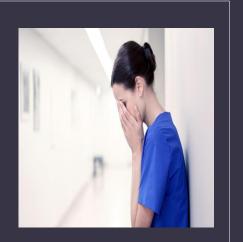


Introduction

- Challenges of nursing school
 - Heavy courseload
 - Competing priorities
- Challenges of nursing practice
 - Transition of the new graduate
 - High attrition rate
 - Nursing shortage



(AACN, 2019; RWJF, 2015)

Problem

- Many studies identify sources of stress/impact of coping
- Less is known about individual factors that may raise stress and impair coping

Perfectionism

- High expectations for performance
- Can lead to achievement and success
- Also associated with anxiety and depression (Hewitt & Flett, 1991; Rice & Lopez, 2004)
- Relationship with increased stress and poor coping
- Increasing over time
- Prevalence in nursing students is a gap in the knowledge

Theoretical Framework

- Lazarus and Folkman's Transactional Theory of Stress and Coping
 - Appraisal of stress (Lazarus & Folkman, 1987)
 - Coping style (Lazarus & Folkman, 1987)

Methods

- A descriptive correlational design
- Sample
 - Population
 - Exclusion criteria

Tools

- Short form of the Almost Perfect Scale
 - 8 items
 - Standards (p=0.87) vs discrepancy (p=0.84) (Rice, Richardson, & Tueller, 2014)
- Perceived Stress Scale
 - 10 items (p=0.78-0.91) (Lee, 2013)
- Brief Cope
 - 28 items
 - 14 subscales (p 0.5-0.9) (Carver, 1997)

Demographics and Stress Scores

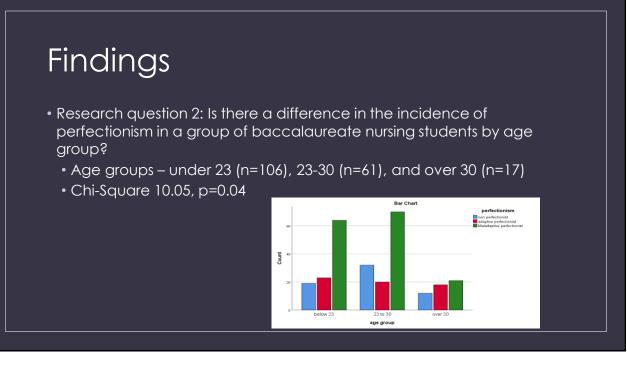
- Age mean 23.75 (SD 4.78) range 19-49
- Gender 88% (n=162) female
- Hours worked 56.5% (n= 104) work 1-20 hrs/week
- PSS score 31.78 (SD 6.49) range 15-46 (National League for Nurses, 2018)

Findings

- Research question 1: What is the incidence of perfectionism in a group of baccalaureate nursing students?
- Perfectionism categories:
 - Non-perfectionists 21.2% (n=39)
 - Adaptive perfectionists 21.9% (n=39)
 - Maladaptive perfectionists 57.6% (n=106)

(Rice and Lapsley, 2001)





Findings

- Research question 3: What is the relationship between perfectionism, perceived stress and coping
 - Perceived stress had a moderate positive relationship with perfectionism.
 - r=0.350 p<0.01
 - Perfectionism and coping
 - Maladaptive perfectionists
 - Adaptive perfectionists
 - Non-perfectionists

Limitations

- Single site for data collection
- Convenience sampling
- Self-report data collection
- Skewed gender distribution
- Pandemic
- Researcher role in the institution

Implications for Education, Practice & Policy

- Understanding of Perfectionism
- Screening
- Coping skill development
- Orientation and Residency
- Reduced nurse patient ratios

Implications for Future Research

- Multiple data collection sites
- Longitudinal study following students into practice
- Exploring interventions



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