

GENDER AND WORKPLACE DIFFERENCE IN COPING STRATEGIES AMONG IRANIAN NURSES

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Background: Assessing coping strategies of nurses had an important role in determination of needed and solving the problems of nurses and clients.

Objectives: To evaluate difference coping strategies according to gender and workplace in nurses.

Aims: The current study aimed to determine the effective factors on coping strategies among Iranian nurses in 2011.

Methods: In a descriptive-analytic study, 158 nurses with category sampling were assessed. The instrument for collecting data was a Lazarus and Folkman coping strategies standard questionnaire. All data were analyzed with SPSS software version 20 and using Nonparametric test such as Mann-whiney, Kruskal-wallis and Pearson correlation.

Results: More than one-third of participants (41.1%) were male and 11.3% worked in Emergency Department. There was a significant association between Gender and workplace with some used coping strategies of studied nurses ($P < 0.05$). There was a significant correlation between some subclass of coping strategies. There were a significant relationship between Self-Controlling, Accepting Responsibility, Escape-Avoidance, Plan full Problem Solving, Positive Reappraisal and Seeking Social Support coping with workplace of nurses ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusions: Gender and Workplace are the associated factors on coping strategies in Iranian nurses.