EXPERIENCES OF SCHOOL HEALTH NURSES ON GUIDING ADOLESCENTS ON DECISION MAKING ABOUT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN OGUN STATE OF NIGERIA

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BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Adolescence

Studies show that adolescents' risky

A potential factor contributing to adolescent risk behaviour is the decision-making process that adolescent engage in when opportunities for risky behaviours arise (Wolff & Crockett, 2011)

Unwise choices that lead to risky behaviour in the adolescent reproductive health tend to make their decision-making appear complex

The National Policy on Adolescents and Young people in Nigeria emphasizes the provision of counselling and health services including school health services

School nursing is an integral part of the school health service

School has profound influence on adolescent reproductive health

School is the second-most influential environment in the life of adolescents

Sexual and reproductive health is one of the key areas of school nursing (Farrag & Hayter, 2014)

School serves, arguably, the only place where adolescents receive accurate reproductive health information.

DECISION-MAKING

It is process that chooses a preferred option or a course of action from among set of alternatives on the basis of certain criteria.

Adolescent decision-making theory include:

Sensation seeking model
Problem behaviour theory
Prototype willingness model
Expected utility theory

METATHEORETICAL ASSUMPTIONS

The epidemiological assumption is interpretivism/constructionism

Knowledge is obtained through different means such as ethnography, phenomenology, and grounded theory

Ontological assumption is relativism meaning

It is not about theory testing rather theory building.

Criticisms

Findings not generalizable

Outcome of the study is sometimes value laden

Credibility challenges

Intervention Design and Development (Rothmans & Thomas, 2013)

Knowledge development
Knowledge utilization
Design and development

PHASES OF INTERVENTION, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

Rothmans and Thomas (2013) identified six phases. And these are:

- Problem analysis and project planning
- Information gathering and synthesis
- Design
- Early development and pilot testing
- Evaluation and advanced development
- Dissemination

For the purpose of this presentation, only phase one was used.

Problem analysis and project planning

Identifying and involving clients (School health nurses, school adolescents, school teachers and school health coordinator)

Research setting (8 secondary schools (7 urban, 1 rural) in Ijebu

: Interview guide

Semi-structured interview and Focus Group Discussions

The researcher trained two assistants
Researcher had a training in questioning techniques

Ethical approval was presented to the gatekeepers

Purpose of the study was explained to the participants

Their consent was exacted by filling the informed consent

The interview

Analysing identified concerns: Procedure for data analysis

Inductive content analysis was used

Data transcription

Coding process (Aurebach & Silverstein, 2003)

Making the text manageable

Explicitly state your research concerns and theoretical framework

Select the relevant text for further analysis. Do this by reading through your raw text with step 1 in mind

RIGOUR IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Credibility (Internal validity)

Transferability (External validity)

Dependability (Reliability/repeatability)

Confirmability (Objectivity)

Themes and sub-themes generated

Theme 1: Skills and processes

Sub-theme: Lack

Theme 2: Interpersonal communication

Sub-theme: Poor communication between school health nurses and adolescents

Guidance aims at understanding one's strengths, limits, and resources, achieving maximum development

The act uses certain information about an individual, and then harmonizes it with specific knowledge based on the expectations of the person (Borgen, 2002)

School health nurses are expected to possess certain qualities. These may include awareness of self, sincerity, and a caring disposition, knowledge and ability to interface with others (Mwamwenda,2004)

Confidentiality is critical to adolescents in their health seeking behaviour about reproductive health services. A study among New Zealand secondary schools lends credence to this. The utilization of school health services was informed by the degree of confidentiality enjoyed by them (Buckley et.al. 2009).

Adolescents will choose services where confidentiality can be guaranteed (Smith & Stepanov, 2014)

Confidentiality was identified as a critical factor that attracts young people to young people to health services (Council, 2011).

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THANK YOU