALYSIS OF GRAPHS

The two tables used are: table 1. Shows a list of the final survey questions used in eliciting responses from the participants and table two provide a profile of the participants. This represents a relatively diverse group of nurses many of them have spent many years in the job. The mean years of experience is about 21 years.

The author did not present the data in a graphical form. The article did not indicate why there was no graphical of presentation of data since graphs throw more light data trends and provide information in a clear and easy to understand. In using graphs to present data, the reader gains a visual impression of the effectiveness of any manipulation or treatment of variables (Polgar, S & Thomas .A, 1998). Or indicate whether graphical representation of multivariate is quite difficult if not impossible.

CONCLUSION


The content, structure, strength and limitation of the article were assessed and critically reviewed. The article is a literary work that adds to literature in terms of its critique of current research study on the factors that contributes to RNs retention in health organizations or in the nursing profession and the implication of the exodus of nurses from the profession or one
health organization to another. There is the possibility of future research collaboration with researchers from other countries.

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An Encounter Of Pregnant Women With Ultrasound Scan In Ghana

An Article Review by Thomas Zieme, Ghana
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SOURCE

ABSTRACT
A critical review of an article on that sought evaluate the experience and perception of Ghanaian women in the use of ultrasound scan in antenatal care. A cross-sectional survey of three public hospitals in Ghana. The study used the random sampling method to select a total of 337 participants. The review a purposive sampling because the participants were chosen based on the researchers judgment of the qualifications of the respondents who undergone ultrasound scan during pregnancy and had delivered successfully, to take part in the study.

The study revealed that a good percentage of pregnant women were not given any information about ultrasound scan by health workers though most of these clients perceive the usefulness of ultrasound as a tool. The study recommended the need for health workers, midwives, sonographers and obstetricians to give information about ultrasound scan to clients before and after the interventions.

KEYWORDS
Women, Ultrasound, Antenatal, Ghana, Medicine

INTRODUCTION
A critical review of the article entitled ‘‘the Ghanaian woman experience and perception of ultrasound use in antenatal care ‘’ in the Ghana Medical Journal by the Ghana Medical
The article will first of all be summarized. Then it will take a look into the
effectiveness of the article’s structure, finding out how the information is organized and
whether readers can efficiently access it. The review also critique the article, evaluating its
authority, currency, accuracy, objectivity, stability and conclusion. Lastly, the review will
analyze data set out in tables, then results and conclusions drawn, before judging the
article’s accessibility. The article is not quite a detailed piece but it provides information
that is quite understandable and relevant.

ARTICLE SUMMARY

The study is a cross-sectional study using interviewer-administered questionnaires of
pregnant clients of three public hospitals in Accra, namely Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Ga
South Hospital and University of Ghana hospital. The simple random sampling method was
used to select a sample size of 337 respondents. The literature review was done from broad to
specific in support of the ideas raised.

The purpose of the article is to evaluate the experience and perception of pregnant women in
Ghana during ultrasound scanning. The study subjects were women who went through
ultrasound scan during pregnancy. They assessed these pregnant women on their motivation
to go for ultrasound scan, the number of times each woman did the scanning, reasons for
doing the scan and their perceptions of the benefits of ultrasound scan. Most of these
respondents perceived the advantages of ultrasonography as sex determination which leads to
emotional bonding between the mother and the fetus, presentation of the fetus and assessing
fetal wellbeing. The article presented the data in tabular form according to the objectives. The
findings were discussed according to the results presented. The article revealed inadequate
information on antenatal ultrasound flow from the healthcare providers such as sonographers
and midwives to clients and therefore recommended regular education to the clients.

ARTICLE STRUCTURE

The article was summarized under six subheadings. This brief summary of the article came
before the main article. The objective of the study were outlined. The aim of the article was
also briefly stated. The article, however, was silent about the rationale of the study. The
paragraphs were moderate in length and clearly identified. The sentences are not difficult to
understand and makes locating vital points easy and accessible. The article was written under
six subheadings including introduction, the method, results, discussion, conclusion and
recommendations with a comprehensive information under each heading.

The article described a research study that was carried out by authors contained conventional
information as required in such a study. The conclusion is short and at the end of the article.
The last sections are the recommendations and references. The authors didn’t recommend
further studies of the topic or any aspect in the future. The conclusion did not make brief mention of the main points and is also very short. References were cited in-text. The article was logically organized in structure. The article as retrieved now is in the form of PDF a document. The authors provided their address and link to access the article as well as that of the journal making accessibility easy for readers. The references were also provided at the end of the article for readers to evaluate.

ARTICLE CRITIQUE

AUTHORITY

The Ghana Medical Journal is a reputable medium for dissemination of healthcare and health science research findings. It is a journal published by the Ghana Medical Association which is an international recognized body. It is both local and international peer reviewed document that is under the African Journal Partnerships project that is funded by United National Library of Medicine and John E. Fogarty International Center. Full text of articles published by the Ghana Medical Journal are published in Online (AJOL) and PubMed Central. It publishes articles about medicare and medical sciences. The Ghana Medical Journal is published by the council of the Ghana Medical Association. The credibility of the author and co-author is established by their qualification as PhD holders who are medical practitioners as well as lecturers at the Ghana Medical school, Korle Bu. The authors provided their postal boxes and a link to the journal article in the net. Which may sometimes not be accessible because of net work connectivity.

ACCURACY

The source of the information is a current article of a project on the ultrasound scan of pregnant women in Ghana who delivered successful. It provided a reference list with the sources cited in text to support the literature and the research itself. The strict editing is done by academics who are well qualified. They are members of the Ghana Medical Association, an association of medics of different specialties. They are also of good academic and professional.

The editing and referencing is done according to recommended standards contributed to the article’s accuracy. The authors clearly indicated that sampling method used is simple random sampling method.

In my personal observation the study subjects were registered clients at the antenatal clinics of the hospitals under study. The method used is more of purposive sampling rather than random sampling because the researcher has some knowledge about pregnant women undergoing ultrasound scan and therefore has made prior judgment to study these pregnant women who undergone ultrasound scan and had delivered successful. According to Grove S.K and Burns, N,(2008) , in a Purposive sampling or selecting sampling, the researcher
consciously selects certain subjects, elements, events, or incidents to include in the study. Efforts may be made to include typical or atypical subjects or situations. The researcher may select subjects who are of various ages, those who have differences in diagnosis or severity of illness or those who receive an ineffective treatment rather than an effective treatment for their illnesses.

The researcher did not indicate the formula used in the sampling.

**CURRENCY**

The article was published in March, 2014. It is listed among the current articles in the journal. The article described the experiences and perceptions of pregnant women of ultrasound scan is a current health issue that will help address the knowledge gap about the reasons for ultrasound scan of pregnant women in Ghana. The research was however limited to facilities in the national capital. The author did not indicate why the national capital is endowed with private hospitals which none was not included in the study settings. The article cited references from 1997 to 2012 in the body of the text. The issues sought to be address by the article pertains to the current situation in the hospitals in Ghana so far as ultrasound scan of pregnant women is concerned. Invariably, most practitioners do not educate or provide information on any intervention carried out on their clients.

**RELEVANCE**

This is a journal on academic and professional medical/health issues. It has credibility in the context of health and medical education disciplines. It is relevant to physicians, obstetricians, medical students, midwives and nurses in their practices in antenatal and post-natal units. The article is easy to read and understand and therefore can be of help to final year students.

In spite of such relevance of the use of ultrasound scan, abuse of the technology could affect the sex ratio of new born babies. In certain cultures, sometimes people have preference for male gender and so if they the sex of the foetus intra uterine is known through ultrasound scan which does not meet their expectation. Many of them may abort their babies if they know that the fetus is not the gender they expected (Wu, 2001). A case in point is that, in Northern Ghana, most where parents prefer male children because of patrilineal inheritance. A knowledge of the sex of fetus before birth may not be acceptable if the father knows that is the 5th or 6th baby girl.

On the contrary if the women knows the presentation of the baby will attend hospital immediately labour commences to avoid prolong labour or its complications eventually eliminating or reducing maternal mortality.

**OBJECTIVITY**

The information was well supported with current research material and with all evidences acknowledged. The information was objectively developed by the authors using three public hospitals as the study facilities in the national capital, Accra. The researcher used the simple
random sampling method and also the format of selection of samples from the various hospitals so as to reduce bias. The process meet standard research process as they were mindful of the ethical demands by the Forgarty Foundation of the United States which funded the research project and research ethics in general. The article contains several issues raised in the literature review. It provided explanation of some few key terms discussed such as pregnancy, ultrasound examination and antenatal. The related literature was reviewed and referenced. The subjects understudy were well defined. The sample size of 337 pregnant women was used as the sample. They were randomly selected across the three hospitals: Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, University of Ghana hospital and Ga south District hospital, Weija. The findings of the study is relevant to health education practitioners, midwives, obstetricians, sonographers, medical doctors and students and future pregnant women. The findings will equip care givers with the knowledge caring for pregnant women in the future. The finding can inform research in that area in the future. The researcher did not however indicate any future areas that deserve further investigations.

STABILITY

The article is in an academic and professional journal, i.e the Ghana Medical Journal is on data base such as PubMed central and available online at the Africa Journals Online (AJOL). The article is freely accessible and relevant to users such as medical students and practitioners, nurses, obstetrician, sonographers and the general public who are interested in exploring knowledge. These makes the journal thus a stable source.

Graphs

The authors did not present the data in a graphical form. The presentation of data was rather done in tabular form. The graphical presentation gives an instance understanding of the trend of the data to the reader just at a glance. The study is fit as a social research. Social researchers often deal with large amounts of data, e.g in a typical survey, by the completion of data collection phase, thousands of responses represented by a jumble of numbers. To make sense out of such data, one needs to organize and summarize them in a system fashion. The most basic method for organizing data is to classify the observations into frequency distributions. The data presented tables clearly that depicts the data. The tables conforms to current standards of presenting data in tabular form. The tables are succinct and did not carry unnecessary information.

CONCLUSION

The article “the Ghanaian woman experiences and perception of ultrasound use in antenatal care”. has been critically reviewed and summarized. The content was clear and understandable. The structure, strengths and limitations of the article and critiqued. The article will add to existing literature and will serve as a source of references in future studies. The findings revealed sonographers, midwives, physicians and obstetricians not giving adequate information about the reasons for ultrasound scan to pregnant women. The findings
are used in education of pregnant about the use of ultrasound scan during antenatal care. It also equips the, technicians, physicians and obstetricians the knowledge and obligation to educate the pregnant women during ultrasound scan.

REFERENCES


Total quality management (TQM) strategy and organizational characteristics: Evidence from a recent WTO member

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SOURCE


ABSTRACT

This paper presents a comparative study on the relationship between implementing total quality management (TQM) and organisational characteristics (size, type of industry, type of ownership, and degree of innovation) in a newly industrialised country in South East Asia. Vietnam has become the 150th member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) since January 2007, and this is the first empirical study to examine TQM practices in Vietnam. Analysis through Structural Equation Modelling, t-test and MANOVA of survey data from 222 manufacturing and service companies produced three major findings. First, this study supports previous research findings that TQM can be considered as set of practices. Second, industries in Vietnam have deployed certain TQM practices (customer focus and top management commitment) at much higher levels than others, namely information and analysis system, education and training, employee empowerment, and process management. Finally, MANOVA shows a clear difference in TQM practices by company size, industry type, and degree of innovation. Large companies had higher implementation levels across almost all practices except for teamwork and open organisation when compared to small- and medium-sized companies. TQM practices were statistically more significant in manufacturing companies compared to service companies, and firms having a higher degree of innovation also showed higher levels of TQM practice implementation. In particular, the low deployment of TQM practices in service industries, where TQM has been considered as order qualifier, highlights the challenges for Vietnam’s service industries that pursue TQM to successfully compete in the global marketplace.

KEYWORDS
total quality management; organizational characteristics; Vietnam; WTO; MANOVA; empirical research; Structural Equation Modeling; manufacturing/service Company

INTRODUCTION
This review is to review the article ‘Total quality management (TQM) strategy and organisational’ in the Journal “Total Quality Management & Business Excellence”, “Vol. 21, No. 9, September, 2010, 931–951”. This review will summarize the article and will also be showing the analysis of the structure. It’ll be having the analysis of whether it is effectively kept observed to give understanding to reader easily or not. This review will critique the article, evaluating its authority, currency, accuracy, objectivity and coverage. Overall it’s a stable source and clear information for the reader.

ARTICLE SUMMARY
This article enlightens the importance of Quality Management in the development and improvement of contemporary management. It’s important to achieve the success in the business. It shows that it has become a key slogan for the organizations who strive for the competitive advantage in markets. There were many Vietnamese companies which could not succeed in international contract biddings and the reason behind that was their products had unacceptable. It includes the analysis of data gathered from Vietnamese firms and companies and a discussion on the results and the conclusions on the impact firm size and industry type.

ARTICLE STRUCTURE
The structure of the article is well organized and begins with an introduction to give a brief introduction and make the mind of the reader with the base knowledge to be read further. Sections have been divided properly and all paragraphs are good enough in size to be read easily and understand. Headings have been given properly structured and subdivided further so that one can easily go through step by step without losing the concentration. It gives references in a cited in-text and are given in the references section. This article has a good research background with references and literature.

ARTICLE CRITIQUE

AUTHORITY
This article was published in the journal Total Quality Management & Business Excellence. The Total Quality Management & Business Excellence covers the significant developments in the field of Business, Management and Accounting, Economics, Finance, Business & Industry, Production, Operations & Information Management, Quality Management, Supplementary material.
It has a credible addition to the research related to the business and management with solid and sound references and numerous scholars who have contributed to this research. It contains the references to the previous work related to this article as well which makes it more authentic in order to go into the background of this research.
ACCURACY
This article is full of authentic references and previous work of the author’s and research and has been published in a well known journal which means that the information seems to be quite accurate and can be trusted. As the quality of the article can be visualize with content and its authority which published and contributed.

CURRENCY
The journal was published in 2010, while the article was published in 2010. So it shows that the article information is most probably current.

RELEVANCE:
It is quite relevant to the academic as published in a journal and in source which is related to academic. Because of this it is much related to the Nursing students’ academic and important for them.

OBJECTIVITY
This article contains research based information. This has been backed up by the well known researchers’ knowledge and has been acknowledged too. It shows the research work on Vietnamese companies for the business failures and success by having research on success or failures of these companies and firms. It gives some important factors to be kept in mind while measuring the success or failure aspects which totally depends on the quality of the delivered product or services. And this quality depends on different factors of the companies like size, industry type, and innovation performance. Several conclusions are drawn by this research but it could have been made more comprehensive by including more examples from different regions. But overall it impacts positively and helps to make decisions regarding success factors depending on quality.

STABILITY
The article’s Journal in which it was published is a well know and authentic publishing source which makes it to be stable enough.

ANALYSIS OF GRAPH/IMAGE/TABLE
(Not Applicable)

CONCLUSION
This review provides the summary of the crux of the article and also critique the methods which could be used to make it more adorable. This article helps to know the best practices to be adopted to have a good output of the work if the quality of work is not compromised and is made a main component of the services.

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Nurse Managers Leadership Style in Finland

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SOURCE
Soili Vesterinen, Marjo Suhonen, Arja Isola and Leena Paasivaara, Nurse Managers’ Leadership Styles in Finland’, Nursing Research and Practice, August, vol.2012, pp. 1-8, received 8 June 2012. Source:
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ABSTRACT
This paper presents a Nurse Manager (NM) who can observe their own behavior and its possessions on employees can regulate which enhanced leadership styles. The purpose of the study was to explore nurses’ and supervision insight about Nurse Manager Leadership Styles (NMLS). Open-ended interviews were carried out by eleven registered nurses and ten superiors including nurse supervisors and nurse managers. The data were analysed by content analysis. In the study, Six leadership styles were classified: visionary, coaching, affiliate, democratic, commanding and isolating. Job satisfaction, commitment to development work, cooperation, and institutional environment in the working department were the factors affected by Leadership styles (LS). The Nurse Manager should think about leadership styles when interact with employees as well as situational factors and objectives of the institution. In Leadership Styles, a participatory leadership style was more common among employees because in such style employee performance is active. Globally participatory (democratic) style also use in various institutions

KEY WORDS
Nurse, Nurse Manager, Leadership Styles

INTRODUCTION
This review critically reviews the article ‘Nurse Managers’ Leadership Styles in Finland’ in the journal of Nursing Research and Practice. These reviews will first summaries the article. Secondly, it will briefly analyze the usefulness of the structure of the article; explore how information set out and whether the reader can contact it briefly. Thirdly, this review will critique the article, evaluating its authority, accuracy, currency, relevance, objectivity and coverage. The review will also analyze the graphs or tables before finally judging the article’s accessibility and credibility. Overall the article was well written, clear, concise, relevant and applicable in health care setting.
ARTICLE SUMMARY

Leadership style affects the attitude of employees as experienced by nurses. The purpose of article was to explore nurses’ and superiors’ perception of leadership styles. In this Semi structured interviews were performed with 21 nurses from different hospitals in Finland and information analyzed by content analysis.

Main points were included types of leadership styles and factors. The article provides six leadership styles: visionary, coaching, affiliate, democratic, commanding and isolating. Furthermore transactional leadership is essential for organizational development and team improvement and transformational leadership styles change the followers’ need and redirect their thinking.

According to Rego et al (2007), emotionally intelligent leaders’ behaviour also stimulates the creativity of their employees.

The Factors affecting the leadership styles: job satisfaction, commitment to work, cooperation and organizational environment. Finns are satisfied with their health care services but it is essential for nurse managers to search more effective leadership style.

ARTICLE STRUCTURE

The article introduced a paragraph which provided the attitude of nurse managers and its effects on employee. It provided the outline of the most important points of leadership styles. The reason for the article and for the research description was also incorporated. Paragraphs in the article were appropriate in length and information given in each paragraph was easy to access. There were only four main body headings; Introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion and conclusion. Furthermore, under the sub heading of “Materials and Methods” the aim of the study, participants, data collection and analysis, trustworthiness and ethical considerations were described. Similarly under “Results and Discussion”, results, elaboration of six leadership styles, factors affecting leadership styles and discussion of findings were mentioned. There was appropriate information provided under all headings and subheadings. The article described research study that was conducted by author and it contained appropriate information and cited other authors’ in very organized way. For example Goleman et al (2002) have identified visionary, coaching, affiliate and democratic styles as “Resonant”, and pace setting and commanding styles as “Dissonant” leadership styles. Conclusion was short but important points were included. Only one suggestion was given in conclusion. References were cited in text and set out clearly in literature cited section. Overall article was logically developed with the use of appropriate table for summary of leadership styles which enable the reader to read it easily. The article was PDF which showed the authenticity accurate. There were links to author, journal, citation, topic and references which permitted reader to evaluate the article’s worth efficiently. Linked heading and subheadings let the reader to go through the article easily and efficiently.

ARTICLE CRITIQUE

AUTHORITY
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The authors’ credibility was established in number of ways. Four authors: Soili Vesterinen, Marjo Suohon, Arja Isola and Ieena Paasivaara from Lapland Central Hospital, Lapland land Hospital contributed in this research article. Academic Editor was involved which indicated that article was critically analysed and edit appropriately. The correspondence of the article should be addressed to Soili Vesterinen, soili.vesterinen@ishp.fi and published by Hindawi Corporation. The author cited other authors in structured manner. Nurses, nurse supervisors and nurse managers were contributed in study design. Data collection and analysis, trustworthiness and ethical consideration were also mentioned in the research, which was great strength of the article. The links to the authors’ other articles were in the reference section.

**ACCURACY**

The source of information in article was current research project. It was backed up and supported by comprehensive and current reference list with these sources cited in- text to maintain both literature and research itself. The firm editorial and refereeing procedure also contributed to the article’s accuracy as did the associates to other skilled sources for example other journal. However, study sample was small, only 21 participants consisting of Finnish nurses and superiors which could not be applicable in big hospitals. Although structured categorization matrix leadership styles of Golman et al (2002) was developed based on the primal leadership modal and research of Vesterinen et al (2012). Some of the data does not fit in the model was generated own concept which was based on the principles of inductive content analysis. In results and discussion data analysis presented through differences and similarities of the perception of nurses and superiors.

**CURRENCY**

The Journal of Research and Practice received 8 June 2012; revised 10 August 2012, accepted in 10 August 2012 and copyright 2012. The research it describes was current and the article cites-up-to date references in the body of the text (ranging from 1985 - 2012). Therefore the article was current as well as the future oriented. In currency J.Casida and J. Parker (2011) described that, one essential area of nurse manager’s management skills, is the use of different leadership styles. Sherman (2010) supported that the establishment of a healthy work environment requires strong nursing leadership at all levels of the organization. Vesterinen et al (2012) Nurse Managers with coaching leadership style appreciated employees’ professional skills and encourage them for further study. The styles are up dated with different headings of article such as online in (2014) supported Nurse Manager can manage more effectively if they possess wider range of leadership skills.

**RELEVANCE**
This was research and practice journal and also a research article, which has high credibility in research context. The aim of the article was to explore nurses and superiors’ perceptions of nurse managers’ leadership styles. It is a research based on leadership styles and factors affecting the leadership styles in an organizational environment. It is also useful for nurses, supervisors and nurse managers in clinical area. Nurse Managers have many leadership styles but they used only one. So they should choose their leadership styles according to the situation and goals of the organization. The discussion in article reflected that the leadership style affects the personal job satisfaction and commitment. Although the information in the article was appropriate and relevant to the aim of the subject but it could be a difficult to read and to understand once, because it was research article.

**OBJECTIVITY**

The information was objectively developed, well supported with existing research and all information referenced. There was no evidence of bias because the article was research based and followed the exact research process. The necessary ethical consideration and trustworthiness was maintained, and approved by the administration of organization. All participants were informed of the aim of study. Written consent was also taken by the participants and the confidentiality maintained. This article acknowledged the complexity of the issued discussed in number of ways e.g leadership styles, organizational factors etc. It also supported the research discussion with references to the appropriate and relevant literature. The participants were clearly defined sample of 21 nurses, supervisors and nurse managers; 1 male nurse and 20 female nurses, who belonged to Finland. The age group was 30-59 years and experience in health care was 5-25 years, which showed the great difference in age and experience.

**STABILITY**

The article with its source Nursing Research and Practice on research base is stable as a resource.

**ANALYSIS OF TABLES**

Nurse Manager’s leadership styles in Finland were written in tables. The information was written in points. Although it was the summary of findings of the study of leadership styles but nurses and readers can pick the main idea of the leadership styles easily and can apply it in their respective clinical areas. First point of all leadership styles was shown as comparison to different styles. Tables also reflected that the nurse managers have significant role in using leadership styles, which promotes quality care of the patients. It also indicated that there is not only one correct leadership style but there are many styles which can be used according to situation of the organization. The tables were clear, concise and easy to understand.

**CONCLUSION**
This review has both summarised and critically reviewed Soili Vesterinen’s article, “Nurse Managers’ Leadership Styles in Finland”. The content, structure, tables, strengths etc were analysed and critiqued. The research article has contributed to the literature in terms of its important critique of recent research study on nurse managers’ leadership styles and the problems with recruiting professionals, staff retention, creating healthy working setting, rising demand for customers’ orientation and creating challenges for nurse managers’ work. Skilled professionals in management are needed to solve these problems. The study of leadership styles enhance their knowledge and give the vision for high quality health care, client and employee safety, and develop team building skills. This type of skills related to manager’s emotional intelligence which helps to read employees’ feelings and responses appropriately that lead successfully. It can also be helpful for future studies. Overall article was well written, the objective was clear and content could be comprehended.

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