



Instigate Conceptual Framework by Deploying King's Goal Attainment Theory

Sweta Singh, S. Jasmin Debora & Kavita Pillai

Department of Medical Surgical nursing, Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, Haryana, India

ABSTRACT

The conceptual framework serves as a guide and ballast to research that helps researcher throughout the study. Here, in king's goal attainment theory concepts are action, reaction, interaction, transaction and goal attainment.

Theoretical framework refers to king's goal attainment theory which is used to develop the conceptual framework of this study to assess Knowledge Attitude Practice (KAP) of peri-operative nurses regarding WHO surgical safety checklist. KAP scores can be analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The analysed data can be evaluated based on the following categories viz knowledge levels as adequate, moderate and inadequate, practice levels as competent and in competent and attitude as positive and negative. Theoretical framework is based on any previous theory which further is modified to make a conceptual framework according to study. This creates a clear concept map for the researcher to carry out the study.

KEYWORDS: Conceptual framework, Theoretical framework, King's goal attainment theory, KAP.

Received 12.10.2022

Revised 23.10.2022

Accepted 13.11.2022

INTRODUCTION

A conceptual framework is that, the researcher thinks best explains how the topic being investigated and develops naturally [1]. This study is designed to assess the KAP of Peri-Operative nurses regarding WHO surgical safety checklist.

Conceptual framework is based on theoretical framework of modified king's goal attainment theory. The inter-personal system of a health care organisation, where two persons who are typically strangers come together to help and be helped to preserve the state of health that supports functioning in roles, can be considered as including the main components of the theory of goal attainment[2]. The concepts of the theory are action, reaction, interaction, transaction and goal attainment.

Here, two strangers are researcher and participants, they are supposed to come together to help each other in achieving the goals, all concepts (action, reaction, interaction, transaction and goal attainment) of the theoretical framework should be followed by the researcher in creating the conceptual framework, it can be modified as per need of present study while using all the concepts of the theoretical framework.

Action of the study will be affected by the socio-demographic variables, which are age, gender, professional qualification, monthly income, religion, working experience, area of posting, previous knowledge.

Action- According to the theory, action is a sequence of the behaviour involving mental and physical action [2-8]. Here, in conceptual framework, action will be taken by the two personnel that are by researcher and participants.

Researcher-In the conceptual framework, researcher is defining the study objectives to the participants to make them understand the need of the study and preparation of the tools that is structured questionnaire on knowledge, Likert scale for attitude and checklist for practice will carried out.

Participants- In the conceptual framework, participants understood the study objectives and giving the responses to the prepared tools on assessment of KAP regarding WHO surgical safety checklist.

Reaction- According to conceptual framework, reaction is the sequence of behaviour described in action [2-4]. Here, reaction is sequence of behaviour which includes the questions which are supposed to be asked regarding KAP provides the information to participants, information leads to enhancement of knowledge, knowledge improves practice and with better practice individual gains positive attitude and attitude will show influence on practice, hence the cycle will go on.

Interaction- It is a process of perception and communication between person and environment²⁻⁶. In conceptual framework, communication can be in between the researcher and participants, who will work

together by involving in collection of the data and information gaining regarding WHO surgical safety checklist.

Transaction- It is the observable human being interaction with their environment, when transaction occurs between researcher and participants, goals are attained [2, 7, 8]. In conceptual framework, in transaction assessment of level of knowledge, attitude and practice is observed through different tools.

Goal attainment- when pre-set goals are achieved and we get a result of our work that is called goal attainment [2, 9, 10]. In conceptual framework, KAP of the participants can be assessed and information can be given to the institution. After providing information to institution steps can be taken by the institution to improve the KAP of participants.

Feedback- It is a process in which the observed human behaviour is return to modify the action in order to achieve goals [2, 22-13].

METHODOLOGY

A comprehensive, theoretical analysis of the approaches used in a field of research is known as methodology [3, 10]. Quantitative research approach can be used with non-experimental descriptive research design, setting can be chosen as OT surrounding with staff working in those particular areas. Sample size can be calculated through the G-power. Sample can be chosen through non-probability purposive sampling technique. Tools for the study can be structured for different areas as for knowledge questionnaire can be made, for attitude Likert scale can be used and for practice checklist can be utilized. Analysis can be done in two sections that are descriptive and inferential statistics. Through descriptive analysis frequency percentage, mean and standard deviation can be found out and through inferential statistics correlation, t-test or chi square can be found out.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of the study can show the level of knowledge which could be adequate, moderate and inadequate, level of attitude that is positive and negative attitude and level of practice which can be competent and incompetent. Then, assessed level can be notified to institution so that they can take steps to improve the KAP of participants.

The modified conceptual framework will give the direction to achieve the objective of the study in a sequential manner³. In accord with the objective, King's goals attainment theory is modified as conceptual framework and the concept, constructs, variables and relationship will be tested or explored with the research hypothesis i.e., there will be significant correlation between KAP of participants at 95% of CI at ≤ 0.05 level of significant and there will be significant association between KAP with their selected variables. Two individual that is researcher and participants came together, to achieve the goals through action, reaction, interaction and transaction. The goals of the study are to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice regarding the use of WHO surgical safety checklist by peri-operative nurses. Here, in this study knowledge level of participants are adequate and as said by Paula Bezzola in a cross-sectional study that the knowledge among peri-operative nurses regarding WHO surgical safety checklist is adequate depending on the use of the WHO checklist^{4,12,13}. Attitude of participants in current study is positive and according to Mr Mobin Sokhanvar told in his cross-sectional study that overall, the participants had a positive attitude to the checklist⁵. Level of practice of participants in current study is competent and as per the article of Brid O' Brien, who demonstrated in his descriptive study that participants were committed to promoting safety by introducing, adhering to, and addressing the value of the WHO surgical safety checklist through best practice.

CONCLUSION

Theoretical framework is used to develop the conceptual framework in the research study. King's goal attainment theory was modified as conceptual framework and adopted to carry out the research. In this modified conceptual framework constructs and variables are explained and explore and test the relationship between them.

REFERENCES

1. B.T Basvanthappa. (2007). Nursing Research. 2nd Ed. New Delhi: Jaypee brothers; pg.no:92,188-192.
2. Caceres BA. (2009). King's Theory of Goal Attainment: Exploring Functional Status. Nursing Science Quarterly. :5.
3. Suresh K Sharma. (2011). Nursing Research and Statistics. 2nd ed. New Delhi: Elsevier; page no:138, 504-5.
4. Mascherek AC, Schwappach DL, Bezzola P. (2013). Frequency of use and knowledge of the WHO-surgical checklist in Swiss hospitals: a cross-sectional online survey. Patient Saf Surg. ;7(1):36.
5. Sokhanvar M, Kakemam E, Goodarzi N. (2018). Implementation of the surgical safety checklist in hospitals of Iran; operating room personnel's attitude, awareness and acceptance. IJHCQA. 9;31(6):609-18.

6. O'Brien B, Graham MM, Kelly SM. (2017). Exploring nurses' use of the WHO safety checklist in the perioperative setting. *J NursManag.* 25(6):468-76.
7. Stephanie's. (2019). Principles and practice of nursing Nursing arts and procedures. 1(6). N.R. Publishing house: 563-67.
8. Karch, A.M. (2019). Lippincott's nursing drug guide. China: Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins pub; p.438.
9. Taylor, C., Lillis, C., & Le Mone, P. (2005). Taylor's clinical skills: A nursing process approach 5th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; page no: 299-314.
10. Denise F. Polit, (2017). Cheryl Tatano Beck. Nursing Research. 10th ed. Wolters Kluwer.
11. Janet Houser. Nursing Research. 1st ed. Jones & Bartlett; 2011; page no: 183-84, 270-71.
12. Sharma P, Tripathi V, Gupta U. (2020). Knowledge, attitude and practices regarding World Health Organization surgical safety checklist and the challenges in its implementation at a teaching hospital in North India. *Int J ReprodContraceptObstet Gynecol.* 27;9(9):3759.

CITATION OF THIS ARTICLE

Sweta Singh, S. Jasmin Debora & Kavita Pillai, Instigate Conceptual Framework by Deploying King's Goal Attainment Theory. *Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci., Spl Issue [4]: 2022: 550-552*