

Research Article

Concerns and experiences of nursing students during their internship in public health: example of Şanlıurfa

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ABSTRACT. The objective of the study is to describe the concerns and experiences of nursing students who will complete an internship in public health for the first time. Method: This is a descriptive study conducted among 27 nurses who completed a public health internship at the Harran University School of Health. Data were collected using a semi-structured interview form. Results: All male students went on home visits with their girlfriends. They said they couldn't communicate directly during home visits and the internship was not very effective in this state. Conclusion: Male students faced resistance in public health practices, so it was determined that they were not beneficial to both society and themselves, learning diminished, and change was slow.

Keywords: Nurse, nursing care, public health.

A. INTRODUCTION

The place of public health practices is very important to protect and increase the level of health of society. The rising costs of treatment services and the loss of manpower caused by disease make disease prevention services more important. Public health nursing, in particular, reaches out to members of the community and provides them with services if there is a disease, how they will be protected from existing health risks and to improve health status (Öztek & Kubilay, 2005; Bayık et al., 2002; İnanç & stünsöz, 1998).

In order to achieve these goals, public health nursing monitors individuals and families in the community in the environment in which they live, collects data about them, identifies problems, and develops a goal tailored to each problem by prioritizing these issues. Nursing Today; Being a dynamic process based on professionalism and interpersonal relationships, it can be applied by both genders in developed countries. The proper practice of a profession ensures that the employees of that profession are satisfied with the service they provide and that the person receiving the service benefits from it and is satisfied. Professional nurses specific to single women in both fields of study have caused some of the problems of being, as well as students cause complaints from time to time by nurses, men with colleagues share this problem and the idea that it might be easier to be able to overcome the advanced sürmekte dirler (İnanç & Üstünsöz, 1998) in this process in Turkey.

With the participation of men in the nursing profession, an important step has been taken to ensure the professional development of the nursing profession. The desire to increase the number of men in nursing is based on a better status of nursing, ensuring gender balance and reducing men's anxiety towards this profession (Bozkır et al., 2008). However, the process of change can still be troublesome and stressful for those who experience it first (Öztek & Kubilay, 2005; Bayık et al., 2002; İnanç & Üstünsöz, 1998; Taşçı, 2007; Karadakovan, 1993).

Social structure shapes nurses' attitudes, nursing practice, and societal attitudes toward nursing. The most integrated part of men is public health. For this reason, the problems and conflicts experienced by nursing students both in themselves and in society were again in public health.³⁻⁸ (İnanç & Üstünsöz, 1998; Bozkır et al., 2008; Taşçı, 2007; Karadakovan, 1993; Ökdem et al., 2000; Yavuz & Dramalı, 1997). In this context, this study was conducted to determine the conflicts that nursing students experience in public health practices and their coping mechanisms.

B. METHOD

The research reflects the experiences of all male students (n=27) who completed a 4th year public health nursing course at Harran University School of Health. The students were informed of the purpose of the research and their consent was obtained to participate in the study. The research data was collected using a semi-structured interview form. Two face-to-face interviews were conducted by the researcher with male students, at the beginning and at the end of the public health internship. The semi-directive interview form is made up of questions such as the difficulties encountered during the first home visit as a man, the situations experienced during the following visit and the latest suggestions related to the purposes of the internship. public health. An interview lasted an average of 10 to 15 minutes. Research assessment was assessed by changing students' expressions at the beginning and end of the public health internship.

C. RESULTADO AND DISCUSSION

Nursing students are mostly in the 22-27 age group. It was determined that 48.1% of the students came from central Şanlıurfa, 44.4% from Diyarbakır and 7.4% from Mardin. The majority of students said they chose the nursing profession as their reason for coming to the nursing profession, because 59.4% had better financial means, more possibilities of finding a job, and the rest because their family wanted or kept their score. 80.6% of nursing students first used the following phrases when asked "Should there be nurses in public health practice?" "There should be a nurse, but where there are no patients, more women should be out of the delivery wards. Since there are more women in public health, a nurse should not be. "There should be a public health nurse. Because the safety of our girlfriends can be an issue. That's why we can go out to protect him. When nurses talk to girls about intimate matters, nurses should be able to talk to men. However, as a general rule, nurses should not participate in home visits, they should work outside, that is, in work or school health. " "Nurses do not should not be in closed places like Şanlıurfa. Because we talk a lot to men and women in such places. It is very difficult for the family nurse to accept home visits. It is misunderstood to have a woman in the house and let the nurse into the house. Or her husband might get angry. I also struggled with home visits. I couldn't enter the house without my girlfriend. Therefore, men should not be in public health. "

At the end of the study, the statements of the two students changed as follows:
"Before starting my public health internship, I had a lot of concerns. I thought people wouldn't tell me their problem because I was always rejected and I was a man. However, after the application I saw that I had overcome my own biases and if I got over it people would look with it. Whatever the application, everyone should do it, whether it's a man or a woman. People have to get used to it. "

"I think the nurses had such a hard time because of their own prejudices. However, for nurses to be accepted by society, we must first put our profession first, not our gender. The Sanliurfa area should also get used to it. I think my friends were so opposed because it didn't fit their values. However, they had no problem as men when I visited the house. I did my applications. It was effective. The nurse should be everywhere. "

Asked about the experiences of male students on their first home visit, all students said they went with their girlfriend on their first home visit and when the door was opened their girlfriend walked away. spoke for him. When his girlfriend said that his boyfriend would make the next visits, 60% of the families did not accept, and 40% agreed to visit the house on the condition that they come with their girlfriend. Two students expressed this situation in the following way: "I usually did the home visit with my girlfriend. She

asked my girlfriend because she was a housewife, and she answered. When he wasn't there, I couldn't enter the house. This is why I was never able to own my house. That's why I struggled and couldn't be effective.

"The areas where I had the most difficulty during the home visits were when I was doing the physical examination of the woman. As the woman was hesitant, I couldn't be checked much except for vital signs. in education

I couldn't get into intimate matters in their apps. It's like this family isn't my family, but my girlfriend's family is like I'm helping my girlfriend"

"The girls who came with us increased their workload a lot. Therefore, it was as if their two families had no family at all. When my girlfriend had another job, I went to my family alone once. He didn't let me in. That's why I felt offended. "

At the end of the public health internship, the male students said that they were very upset with their home visits, that they were unhelpful and that they were tired. For this reason, it has been suggested that a girl and a man should take the same family to public health courses in areas such as Şanlıurfa where the traditional way of life is practiced, or that men should not be held responsible for home visits.

It can be said that almost all nursing students are from the Southeast culture. According to the statements she used about the public health internship, she said that it can be easier and there will be no difficulty with female nursing students in public health practices. Another point is that men cannot be active outside of their protective role. He reiterated that the minds of these students changed little after internship and the nurse should not come to their homes.

In light of these results, it can be said that male students assess the nursing profession from a traditional perspective and therefore limit nursing practices for women. This view will take time to change. Considering the thoughts of the patients about themselves according to the students; Just over half of them say they have no problem, about they find it strange that they are nurses, and 1/10 of them have difficulty choosing a form of address for patients. In Taşçı's study titled Thoughts of Patients Hospitalized in Obstetrics and Gynecology Departments About Nurses, 71% of patients said they did not want to receive care from a nurse and 65.1% of them said that they would be uncomfortable when the nurse gave them care (Taşçı, 2007) In Oktay's study, what kind of nurse should be considered

Examined they want, they want to receive care from nurses the majority of patients görülmüştür (Oktay, 1989). Furthermore, of the patients in the bricklayer study, 64% did not know whether men working as nurses in hospitals in Turkey, negatively related to the 43% of nurses, could provide good care and exercise a nursing profession (Taşçı , 2007). In the study by Özbasaran and Taspınar, 17% of working nurses said that nurses would change the perspective of society (Özbasaran and Üye, 1998). In Karadakovan's study, 64.6% of students said that the profession would increase the status of nurses in society (Karadakovan, 1993).

D. CONCLUSION

In this study, it was determined that in public health practices, most nursing students begin with resistance and therefore, they are not beneficial to both society and themselves, learning decreases and change is slow. In light of this finding: YÖK, the Ministry of Health and nursing associations cooperate with the media to create programs that explain that there is no gender discrimination in the nursing profession. role models, he can make suggestions such as increasing the number of nurses working in the field.

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