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Nursing stress scale questionnaire

2021 Apr 30;11(2):311–319. A systematic review including meta-analysis of work environment and depressive symptoms. The authors thank all of the participants and palliative care professional associations’ representatives in Spain for their valuable support. Adv. Health measurement scales: a practical guide to their development and use. Ordinal invariant measures for individual and group changes in ordered categorical data. For these reasons, it is very important to have brief measures in place to screen and detect potential sources of stress. However, the stressful conditions to be measured in the healthcare context are enormous, and having to answer infinite questionnaires makes the workload of the nurses even greater, limiting their valuable time. Development of a questionnaire assessing work-related stress in women - identifying individuals who risk being put on sick leave. 2013;69:1515–1524. Details can be consulted in Table 2. Job strain and Psychologic distress: influence on sickness absence among Finnish employees. doi: 10.1097/NH.0b013e3181ae87. Sci. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 41. Mojoyinola J. Gac. doi: 10.1046/j.1365-2834.2001.00216.x. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 15. McGrath A., Reid N., Boon J. Midwifery. The method of estimation for the CFA was Weighted Least Squares Mean and Variance corrected (WLSMV), given the ordinal nature of the data [34]. Burnout among healthcare workers in hospice care. Furthermore, some shortcomings include the lack of test-retest reliability due to the study cross-sectional nature. doi: 10.1016/S0213-9111(99)71350-6. Scand J Public Health. Radcliffe Publishing; Oxford, UK; 2005. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2648.2010.05576.x. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 45. Kakemam E., Raeissi P., Raoofi S., Soltani A., Sokhanvar M., Visentin D., Cleary M., et al. doi: 10.1016/j.aucc.2017.11.001. Prediction of long-term sickness absence among employees with depressive complaints. Manag. Factor loadings were adequate, ranging from 0.338 (item 2) to 0.710 (item 4). [Google Scholar] 28. Escriba V., Más R., Cárdenas M., Pérez S., The governments writ/document 2018/19-101; Annual report of the state 2018. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2648.2009.05082.x. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 19. Benbunan-Bentata B., Cruz-Quintana F., Roa-Venegas J.M., Villaverde-Gutiérrez C., Benbunan-Bentata B.R. Nursing Students’ Coping with Pain and Death: A Proposal for Ameliorative Action. Professionals were encouraged to participate through the Spanish Society for Palliative Care (SECPAL). doi: 10.15452/CEJNM.2015.06.0006. These challenges usually cause physical, psychological, and emotional distress as well as work-related stress, which can lead to the development of burnout [21,22]. Inclusion in an NLM database does not imply endorsement of, or agreement with, the contents by NLM or the National Institutes of Health. Although Kim & Kim [39] used a different scale to measure stress, they found that the dimension related to excessive workload was the most affected, as was in the present study. BMC Public Health. doi: 10.1309/01612840.2014.891678. First of all, descriptive statistics were calculated for the items of the scale, including means and standard deviations. Women and men showed no differences in stress. 2000;8:161–178. The survey was conducted during January–February 2020. Mirror. Work control, measured with the item “I have control over my workload”, ranging from 0 (never) to 3 (almost always). t tests for independent samples were used to study differences between women and men, and between home and hospital workers. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 14. Clegg A. New York: McGraw-Hill; 1994. The aim of the study was to develop and test the psychometric properties of the Brief Nursing Stress Scale, a short measure of nursing stress, in a sample of end-of-life care nurses. It is worth highlighting that occupational stress among nurses usually decreases their efficiency of job performance, with a consequently negative effect on the quality of patient care and patient satisfaction [8,9]. [Google Scholar] 36. Muthén L.K., Muthén B., editors. Due to its importance for the development of burnout and the well-being of nurses, but also due to the consequences on patients’ health and the quality of care, the measurement of stress in nursing is key for health institutions. 3rd ed. Nursing stress was related to burnout and work satisfaction. The prevalence and impact of post traumatic stress disorder and burnout syndrome in nurses. 1996;7(2):199–202. Article CAS Google Scholar Bunketor L, Carlsson J, Kowalski J, Stener-Victoria E. Role of Stress in Burnout among Students of Medicine and Dentistry—A Study in Ljubljana, Slovenia, Faculty of Medicine. Occupational stress in nursing: A review of the literature. Ethno-Med. doi: 10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2009.06.014. 2011;30:202–210. Specifically for this study, the subsample of 129 nurses was selected. 2015;12:652–666. The Brief Nursing Stress Scale (BNSS) is based the dimensions of stress pointed in the Nursing Stress Scale (NSS) [25], which included: (1) stressful situations derived from the process of dying or death; (2) stressful situations derived from conflicts with doctors; (3) stressful situations derived from lack of support; (4) stressful situations derived from conflict between nurses; (5) stressful situations derived from workload; and (6) stressful situations derived from uncertainty of the treatment. Hospital nurse practice environment, burnout, job outcomes and quality of care: Test of a structural equation model. [DOI] [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 55. Lu H., Zhao Y., While A. Central Eur. Among its strengths is its brevity. doi: 10.1111/jan.12010. Script line represents the indirect effect. 44.2% (n = 57) were hospital workers, 39.5% were home care workers, and 16.3% (n = 21) worked in other facilities, such as elderly institutions or hospices. The t test for independence samples showed no statistically significant differences in nursing stress between women and men. t(27) = 1.027; p = 0.307. 2019;94:21–31. Total score was calculated with the mean of the scores in the six items, and ranged from 1 to 4. Nurse burnout and its association with occupational stress in a cross-sectional study in Shanghai. An Empirical Evaluation of an Expanded Nursing Stress Scale. For inclusion, the participants had to be a healthcare professional (physician, nurse, psychologist, nursing assistant, social worker, or others), who currently cared for patients at the end of their lives, but not necessarily in palliative care settings. Am J Prev Med. 2014;12:1495–1499. In Spain, studies have pointed high levels of emotional exhaustion in nurses, and moderate levels of depersonalization [4,5]. Stress is an important cause of job dissatisfaction in nursing [6] and can cause job leaves [7]. Learn more: PMC Disclaimer | PMC Copyright Notice . These limitations could be addressed in future works in which the BNSS could be used in bigger samples, longitudinal studies, or other cultural contexts. doi: 10.1177/0013164413495237. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 46. Kwiatosz-Muc M., Fijałkowska-Nestorowicz A., Fijałkowska M., Aftyka A., Kowalczyk M. Contemp. 1999;6:1–55. 2009;65:2175–2185. Item Number Item Content Please Indicate How Frequently You Suffer... 1 stressful situations derived from the process of dying or death 2 stressful situations derived from conflicts with doctors 3 stressful situations derived from lack of support 4 stressful situations derived from conflict between nurses 5 stressful situations derived from workload 6 stressful situations derived from the uncertainty of the treatment A cross-sectional survey of Spanish end-of-life care professionals was conducted to assess variables influencing professionals’ compassionate care. Specifically in end-of-life care care, nurses frequently experience stressful situations related to death and dying. Pers. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2834.2011.01240.x. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 43. Wazgar D.Y., Kerr M., Regan S., Orchard C. [DOI] [Google Scholar] 39. Kim H., Kim K. To be aware of such stress levels is of great importance due to the well-known association of stress with reduced work performance, higher job turnover, decreased job satisfaction, loss of productivity, high rates of absenteeism, and reduced quality of nursing care for patients [40,41,42,43]. Occupational stress: Spice of life or kiss of death? In the literature, results on the relation between age and gender are not clear. doi: 10.1186/12912-016-0170-y. Stockholm: Arbetsmiljöverket (Swedish Work Environment Authority); 2016. Theorell T, Hammarström A, Aronsson G, Träskman Bendz L, Grape T, Hogstedt C, et al. doi: 10.1097/TJN.0000000000000335. [DOI] [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 48. Stecker M., Stecker M.M. Disruptive Staff Interactions: A Serious Source of Inter-Provider Conflict and Stress in Health Care Settings. p. 816–7. Svensson E. Stockholm: Arbetsmiljöverket; 2016. doi: 10.1037/0003-066X.45.10.1142. Keywords: stress, burnout, job satisfaction, nurses, end-of-life care Nursing has been generally identified as a very stressful profession, ‘by its very nature’ [1], and prevalence of occupational stress and burnout has been repeatedly stated [2,3]. Work characteristics predict psychiatric disorder: prospective results from the Whitehall II study. 2003;40:555–565. MPLUS used a [36] was used to estimate the CFA and the full structural equation model. The NSSQ consists of 44 items that measure different aspects of stress, including: Work-related stress: Overload, lack of control, and inadequate ... stress and coping for the nursing and allied health professions In this new edition the authors assembles a team of expert practitioners and scholars in the field to present the broad range of... 2016;9(2):146-64. Article Google Scholar Stanfeld SA, Fuhrer R, Shipley MJ, Marmot MG. Nurs. Appleton-Century-Crofts; New York, NY, USA: 1967. Early identification of work-related stress predicted sickness absence in employed women with musculoskeletal or mental disorders: a prospective, longitudinal study in a primary health care setting. [DOI] [Google Scholar] 52. Kogoj T.K., Cebasek-Travnik Z., Zaletel-Kragelj L. The Comprehensive Modelling Program for Applied Researchers: User’s Guide. Methods Res. Work-Related Disorders 2016. Regarding age, the results of this study sample show a negative statistically significant relation between nursing stress and age, confirming previous studies [44]. Analyses included a confirmatory factor analysis of the Brief Nursing Stress Scale, estimation of reliability, relation with sex, age and working place, and the estimation of a structural equation model in which BNSS predicted burnout and work satisfaction. The confirmatory factor analysis showed an adequate fit: $\chi^2(9) = 20.241$ ($p = 0.017$), CFI = 0.924, SRMR = 0.062, RMSEA = 0.098 [0.040, 0.156]. Occup Med (Lond). Primary Healthcare Professionals’ Experiences of the Sick Leave Procedure: A Focus Group Study. All the factor loadings, direct effects and the indirect effect were statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2834.2010.01073.x. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 10. Iglesias M.E.L., de Bengoa Vallejo R.B. Prevalence and relationship between burnout, job satisfaction, stress, and clinical manifestations in Spanish critical care nurses. 2005;37:330–34. Article Google Scholar Sverke M, Falkenberg H, Käcklund G, Magnusson Hanson L, Lindfors P. Sociodemographic variables included age, sex, and place of work. Psychometric theory. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 23. Mealer M., Burnham E.L., Goode C.J., Rothbaum B., Moss M. 2002;25:282–294. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 13. Adrianssens J., De Gucht V., Maes S. doi: 10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2014.07.001. In order to assess model fit, the fit criteria mentioned above were used. Development of an ADL instrument targeting elderly persons with age-related macular degeneration. The Brief Nursing Stress Scale showed adequate estimates of validity, reliability, and predictive power in a sample of end-of-life care nurses. The model showed an adequate fit: $\chi^2(52) = 93.854$ ($p < 0.001$); CFI = 0.925; SRMR = 0.084; RMSEA = 0.079 [0.053, 0.104]. Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study. doi: 10.1177/097206340500800102. 2010;47:30–37. Younger nurses and those working in hospital compared to homecare showed higher levels of stress. Psychosocial work environment and mental health - a meta-analytic review. Epidemiology. 2018;23(1):1–17. Article Google Scholar Regeringens skrivelse 2018/19:101 Årsredovisning för staten 2018. A cross-sectional survey of Spanish end-of-life care professionals was conducted; 129 nurses participated. Occup Environ Med. Janssens H, Clays E, De Clerck B, Casini A, Kittel F, et al. These causes of stress are common to the nursing work environment and have been found in all specialties [15]. doi: 10.1080/0973570.2008.11868326. Google Scholar Hassard J, Teoh KRH, Visockaitis G, Dewe P, Cox T. SPSS version 24 [35] was used to estimate descriptive statistics, t tests, and Pearson correlation. Talking about the association of stress with the working place, the great stress found among hospital nurses is not coincident with previous research, such as Martens, where no differences were found among different work places [51]. Evaluating the reliability of multi-item scales: a non-parametric approach to the ordered categorical structure of data collected with the swedish version of the Tampa scale for kinesophobia and the self-efficacy scale. Incorporated: Oxford University Press; 2015. Book Google Scholar Page 2 Menn = 41% (na)Age = 18–3019.5 (8) 31–4043.9 (18) 41–5026.8 (11) 51–604.9 (2) 61–644.9 (2) Educational level Primary education2.4 (1) Secondary education3 years19.5 (8) University or college15h2.4 (1) Employer Private43.9 (18) Self-employed4.9 (2) Public/municipal36.6 (15) Public/regional7.3 (3) Governmental2.4 (1) Other4.9 (2a) Dispersed numbers are due to internal drop-outs Specifically in end-of-life care, nurses frequently experience stressful situations related to death and dying. Finally, the predictive power of nursing stress, as measured with the BNSS, over burnout and work satisfaction was assessed using a full structural equation model. [DOI] [Google Scholar] 26. Lazarus R.S. Psychosocial Stress and the Coping Process. 2014;38:879–887. McGraw-Hill; New York, NY, USA: 1966. And then, only then, apply longer batteries, which allow us to deepen our understanding of these conditions and try to solve them. Physical, psychosocial, and organisational factors related to sickness absence: a study based on Sweden post. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 18. Van Bogaert P., Meulemans H., Clarke S., Vermeyen K., Van De Heyning P. 2009;63:50–5. Article CAS Google Scholar Vahtera J, Kivimäki M, Pentti J, Theorell T. Structural equation modeling predicting burnout and work satisfaction. 2014;35:533–541. Research on nursing stress has pointed out several risk factors defining such stress, including working conditions like low job control and high job demands, being involved in patient units within the organization, being short of essential resources, and having low supportive work relationships with co-workers, supervisors, and/or physical environments [13,14,15,16,17,18], together with personal variables, such as neuroticism and emotional coping [15]. Issues Ment. 1990;45:1142–1145. Scand J Work Environ Health. Psychol Med. Additionally, means and standard deviations of the total score in the Brief Nursing Stress Scale, burnout dimensions, and work satisfaction were also calculated. DL Norman GR, Cairney J. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 40. McKinney B.K. Withstanding the Pressure of the Profession. Nurses Staff Dev. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 16. McHugh M.D., Kutney-Lee A., Cimiotti J.P., Sloane D.M., Aiken L.H. Nurses’ Widespread Job Dissatisfaction, Burnout, And Frustration With Health Benefits Signal Problems For Patient Care. [DOI] [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 31. Maslach C., Jackson S.E., Leiter M.P., Schaufeli W.B., Schwab R.L. Maslach Burnout Inventory. Item content can be consulted in Table 1. J Epidemiol Community Health. All in all, evidence gathered in this study has shown adequate estimates of validity, reliability, and predictive power of the Brief Nursing Stress Scale in a sample of end-of-life care nurses. J Occup Rehabil. 1981;3:11–23. 2006;32(6):443–442. Article Google Scholar Holmgren K, Hensing G, Dellve L. 2018;31:391–395. 2006;8:11–22. The cost of work-related stress to society: a systematic review. 2007;33(3):182–7. Article Google Scholar Holmgren K, Hensing G, Dahlin-Ivanoff S. The study was approved by the Ethics Research Committee at the University of the Balearic Islands (82CER18). IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 24.0. IBM Corp.; Armonk, NY, USA: 2016. Each item rated on a five-point Likert-type scale, from 1 (completely disagree) to 5 (completely agree). Given the characteristics of the study, the people who decided to participate voluntarily were told the reason and purpose for carrying out the work. Nursing stress also had an indirect, negative effect on work satisfaction. 2011;19:760–768. GE, Wisniewski SR, Belle SH, Dew M, Schultz R. 5th ed. Results from the functional illness in primary care (FIP) study. Environ. Surg. The impact of occupational stress on nurses’ caring behaviors and their health related quality of life. Scand. The sentences were rated according to agreement, using a Likert-type, 4-point scale, from 1 (never) to 4 (almost always); therefore, using the original scale of the Spanish version of the Nursing Stress Scale [28]. 2008;21:139–146. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 7. Flanagan N.A., Flanagan T.J. An analysis of the relationship between job satisfaction and job stress in correctional nurses. Wiley; New York, NY, USA: 1983. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union; 2016. Reliability of the BNSS was adequate, with CRI = 0.712. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 29. Von Elm E., Altman D.G., Egger M., Pocock S.J., Gøtzsche P.C., Vandenbroucke J.P. The Strengthening of Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: Guidelines for reporting observational studies. doi: 10.1016/S0020-7489(03)00058-0. Public Health. 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Principles and Practice of Structural Equation Modeling. Participation in voluntary and required respondents’ informed consent. J Hingley P. 2008;2:143–148. Educ. [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 2. Cañada De la Fuente C.A., Vargas C., San Luis J., García I., Cañada G.R., De la Fuente E.I. Risk factors and prevalence of burnout syndrome in the nursing profession. This entire study complied with the ethical principles for research in health sciences established at the national and international levels in the Declaration of Helsinki [37]. Health Nurs. doi: 10.3390/nursrep11020030 Nursing has been identified as a very stressful profession. Health Manag. doi: 10.1177/00491241114543236. The results of this study are similar with a previous study that showed a high level of occupational stress among cancer care nurses [39]. The CFA showed an adequate fit, except for the RMSEA: $\chi^2(9) = 20.241$ ($p = 0.017$); CFI = 0.924; SRMR = 0.062; RMSEA = 0.098 [0.040, 0.156]. 2013;73:913–934. Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects. 2005;35(8):1175–84. Article Google Scholar Nilsing E., Söderberg E., Bertero C., Öberg B. Psychol. [Google Scholar] 33. Hu L.T., Bentler P.M. Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis: Conventional criteria versus new alternatives. Finally, we tested a structural equation model in which nursing stress explained both burnout syndrome and job satisfaction. Reliability was estimated using the Composite Reliability Index. [Google Scholar] 37. World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki. 2011;67:1537–1546. Model fit was assessed using the following statistic and fit indexes: the chi-square, the Comparative Fit Index (CFI), the Root Mean Squared Error of Approximation (RMSEA) and the Standardized Root Mean Squared Residuals (SRMR) index. The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. Psychological Stress, Issues in Research. For this purpose, we will present the scale, study its internal structure, gather reliability evidence, and quantify its predictive power over burnout and work satisfaction. Burnout: The Cost of Caring. This is a short, easy-to-use measure that could be ... This paper describes the development of an instrument, the Nursing Stress Scale (NSS). ‘stressful situations derived from the process of dying or death’, the item corresponding to the dimension specifically asked for ‘how frequently you suffer stressful situations derived from the process of dying or death’. 2019;55:237–249. To respond to these circumstances, the present study aims to develop and validate a short scale of stress in nurses, the Brief Nursing Stress Scale (BNSS). 2000;34(7):484–93. Article CAS Google Scholar Falco A, Girardi D, Marcuzzo D, De Carlo A, Bartolucci BG. Based on Kenny et al.’s results [38], the overall fit was considered good. Articles from Nursing Reports are provided here courtesy of Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI) Arbetsmiljöverket (Swedish Work Environment Authority). J Psychosom Res. Model. 1998;17(24):2923–36. Article CAS Google Scholar Dahlin-Ivanoff S, Sonn U, Svensson E. doi: 10.1097/DCC.0b013e318286476c. [DOI] [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 41. Iglesias M.E., de Bengoa Vallejo R.B., Fuentes P.S. The relationship between experiential absence and burnout syndrome in critical care nurses: A cross-sectional questionnaire survey. This is in line with previous research, which has already pointed how nursing stress can produce high levels of burnout [18,52,53,54], and low levels of job satisfaction [54,55]. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 24. Ahmed S.H., Badiani A., Miczek K.A., Müller C.P. Non-pharmacological factors that determine drug use and addiction. [DOI] [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 25. Gray-Toft P., Anderson J.G. The Nursing Stress Scale: Development of an instrument. 2015;52:240–249. This scale is one of the most popular and widely used instrument to assess stressors in nursing [23] and was originally developed based on the psychological model of stress described by Lazarus [26] and Appley and Trumbull [27]. 2003;60(1):27–34. Article CAS Google Scholar Stanfeld S, Candy B. Trauma Nurs. 2006;12(2):111–9. Article Google Scholar Toft T, Fink P, Oerboel E, Christensen K, Frostholt L, Olesen F. Stress prevalence and stressors among anaesthesiology and intensive care unit workers: A multicentre survey study. 2019. 2019;138:286–291. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 11. Levi L. Palliative Cancer Care Stress and Coping Among Clinical Nurses. Each item rated on a seven-point Likert-type scale for how frequently they experience the feeling from 0 (never) to 6 (every day). [DOI] [Google Scholar] 34. Kline R.B. Principles and Practice of Structural Equation Modeling. Participation in voluntary and required respondents’ informed consent. J Hingley P. 2008;2:143–148. Educ. [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 2. Cañada De la Fuente C.A., Vargas C., San Luis J., García I., Cañada G.R., De la Fuente E.I. Risk factors and prevalence of burnout syndrome in the nursing profession. This entire study complied with the ethical principles for research in health sciences established at the national and international levels in the Declaration of Helsinki [37]. Health Nurs. doi: 10.3390/nursrep11020030 Nursing has been identified as a very stressful profession. Health Manag. doi: 10.1177/00491241114543236. The results of this study are similar with a previous study that showed a high level of occupational stress among cancer care nurses [39]. The CFA showed an adequate fit, except for the RMSEA: $\chi^2(9) = 20.241$ ($p = 0.017$); CFI = 0.924; SRMR = 0.062; RMSEA = 0.098 [0.040, 0.156]. 2013;73:913–934. Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects. 2005;35(8):1175–84. Article Google Scholar Nilsing E., Söderberg E., Bertero C., Öberg B. Psychol. [Google Scholar] 33. Hu L.T., Bentler P.M. Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis: Conventional criteria versus new alternatives. Finally, we tested a structural equation model in which nursing stress explained both burnout syndrome and job satisfaction. Reliability was estimated using the Composite Reliability Index. [Google Scholar] 37. World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki. 2011;67:1537–1546. Model fit was assessed using the following statistic and fit indexes: the chi-square, the Comparative Fit Index (CFI), the Root Mean Squared Error of Approximation (RMSEA) and the Standardized Root Mean Squared Residuals (SRMR) index. The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. Psychological Stress, Issues in Research. 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Articles from Nursing Reports are provided here courtesy of Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI) Arbetsmiljöverket (Swedish Work Environment Authority). J Psychosom Res. Model. 1998;17(24):2923–36. Article CAS Google Scholar Dahlin-Ivanoff S, Sonn U, Svensson E. doi: 10.1097/DCC.0b013e318286476c. [DOI] [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 41. Iglesias M.E., de Bengoa Vallejo R.B., Fuentes P.S. The relationship between experiential absence and burnout syndrome in critical care nurses: A cross-sectional questionnaire survey. This is in line with previous research, which has already pointed how nursing stress can produce high levels of burnout [18,52,53,54], and low levels of job satisfaction [54,55]. [DOI] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 24. Ahmed S.H., Badiani A., Miczek K.A., Müller C.P. Non-pharmacological factors that determine drug use and addiction. [DOI] [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar] 25. Gray-Toft P., Anderson J.G. 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