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Kuwait provinces called AL-Ahmadi district. The design adopted is a cross-sectional survey. This design has many advantages such as covering a huge sector of the population for detecting the prevalence and incidence of violence in Kuwait. Consequently, a hypothesis could be established with regards to the etiology and effects of violence against nurses in Kuwait, which could help for future planning and organization. The sample population in this survey is chosen randomly from AL-Addan hospital, which was also chosen randomly amongst many other governmental hospitals in Kuwait. The sample of nurses in this study is intended to be representing the whole population of nurses in Kuwait, as it has been chosen randomly from the whole units of the hospital, with no restrictions or certain conditions in order to limit the chance of the selection bias. Data collection will be undertaken by an English version of the "Workplace Violence in the Health Sector" questionnaire, which is adopted from the internationally standardized GENEVA 2003 questionnaire designed by the four major bodies, the International Labor Office (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Commission on Occupational Health (ICOH) and the International Commission on the Health and Safety of Nurses (ICOHNS).

22.5%). It comes both bullying and physical assault (n=56, 9.3%) and (53, 8.8%), respectively. The least type is sexual harassment (n=6, 1.0%). The greatest association is between nurses' age and the exposure to sexual and racial harassments (p-value <0.001, <0.001), also with bullying (0.004). Meanwhile there is no association between nurse's age and being exposed to physical (p=0.681) or verbal violence (0.239). There is a high association between sex of nurses and physical violence (F=27, 27.0%, M=26, 5.30% (Pearson $\chi^2 = 47.942$, P<0.001). Most of the significantly associated violence types have a predilection to the Arabs nationality. This is typically seen in bullying 27.27% (Pearson $\chi^2 = 15.779$, p<0.001), then sexual harassment 9.09% (LLR=6.935, p=0.031). Racial harassment shows a great predilection for the non-stated nationality 37.70% (Pearson $\chi^2 = 9.092$, p=0.011), and a smaller predilection for Arabs 18.18% (Pearson $\chi^2 = 9.092$, p=0.011). Sexual harassment shows a small significant association with Asians 0.77% (LLR=6.935, p=0.031). Meanwhile, there is no significant association between both physical (Pearson $\chi^2 = 1.330$, p=0.514) and verbal abuse (Pearson $\chi^2 = 2.688$, p=0.261) with any nationality type.

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on the importance of the role played by the nurses in the keeping and provision of healthcare is warranted. It could be maintained throughout schools and by media programs such as television, papers and establishing community education programs in shopping malls and health institutions [28].

Enhancing proper communication among the nursing personnel with the anxious patients and their relatives would help to comfort them and decline their unease [24]. Moreover, establishing a strategy to limit the number of patients' attendees is also warranted. Activate the role of the national medical council to instate legal penalties for any provocation of nurses' rights. Further studies are needed to reveal the causes of underreporting, which is quite dominant among the Kuwaiti nursing sector in comparison to other countries. Nurses have the right of keeping their dignity and should be provided all the convenience and safety measures to practice their jobs with no interference. Thus, collaboration has to be instituted between multiple authorities such as social workers, decision makers and the heads of the departments in order to facilitate the nurses' jobs and ensure their safety and wellbeing.

Strength of the Study

- The strength of this study was that it was based on a random selection of the hospital, which was one of the governmental hospitals in Kuwait.
- Strength of this study was that nurses were randomly chosen, from all of the departments that included direct contact with patients and the public; this has eliminated any chance of a selection bias.
- There were plenty of copies of the questionnaire (900) copies were distributed among the nurses, so the sample size was great, this

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