

:()

ICU CCU
Strauss & Corbin

Archive of SID

// : // :

()

:()

(.)

Archive of SID

(.)

(.)
(.)

(.)

(.)

(.)

(.)

(.)

(.)

(.)

(.)

(.)

/ /

:()

()

() ()

() Lizza

()

()

()

()

(Thematic analysis)

/ /

:()

ICU CCU

()

(Probing questions)

()

(Triangulation)

(Confirmability)

/ /

Archive of SID

Archive of SID

Archive of SID

:()

()

()

()

()

Archive of SID

/ /

:()

:

»

()

()»

:

»

:()

»

()»

:()

()

»

()»

:

:

»

:

:

()»

/ /

:()

()»

()

()

Archive of SID

:()

»

()»

/ /

2- Kublerras A. Death: the last stage of the growth. Tehran: Peyk-E Bahar; 1999. p. 4.

3- Varaie SH. The views of parents, physicians and nurses of pediatric intensive care unit towards the presence of parents when resuscitating their child. Scientific Journal of Ghazvin University of Medical Sciences; 2004. 3(31): 62-67.

4- Farhoudi M. An inference on the concepts of human life and death from Koran. Created issues: medical ethics papers. 5th ed. Tehran: The center for research and studies; 1997. p. 21-32.

5- Jafari Y. The man in Islamic view. Medical ethics collection. Tehran: the center for medical ethics research; 1994: P. 13-22.

6- Yang SC, Chen SF. A Phenomenographic Approach to the meaning of Death: a Chinese perspective. Death Stud; 2002. 26(2): 143 - 175.

7- Adib GH.A. Special care for near to death patients. Noskkeh; 1984. 1(10): 7-8.

8- Koran Qom: the center for publication and distribution of Koran; 2001. p. 154.

9- Dugas B.W. The principles of patient care: a holistic view in nursing. Tehran: Tehran University of Medical Sciences (deputy of research); 1992; p. 218-231.

10- Abrams M. Death and Meaning in a Storefront Church. Pub Health Nurs; 2000. 17(2): 132 -142.

11- Deffner JM, Bell SK. Nurses' death anxiety, comfort level during communication with patients and families regarding death, and exposure to communication education: a quantitative study. J Nurs Staff Dev; 2005. 21(1):19-23.

12- Richardson V, Berman S, Piwowarski M. Projective assessment of relationships between the salience of death, religion, and age among adults in America. J Gen Psychol; 1983. 109(1): 149-156.

13- Mortezaghasemi M. The study of nurses' views on death and euthanasia [monograph on the internet]. Tehran: Baghiatallah University of Medical Sciences [cited 2003]. Available from:

1- Abdollahi M.A. Comparative study of knowledge, attitude and practice of nurses and physicians about near to death patients and their families in educational hospitals of Isfahan University of Medical sciences. Unpublished dissertation. Isfahan University of Medical Sciences; 1999: p. 2-10.

25- Koran Qom: the center for publication and distribution of Koran; 2001. p. 555.

26- Koran Qom: the center for publication and distribution of Koran; 2001. p. 466.

27- Mok E, Lee WM, Wong FK. The issue of death and dying: employing problem-based learning in nursing education. *Nurs Edu Today*; 2002. 22: 319-329.

28- Afrasiabifar A., Mohammadhoseini S., Momeni A., Alamdari A. Knowledge, attitude, and practice of nurses about caring near to death patients admitted to hospitals affiliated to Yasouj University of Medical Sciences. *The Journal of Armaghan-e-Danesh*; 2003. 8(31): 91-99.

29- Jahanian M., Farhoudi M., Moghtadaie P. Gynecologist and near to death patient. *The Iranian Journal of gynecology, Midwifery and Infertility*; 2000. 3(5-6): 82-88.

30- Rajbam A. Comparison of job stressful factors among night and morning staff nurses of intensive care units of hospitals affiliated to Ministry of Health in Tehran. Unpublished dissertation; Tehran, Beheshti University of Medical Sciences; 1994: p. 21-65.

31- Maasoumian M. The intensity of stressful factors in staff nurses during care of near to death and critical patients in hospitals affiliated to universities of Tehran. Unpublished dissertation; Tehran, Iran University of Medical Sciences; 1988: P. 32-44.

<http://www.bmsu.ac.ir/web/par/b82/3.htm>. Accessed 2006.

14- Lizza JP. *Persons, Humanity, and the Definition of Death*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press; 2005.p.272.

15- Morse JM, Field PA. *Qualitative Research Methods for Health Professionals*. CA: Sage; 1995. p. 23-7.

16- Speziale HS, Carpenter DR. *Qualitative research in nursing: advancing the humanistic imperative*. 4th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2007.p.477.

17- Glaser B. *Doing Grounded Theory: Issues and Discussions*. CA: Sociology Press; 1998. p. 46-51.

18- Strauss A, Corbin J. *Basics of Qualitative Research*. CA: Thousands Oaks; 1998. p.13.

19- Mayan MJ. *An Introduction to Qualitative Methods*. Edmonton: International Institute for Qualitative Methodology; 2001. p. 25-29.

20- Divani A. *Everlasting life*. Tehran: Deputy of instructors affairs and Islamic sciences; 1997: p. 21-89.

21- Imam Sajad. *SAHIFE Sadjadieh* (translated by Feizol-Islam). Tehran: Feizol-Islam; 1989.p.260.

22- Sheikh Kolein, Kaffi *Principles*. Vol.3.(translated by Feizol-Islam). Tehran: Vali-Asr;1996.p.255.

23- Majlesi M. *Bahar-Al-Anvar*. 4th part. Tehran: Dar-Al-Kotob; 1968: Hadis 32: p. 123.

24- Imam Sajad. *SAHIFE Sadjadieh* (translated by Feizol-Islam). Tehran: Feizol-Islam; 1989.p.261.

Death, The Strange Familiar (Meaning of Death from Iranian Nurses' Perspective): A Qualitative Study

A. Zargham³⁸ MS R. Mohammadi³⁹ PhD S.F. Haghdoost Oskuei⁴⁰ PhD

Abstract

Background & Aim: Despite tremendous progressions in medical science and technology, there is no way yet to escape death. Logical attitudes of nurses toward death could be influential on care giving of dying patients and their families. If the health care professionals view death as a terrible and dire thing, they couldn't handle patients' death in a fair and effective manner. So, it seems that the first step toward designing an appropriate care and support system for dying patients and their family is exploring nurses' beliefs and point of views. The aim of this study was to determine the concept of death from Iranian nurses' perspective to reach a new explanation for this concept in community.

Material & Method: This study was conducted by qualitative research approach. Data collection was done via semi structured interviews with 12 Nurses from 4 hospitals. They had 2 to 18 years working experience in emergency departments, ICUs, CCUs and oncology wards. All interviews were taped, and then transcribed on paper and analyzed using Strauss and Corbin method. Four main categories emerged: non avoidable ending, ambiguity and uncertainty, feedback for personal behaviors, and changing attitudes toward life and death.

Results: This study showed that one of the most important ideas which help nurses to better dealing with death is belief in life after death. Recognizing death as fate of all lives could also bring peace to the man. This sort of attitude gives the nurse a peace of mind which helps to make dying patients and their families comfortable. The perspective of death which emerged from nurses' perspectives in this research is a spiritual one. They believed that their occupation with nursing reinforces this attitude and decreases their uncertainty about life after death.

Conclusion: This study provides a deep understanding about nurses' point of view about death which could be a base for nursing education about death and dying

Keywords: Death, Nurses, Patients, Semantics

Accepted for Publication: 26 Desember 2007

Submitted for Publication: 18 Desember 2006

³⁸ Doctoral Student in Nursing Education, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, Tehran, Iran (Corresponding Author).E-mail: azargham@gmail.com.

³⁹ Associate Professor in Health Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services and member of Center for Nursing Care Research.

⁴⁰ Associate Professor in Health Nursing , School of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services and member of Center for Nursing Care Research.