



# Satisfaction with nursing care: influence of sociodemographic factors on a sample of hospitalised children

Fernanda Loureiro & Zaida Charepe

To cite this article: Fernanda Loureiro & Zaida Charepe (2021) Satisfaction with nursing care: influence of sociodemographic factors on a sample of hospitalised children, *Annals of Medicine*, 53:sup1, S10-S11, DOI: [10.1080/07853890.2021.1896876](https://doi.org/10.1080/07853890.2021.1896876)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/07853890.2021.1896876>



© 2021 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group



Published online: 28 Sep 2021.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 7



View related articles [↗](#)



View Crossmark data [↗](#)

binding forces, probed by AFM at the beginning of the assessment, had a significantly higher probability of being hospitalised due to cardiovascular complications, pointing out the value of AFM for clinical prognosis [5]. Erythrocyte stiffness studies revealed differences between patients and healthy donors, in terms of erythrocyte elasticity (Young's modulus) and AFM tip penetration depth into the cells [5,6]. Erythrocytes from non-ischæmic CHF patients presented a higher average stiffness than those from the other groups (ischæmic CHF and control). Nevertheless, a significantly higher cell penetration depth at the same applied force was observed for ischæmic CHF patients [5]. In conclusion, fibrinogen promotes erythrocyte adhesion, leading to its aggregation, probably by transient simultaneous binding of the protein to two cells, bridging them. Our results may be relevant for potential future drug interventions to reduce aggregation and enhance microcirculatory flow conditions in cardiovascular patients.

CONTACT Filomena A. Carvalho  [filomenacarvalho@medicina.ulisboa.pt](mailto:filomenacarvalho@medicina.ulisboa.pt)

## References

- [1] Carvalho FA, Connell S, Miltenberger-Miltenyi G, et al. Atomic force microscopy-based molecular recognition of a fibrinogen receptor on human erythrocytes. *ACS Nano*. 2010;4(8):4609–4620.
- [2] Carvalho FA, de Oliveira S, Freitas T, et al. Variations on fibrinogen-erythrocyte interactions during cell aging. *PLOS One*. 2011;6(3):e18167.
- [3] Ribeiro AS, Carvalho FA, Figueiredo J, et al. Atomic force microscopy and graph analysis to study the P-cadherin/SFK mechanotransduction signalling in breast cancer cells. *Nanoscale*. 2016;8(46):19390–19401.
- [4] Guedes AF, Carvalho FA, Moreira C, et al. Essential arterial hypertension patients present higher cell adhesion forces, contributing to fibrinogen-dependent cardiovascular risk. *Nanoscale*. 2017;9(39):14897–14906.
- [5] Guedes AF, Carvalho FA, Malho I, et al. Atomic force microscopy as a tool to evaluate the risk of cardiovascular diseases in patients. *Nature Nanotech*. 2016;11(8):687–692.
- [6] Guedes AF, Moreira C, Nogueira JB, et al. Fibrinogen–erythrocyte binding and hemorheology measurements in the assessment of essential arterial hypertension patients. *Nanoscale*. 2019;11(6):2757–2766.

DOI: 10.1080/07853890.2021.1896875

## Satisfaction with nursing care: influence of sociodemographic factors on a sample of hospitalised children

Fernanda Loureiro<sup>a</sup> and Zaida Charepe<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Escola Superior de Saúde Egas Moniz, Caparica, Portugal; <sup>b</sup>Instituto Ciências da Saúde, CIIS-Centro de Investigação Interdisciplinar em Saúde, UCP/ICS, Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Lisboa, Portugal

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Patient satisfaction is identified as an indicator of the right to health [1]. Traditionally, children's satisfaction with health care is not regularly accessed [2] however, in recent years, it has been increasingly studied [3]. This study aims to identify if sociodemographic factors, such as sex, age and reason for hospitalisation, influences satisfaction with nursing care, in a sample of school-aged children (7–11 years).

**Materials and methods:** An observational, cross-sectional, exploratory-descriptive study with a non-probabilistic and accidental sample was performed. Data were collected through the “Children Care Quality at Hospital” instrument, after translation and validation to Portuguese. The instrument includes three domains: nurse characteristics, nursing activities and nursing environment. Also, children were asked to rate global satisfaction with nursing care from 1 (less satisfied) to 5 (more satisfied). Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS statistical tool (version 24.0). Authorisation was obtained from National Data Protection Commission as well as ethics committees in each of the 6 health institutions where the study was applied.

**Results:** The sample ( $n = 252$ ) includes mainly boys (52.8%,  $n = 133$ ) with 8.9 years ( $SD = 1.4$ ) as mean age and most children had unscheduled admissions (84.6%;  $n = 209$ ). Global nursing care (1–5) was rated with a score of 4.51 ( $SD = 0.645$ ). There was no significant difference between sex ( $t = -0.86$ ;  $p > .05$ ), age ( $r_s = -0.49$ ;  $p > .05$ ) or scheduled/unscheduled admissions ( $t = -0.59$ ;  $p > .05$ ) and the score attributed by children.

**Discussion and conclusions:** In this sample, school-aged children are satisfied with nursing care provided during hospitalisation. Sociodemographic factors seem to have effect on overall satisfaction in previous studies with better scores of satisfaction in: older patients [4], male patients [4,5] and unscheduled admissions [6]. Nevertheless, this was not verified in our sample. We suggest that further studies should be developed with larger samples and different group age.

CONTACT Fernanda Loureiro  [floureiro@egasmoniz.edu.pt](mailto:floureiro@egasmoniz.edu.pt)

## Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank children and their parents for their collaboration in the study.

## References

- [1] Mpinga EK, Chastonay P. Satisfaction of patients: a right to health indicator? *Health Policy*. 2011;100(2-3):144–150.
- [2] Sommer D, Pramling Samuelsson I, Hundeide K. *Child perspectives and children's perspectives in theory and practice*. New York: Springer; 2010.
- [3] Coyne I, Kirwan L. Ascertaining children's wishes and feelings about hospital life. *J Child Health Care*. 2012;16(3):293–304.
- [4] Murante AM, Seghieri C, Brown A, et al. How do hospitalization experience and institutional characteristics influence inpatient satisfaction? A multilevel approach. *Int J Health Plan Manage*. 2014;29(3):e247–e260.
- [5] Foss C. Gender bias in nursing care? Gender-related differences in patient satisfaction with the quality of nursing care. *Scand J Caring Sci*. 2002;16(1):19–26.
- [6] Pelander T, Leino-Kilpi H, Katajisto J. Quality of pediatric nursing care in Finland: children's perspective. *J Nurs Care Qual*. 2007;22(2):185–194.

DOI: 10.1080/07853890.2021.1896876

## Sexual well-being in old age: are older adults well sexually?

Sofia von Humboldt

ISPA – Instituto Universitário, William James Center for Research, Lisbon, Portugal


### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Older adults who engage in sexual activities may benefit from increasing psychological and physical well-being, which may contribute to reduce a number of physical and mental health problems. The objectives of this study are the following: To analyse sexual well-being (SWB) in older adults' perspective and to examine the potential explanatory mechanisms of a SWB overall model, in an older cross-national sample.

**Materials and methods:** Measures were completed, using a variety of appropriate methods, including demographics and interviews. Complete data were available for 326 older adults aged between 65 and 102 years. Data were subjected to content analysis. Representation of the associations and latent constructs were analysed by a Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA).

**Results:** The most prevalent response of the interviewed participants for SWB was "touching and caring" (18.0%). A three-dimension model formed by "care and well-being", "attractiveness, intimacy and touching", and "sexual intercourse and pleasure" was presented as a best-fit solution for English older adults. SWB for Portuguese older adults were explained by a three-factor model: "health and desire", "care, eroticism and affection" and "penetration sex".

**Discussion and Conclusions:** The outcomes presented in this paper emphasised the need to explore the diversity of indicators of SWB among older adults and the cultural differences of a SWB model for older adults.

CONTACT Sofia von Humboldt  [Sofia.humboldt@gmail.com](mailto:Sofia.humboldt@gmail.com)

## Acknowledgements

The authors acknowledge funding from the FCT – Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology [Grant number SFRH/BPD/116114/2016].

DOI: 10.1080/07853890.2021.1896878