

EXEGESIS ON THE INTEGRAL-INTERACTION: A CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATION IN NURSING

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:

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Caring nurses fulfill the relation among other health professionals in the pursuit of quality and valuable attention towards people across the walks of life. Hence, an adequate interaction among stakeholders must transpire as central in the nursing practice. This manuscript clarify concepts on integral interactive based on reviews of published literature and to further explain the components of integral interaction as nursing concept. The study utilized pragmatic utility as an approach in analyzing reviewed literature concepts. A prism is also employed during systematic literature review. Keywords used such as caring, interaction, integral and the like to extract significant articles as unit of analysis. Databases such as google scholar, Research gate, ProQuest and Ebscohost were used during selection of articles. The nursing profession is not possible without nurse-client interaction as this serves as the backbone to which practice has relied on. This concept analysis is focused on the idea that an integral interaction must occur in every nurse-client interaction. On the event of clarifying what is integral to nursing where a more comprehensive view is elaborated that is very useful in the delivery of nursing care not only towards the client but in collaboration with other health care team in the attainment of client's well-being. Integral-interaction explain that nurse-patient relationship only exists when the three components are experienced simultaneously which are therapeutic communication, intention and transaction . It is also recommended to further the investigation by applying the conceptual model to practice in clinical or community settings therefore strengthening the claim of studied concepts.

BACKGROUND

The image of nursing is changing. Images of angels in starched skirts and nursing caps eagerly awaiting guidance from the physicians has long been replaced by images of competent, independent men and women of diverse background (Rhodes, 2011). The nurse serves as a link among other health professionals in the pursuit of quality and effective care towards the patient, family and the community. Thus, a good interaction must occur and must be central to nursing practice. Nurses embody substantial group of healthcare workers and the foremost passage (Acob, 2019) of patient contact in many settings. They articulate primary care in small and large hospital

practices in clinics, schools and workplace. Nurses, on one hand, function independently and collective practices often taking lead clinical, management, accountability roles in innovative means in rural areas, where modern technology-assisted care delivery is little. Numerous literature mentioned the patient's welfare as the prime focus of nursing in the delivery of care, and less addressing addressing the nurse's as part of the bigger cycle of interaction. In this lens, the nurse's limited ability to fully interact at the moment affects the inclusive process. Further, nurse-patient interaction when executed less of what is expected then both failed to fully appreciate the intention of coming together and in knowing at the moment.

METHODS

The endeavor utilized Pragmatic Utility as an approach to analyze concepts. This meta-analytic technique enabled the researchers to synthesize literature and advancing inquiry by examining and appraising concepts (Fig.1) as used by other experts in the field, publication and literature reviews. The researchers selected concept(s) which were important especially in the development of new knowledge in nursing and practice. The analysis employed pragmatic approach to provide basis for a stance that had been stated as the autocracy of the research question (Gibbons, 2009). Pragmatist researchers consider the research question that drives the inquiry, and that is more important than the methods used. In this paradigm, both induction and deduction are crucial, theory generation and verification can be accomplished and pluralistic view is encouraged. With the aim of knowing essential components of integral interaction, the scholarly undertaking facilitated to clarify its meaning through the development of operational definition, hence new wisdom is formed to the existing profession. Through rigorous appraisal of the literature review (Fig.2) with prism (Acob, 2019), attributes of the concepts were revealed. The criteria in identification of articles include keyword utility such as integral, interaction, integral interaction, and integral interaction in nursing. Those with complete texts were automatically included in the analysis with publications in scholarly journal. All other manuscripts which did not meet the set criteria were disqualified for study. Further, the investigators identified models and/or theories as point of comparative discussion, until new defined practical concepts evolved.

RESULTS

From the data sets imposing keywords at screening, there were only eight articles considered viable as units of analyses. Other manuscripts were actual duplications and incomplete thus disqualified them for conclusive examination. Themes common among the eight (8) samples include interaction, nursing, caring intention and nursing integration.

Integral Interaction per se does not exist in any Nursing literature. The only literature reveals to an integral interaction as mathematical equation. It describes the domain form of the interaction integral (Yau, Wang & Corten, 1980) and for the extraction of mixed-mode stress intensity factors (Shih and Asaro, 1988).

Similarly, related studies about interactions were documented to literature such as (a) empathetic interaction which encompasses an insight of the experiences, concerns and philosophies of another person, integrated with the breadth to disseminate this understanding (Tuaoi, 2010). The second is comforting interaction in which the nurse-patient dealing is pursued as a means for the nurse and the patient to intervene and inaugurate a desired therapeutic relationship (Morse, 1997). The third indicated documents pertain to person-centered interaction whereby individualized care to the patient is given importance. These interactions were based on nurses' understanding of what seemed to be important, valuable, and rightful at the moment for the patient. The nursed, as a recipient of care is not expected to trade in opportunities of cooperation or signs of participation for the fulfillment of proposed care (Bolster, 2004).

Interaction derived that of Peplau (1952) considered to be the founding definition of interactions or relations clarified nursing as an interpersonal process of therapeutic interactions between sick individuals in need of health services and an educated, professionally trained nurse being the provider of care capable of responding and recognizing patient's need during the interaction. Thus, integral interaction having multiple facets needs clarification.

DISCUSSION

Integral Interaction is an ultimate indispensable syntax of nursing practice which occurs during Nurse-Person encounter as well as Nurse- Health Care Team's collaboration for the sole purpose of creating a safe environment to the patient, family and community thus ensuring well being.

Nursing as an art and science molds on personalities and attitudes, intellectual competencies and technological skills of the individual nurse into the intention and aptitude to help people sick or well, and cope with their health needs (Abdellah, 1960). Nurses then must be equally prepared about what is the profession all about. Communication for one thing is a very integral skill one must acquired by those who intends to nurse especially in creating stage of the nurse-nursed relationship (Acob, 2018). Any failure in communication will lead patients of not trusting the nurse and eventually transform the whole interactive process.

Adequate communication moreover helps the care provider to collaborate collaborate with other members of the health care team producing worthwhile transaction-interaction to improve sickness and

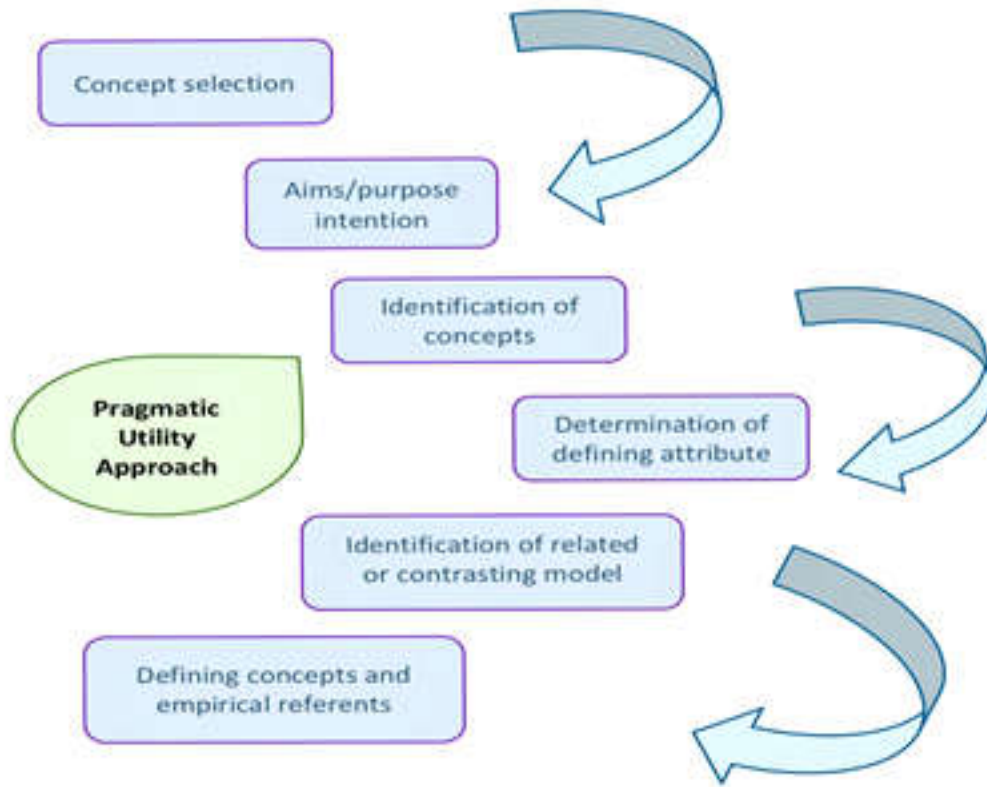


Figure1: Framework of Pragmatic Approach Employed in the Study

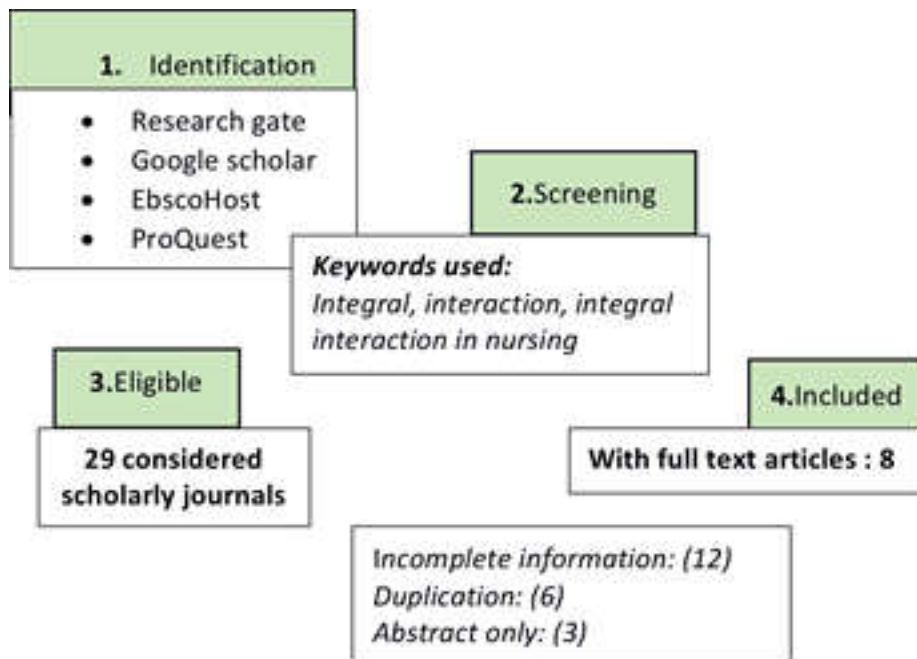


Figure2: The Prism in the Selection of Concept During Literature Search

maintain patient's optimum health. In other words, the intent of the nurse to care for the patient, a communication that is therapeutic to effectively transact services to the client which includes significant and important others constitute the entirety of integral interaction.

Internationality of Care

Caring as an expression of unending care (Acob, 2018) is the heart of nursing. It is the essence and the dominant, unique and unifying peculiarity of nursing (Leininger, 1978, 1984) and the focus is mutual affirmation of what matters most to the nurse

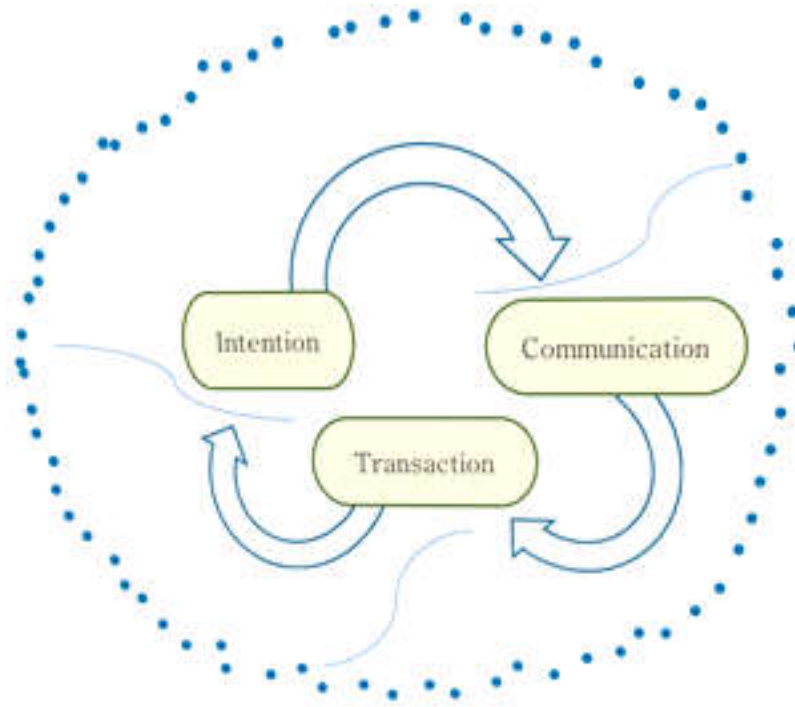


Figure3: Illustrative Conceptual Representation of the Integral-Interaction Model

and nursed (Locsin, 2009). Nurses are known to be in this human-based response profession due to their outstanding abilities, distinct to any other vocations. Acknowledging human behavior is one of the keys to which nursing exist through times, irreplaceable. A nurse must be fully equipped with knowledge and an abundance of genuine intention to care for the clients.

Eventually, according to some observations and anecdotal, rarely nurses do think of their own intentions to care for their patients because for them they are in this profession for more practical reasons. For as long that they have rendered the exact services their employer is expecting then that is enough. In brief, the rendered care is bound to monetary or material implications as their 'Pyramid of needs' also are to be fulfilled. The motivation is far way beyond to care. In this context, the care is intentional (Acob, 2018), looking into the welfare that patients acquire best. The value of care is considered foundational and the very rationale on the existence of nursing, it's delivery of practice. Caring as the unending expression of nursing considers that the intention of the practice of nursing helps in elevating persons living and growing in caring environment (Boykin & Schoenhofer, 2001).

Through surface and deep acting techniques, nurses strive to appear as though they feel the emotions that are expected of them within their entitle-

ment and profession. It demonstrates the surface acting is indeed associated with higher levels of job burnout among nurses, hence the role of nurse managers are contributory in the changing health care setting (Acob, 2018). Nurses who pretended to have unfeeling feelings were more burned out than nurses who did not pretend to have unfeeling emotions. And, nurses who covered up their true feelings were more burned out than nurses who did not cover up such emotional experiences. Nurses who covered up their true feelings were more burned out than nurses who did not cover up such emotional experiences (Erickson, 2007).

Therapeutic Communication

If caring is the heart of nursing practice then communication is the backbone for an effective nursing care. The ability to communicate therapeutically is one of the basic functions of a nurse-patient interaction. Acquiring these skills takes time and there is a need to be exposed in areas where learning poses challenge.

The barriers to good communication skills are numerous which include time pressures both by the workplace and from the patients themselves. Nurses get busy and therefore not able to communicate more often with the recipients of care. With the current setup wherein the distribution of nurse to patient is inappropriate and the issue of privacy is inadequate, nurses encounter arduous time to commune with pa-

tients. This means that a shortage of qualified nurses who are available to talk to patients, the demand is at all time high.

Valuable things to recognize for good communication involve sense preparedness to anticipate things rightful to say; having the accurate evidence at-hand for patient's inquiry; maintaining eye contact and discerning the patient's body language and the art of listening. A nurse must also consider the non-verbal cues which also express meaning and worth, maintaining simple yet precise terms and in terms when patient broke up his/her emotion, an empathic (Acob, 2018), sensitive, honest and compassionate attitude a nurse displays (Communication skills, Essence of Care benchmark, Nursing Times.Net, 2007). Emotional demand faces the nurses of today that might be one of the reasons why there are inadequate supplies of nurses globally. Nurse's negative feelings about their jobs, including their feelings of burnout, tend to be influenced more by the organizational practices governing the workplace (Acob, 2018) than by the challenges inherent in caring for others (Aiken et al., 2001, 2002; Aiken & Sloane, 1997).

Therapeutic communication techniques (Peplau, 1952) can be used by the nurse during the Nurse-Patient encounter for a nurse believed that Nursing is therapeutic in that it is a healing art, assisting an individual who is sick and in need of health care. Nurses identify four sequential phases in the interpersonal relationship which are orientation, identification, exploitation and resolution. Consequently, therapeutic communication is a fundamental ingredient in the delivery of effective care.

Transaction

This represents life situation in which the perceiver and the thing being distinguished are encountered. It also embodies person's attitude as an active participant in the caring situation. Each is changed in the process of these experiences (King, 1960). During the Nurse-Client encounter together with the other health care team members, transactions eventually occur as each-one-help-one other contexts for the realization of an improved care.

Moreover, there are studies which show that nurses are leaving from the profession because of bullying and racism in the workplace. Nurse-to-nurse bullying in the workforce is contributing to the current nursing shortage. The literature reveals both victims and witnesses of bullying suffer silently and are often confused as to what to do when presented with bullying behavior. This confusion frequently contributes to nurses leaving their chosen profession (Rocker,

2008). This implies that transactions between nurses and other health care professionals should be given due attention, hence patient's well-being is at stake. The American Nurses Association Code (ANA, 1985) designates nurses as provided of quality service with human dignity and the uniqueness of the client unrestricted by considerations of social or economic status, personal attributes or the nature of health problems. All nurses should aspire to establish and cultivate environments that facilitate s excellent health care practices. Too often, racism is manifested in the attitudes of nurses and other health care providers toward patients and their fellow professionals of different ethnic groups. Ethnicity is distinct but often confused with race, and discrimination occurs along ethnic as well racial lines. Racism has an adverse impact on the health care environment and on those receiving health care services. In the health care arena, differential access to resources limits basic and preventive health care to members of some groups. ANA believes health care providers are professionally, morally and ethically obligated to explain the purpose, risks, potential side effects and advantages of each study before a patient concedes to participate.

Moreover, in the perspective of Parse (2012), human are intentional beings. That means that they (human beings) have to be kind and meaningful stance with their universe and people, ideas that constitute lived experience. Human beings are willful whose interest are not random but ate chosen for reasons known and not known. Further Parse (2012) mentioned that people are intentionally present, open and knowing with the world. Transaction should be intentional and with purpose, direction, has ways of thinking and acting around.

With the model representation of Integral-interaction (Fig.3), one component cannot fully function without the others. All three are co-existential for the model to emerge. Therefore, these three elements must prevail and interconnected so as to offer maximum care towards clientele. Moreover, the illustration suggests that external factors such as workplace pressure may impede as manifested by the small dots surrounding the process. The thin thread placed in-between the component signals point of access whereby the process can commence at any aspect.

CONCLUSION

The synthesized description consuming pragmatic utility approach that Integral- Interaction is an interconnection between the nurse and the client to-

gether with the health care team towards the attainment of well-being. It is composed of intentionality of care, therapeutic communication and transactions which influences the whole interactive process. Therefore, further validation is needed to evaluate its existence and the applicability not only in the nursing practice but to the entire Nursing profession.

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