

NURSE'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATMENT OF COVID 19 PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify what nurses experience in handling COVID-19. The research uses a literature study with PI(E)O (patients, intervention/exposure, and outcome), and searches were carried out on the Proquest and PubMed databases. Google Scholar Research Results in nurses' feelings varied from stress and anxiety to mental depression about how to provide nursing care and services for COVID-19 patients. In conclusion, the experience of nurses in delivering services to Covid patients is divided into two, namely professionalism and psychology

Keywords: Experience, Nurse, Care, COVID-19

INTRODUCTION

WHO reports that this virus was discovered for the first time in wuhan china, a case of pneumonia with no known cause in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, namely at the end of 2019 to be precise on December 31, 2019. On January 7, 2020, the cause of pneumonia was not identified. as a new type of coronavirus or now known as Covid 19.

Corona Virus or Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARSCoV-2) is a virus that attacks the respiratory system. Initially, SARS-CoV-2 was known because it came from the word Corona virus (Andari et al., 2022; Padila et al., 2021). This virus is a new type of Pcoronavirus that attacks humans. Corona can cause severe lung infections, mild disturbances in the respiratory system, and result in death. This virus can actually attack anyone, but mostly affects the elderly (Andri et al., 2021; Padila et al., 2021; Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19, 2020). Excessive anxiety can cause the body's resistance to decrease, so the risk of contracting this virus will be even higher (Padila et al., 2022; Andri et al., 2021; Pole et al., 2021).

Initially this Covid 19 spread in China then quickly spread to almost all countries in the world, so that on March 12, 2020 finally this case was designated by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a Global Pandemic, until now or about 6 months since it was first detected, Covid-19 cases continue to increase even though it is spreading rapidly (WHO 2020). The prevalence of COVID-19 in Indonesia is quite high (Padila et al., 2021; Kemenkes RI, 2020).

Currently, there are many malignant clusters of COVID-19 that are spreading in schools. Therefore, so that the spread of COVID-19 does not become more widespread in schools, prevention efforts are needed (Padila et al., 2021; Kemenkes RI, 2020). The government has taken various preventive measures to overcome the spread of this virus rather than spreading it quickly, such as working from home (WFH), social distancing, PSBB, etc. (Tursina, 2020; Andri et al., 2021).

According to Siagian (2020) health workers such as nurses are very at risk of being exposed and vulnerable to being infected with the corona virus. On the website of the Covid 19 handling committee and national economic recovery, many nurses have had unpleasant experiences in handling Covid 19 patients. People consider nurses to be one of the sources of virus carriers, this is a negative stigma for nurses.

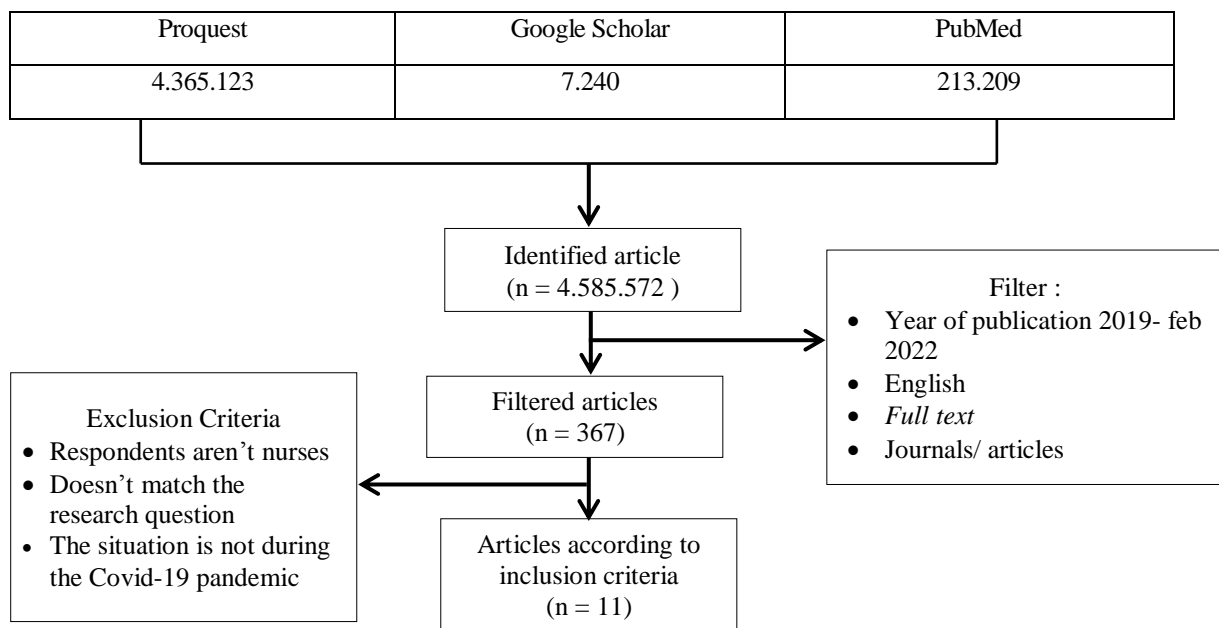
Based on the survey results from the Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia and the Indonesian Mental Health Nurses Association, as many as 140 nurses had felt humiliated because of their status as Covid-19 nurses or served in Covid-19 handling hospitals. Other results also stated that 135 nurses had been asked to leave their homes, 66 respondents experienced threats of expulsion, 160 respondents admitted that the people around them avoided them, and 71 respondents admitted that the community also stayed away from their families (UI 2020 Nursing Faculty) .

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a type of literature study, where the analysis used is PI(E)O (*patient, intervention/exposure and outcome*). Searches were made on the Proquest and PubMed databases, Google Scholar. Identification of scientific articles/journals about nurses' experiences against Covid-19 with a phenomenological study approach. The population in this literature study is all scientific journals about the psychological impact on health workers during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The samples taken were those that met the inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria for this study were: 1) the purpose of the study was to find out the psychological impact of health workers during the Covid-19 pandemic; 2) The results of the research are published in the range of 2019-2022. The exclusion criteria are: 1) Not according to the research question; 2) Respondents are not health workers; 3) The situation is not during the Covid-19 pandemic

RESEARCH RESULT



Scheme. 1
Article Search Algorithm

RESULTS

Table. 1
Critical Appraisal

Author Name, Article Title, Literature Type	Year	Aims	Findings
Danielis et al., Nurses' Experiences of Being Recruited and Transferred to a New Sub- Intensive Care Unit Devoted to COVID-19 Patients, Qualitative	2021	to describe the experiences of Italian nurses who have been placed on an emergency and mandatory basis into the newly established COVID-19 sub- intensive care unit,	The nurse's experience is summarized in three lines: (a) 'becoming a frontline nurse', (b) 'living a double-faced professional experience' and (c) 'advancing in nursing practice'. Conclusions: Nurses who experienced compulsorily recruited and promptly reallocated to the COVID-19 unit lived through a mixture of negative feelings in the early stages, duplicity during the episode and, ultimately, the perception of global growth as a person, as a team and as a professional
Shahmari et al., Lived Experiences of Iranian ICU Nurses In The Care of Patients With Covid-19: A Phenomenological Study	2020	to explore the life experiences of Iranian ICU nurses in nursing covid-19 patient <i>an interpretive phenomenological study.</i>	Working in difficult and unknown conditions with many challenges leads to mental and physical depression of nurses in intensive care units. However, the nurses show a spirit of self- sacrifice and do not give up their relentless efforts to fight this unknown enemy, and fulfill their professional responsibility to provide the best care to patients. Thus, nurses show a new image of nursing to society. Therefore, full support should be given to health workers, especially nurses by the authorities in order to prepare them to respond
Lee & Lee, South Korean Nurses' Experiences with Patient Care at a COVID-19- Designated Hospital: Growth after the Frontline	2020	explores the experiences of COVID-19 designated hospital nurses in South Korea who provide care to	The research findings show that nine themes and 31 sub-themes emerged from 178 meaning units by phenomenological

Battle against an Infectious Disease Pandemic, <i>Phenomenological method</i>		patients based on their life experiences,	analysis. An important structure of the hands-on patient care experience of nurses in dedicated COVID-19 hospitals was identified as growth through the struggle on the front lines against the global pandemic, showing how their experiences change over time based on their situational context.
Villar et al., The Lived Experiences of Frontline Nurses during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic in Qatar: A Qualitative Study, <i>Qualitative Phenomenological</i>	2021	Exploring the life experiences of frontline nurses in providing nursing care to COVID-19 patients in Qatar,	Three main themes were drawn from the analysis: (a) The challenges of working in a COVID-19 facility (sub-themes: working in a new context and new work environment, tired from the workload, struggles to wear protective equipment, fear of COVID-19, witnessing suffering); (b) Surviving COVID-19 (subthemes: keeping it safe with extra measures, changes in eating habits, teamwork and friendship, social support); and (c) Nurse Resilience (subthemes: true calling, sense of purpose)
Yildirim et al., A Qualitative Study on the Experiences of the First Nurses Assigned to COVID-19 Units in Turkey	2021	explore the experiences of the first nurses assigned to work in COVID-19 unit with the beginning of the outbreak in Turkey, <i>qualitative study</i>	This study found that nurses felt an imbalance between their efforts and their achievements.
Sun et al., A qualitative study on the psychological experience of caregivers of COVID-19 patients	2020	To explore the psychology of nurses who treat COVID-19 patients, <i>a phenomenological approach</i>	During the epidemic outbreak, the positive and negative emotions of the frontline nurses are intertwined and coexist. In the early stages, negative emotions are dominant and positive emotions appear gradually. Self-coping styles and psychological growth play an important role in maintaining the mental health of nurses.

Sun et al., the work experience of clinical first-line nurses caring for patients with: coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), <i>A qualitative study</i>	2020	To explore the work experience of clinical first-line nurses caring for patients with: coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), <i>A qualitative study</i>	The results show that success depends on strengthening emergency training and knowledge of communicable diseases for nurses, providing protective equipment and improve hospital emergency response plans for public health emergencies.
Chegini et al., Experiences of Critical Care Nurses Fighting Against COVID-19: A Qualitative Phenomenological Study	2021	This study seeks to describe the experiences of critical care nurses caring for patients infected by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), <i>A qualitative phenomenological design</i>	Positive and negative emotions and experiences have coexisted for critical care nurse since the COVID-19 outbreak. Emotional support and psychological counseling play an important role in maintaining optimal mental health of nurses health during the COVID-19 crisis. Adequate protective equipment, financial and non-financial support, effective communication, staff training and recruitment, and Appropriate work shifts are also needed to reduce the negative experiences of nurses when providing care for affected individuals.
Muz & Yüce, Experiences of nurses caring for COVID-19 patients during this process, A	2021	to reveal the experiences of nurses caring for COVID-19 patients during this process, <i>A phenomenological qualitative design</i>	The study shows the main findings regarding the experience of nurses in crisis cases. Although nurses feel stronger professionally, they need the cooperation and psychosocial support of the community and members of the health care team. nurses have hopes for the development of personal and social rights.

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DISCUSSION

The experience of nurses in treating COVID-19 patients is influenced by several factors. Health workers as the front line of health services have been reported in the literature as follows:

Professional

Reports received from professionals, especially nurses about feelings when in the field dealing with Covid patients related to their professional conditions such as inadequate salaries and benefits, lack of justice in the distribution of incentives, work leave is not granted due to lack of health workers, because some health workers are isolated due to exposure to covid, lack of PPE (Chegini et al., 2021; Danieslis et al., 2021). Hou et al., (2020); Roulita et al., (2021) also emphasized that nurses in treating COVID-19 patients are motivated when there is good cooperation between patients, patient families and nurses,

This research lacks special supplies and training in dealing with patients, excess working hours which increases the workload, many health workers are worried about the future of their work. **In addition** to improper planning, lack of personal protective equipment, staff shortages, challenges regarding protocols and guidelines, lack of transparency in reports and statistics, and poor communication lack of supporting equipment, in addition, regulations that change rapidly by the top have an impact on the readiness of nurses to treat patients which can increase the sense of incompetence of nurses (Yildirim et al., 2021).

Psychological

The covid pandemic that has occurred has created a dilemma for nurses, especially nurses who are directly involved in caring for COVID-19 patients. The nurses experience various kinds of feelings from stress and anxiety, mental depression (Alireza Nikbakht Nasrabadi, Intensive, and Full nd) about how to provide services, and nursing care for COVID-19 patients, but the feeling of nurses in general is that they are not given the facilities for psychological counseling (Chegini et al., 2021; Villar et al., 2021). Mo et al., (2020) have examined the mental health of 1,257 health workers treating COVID-19 patients in 34 hospitals in China. The results showed that most of the health workers reported symptoms of depression 50 percent, anxiety 45 percent, insomnia 34 percent and psychological distress 71.5 percent.

The hospital does not provide a platform to facilitate nurses with excessive anxiety for specific consultations. This feeling is considered a normal feeling along with adaptation due to this pandemic, this psychological help and support is very important given in various hospital wards to reduce stress and anxiety for nurses. This study found that critical care nurses had lack of single care protocol, long shifts, lack of training for nurses lack of personal protective equipment, unreasonable work schedules, excessive workload, and weak communication affect psychological health of health workers (Chegini et al., 2021) During the COVID-19 outbreak, psychological attention and intervention are necessary (Danielis et al. 2021). Hopelessness, symptoms of anxiety and depression, difficulty sleeping and work stress are negative emotions that are felt and reported.

CONCLUSION

The experience of nurses in delivering services to COVID patients is divided into two, namely professionalism and psychology.

SUGGESTIONS

This research is expected to improve nursing services, prepare nurses to adapt to the newly emerging pandemic, be able to apply knowledge and provide opportunities for nursing students to socialize nursing related to injured patients with COVID-19, and as basic data for further research related to nurses' experience in caring for patients. COVID-19.

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