

Perception and knowledge of rotating interns about the SOAPIER format in the nursing registers

Percepção e conhecimento dos estagiários rotativos sobre o formato SOAPIER no registro de enfermagem

Percepción y conocimiento de los internos rotativos sobre el formato SOAPIER en el registro enfermero

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ABSTRACT

Background: The use of SOAPIER data registers is part of the problem-oriented medical record data system, that explains the difficulties of patients. **Objective:** To determine the perception and knowledge of rotating interns about the SOAPIER data in the nursing register. **Methods:** Quantitative and descriptive approach, structured by 107 rotating interns who work in 4 hospitals in the zone 3 of Ecuador. The data collection done through the application of a survey that consisted of two dimensions, the first called perception structured by 6 items and the second knowledge that consist of 4 items, the consistency of the instrument is through Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient which value was of 0.815. **Results:** Concerning the perception dimension, for 92.59% of rotating interns, the application of the SOAPIER data register is useful; for 74.07%, this registry permitted to emphasize on the interventions and evaluations performed in nursing; In addition, 51.85% consider it as a satisfactory tool. On the other hand, in the knowledge dimension, 51.9% of nursing interns have information about the SOAPIER format, its applicable, effective and unique; **Conclusions:** The SOAPIER format is described by being an significant instrument for the growth of rotating nursing interns, allowing the information to be consider in a logical, organized and ethical order, thus making it possible to provide quality healthcare.

Keywords: Perception, knowledge, interns, nursing, SOAPIER.

RESUMO

Antecedentes: O uso dos registros de dados SOAPIER faz parte do sistema de dados de registros médicos orientados para problemas, o que explica as dificuldades dos pacientes. **Objetivo:** Determinar a percepção e o conhecimento dos estagiários rotativos sobre os dados SOAPIER no registro de enfermagem. **Métodos:** Abordagem quantitativa e descritiva, estruturada por 107 estagiários rotativos que trabalham em 4 hospitais da zona 3 do Equador. A coleta de dados feita através da aplicação de uma pesquisa que consistiu em duas dimensões, a primeira chamada percepção estruturada por 6 itens e a segunda de conhecimento que consiste em 4 itens, a consistência do instrumento é através do Coeficiente Alfa Cronbach cujo valor foi de 0,815. **Resultados:** Quanto à dimensão da percepção, para 92,59% dos estagiários rotativos, a aplicação do registro de dados SOAPIER é útil; para 74,07%, este registro permitiu enfatizar as intervenções e avaliações realizadas na enfermagem; além disso, 51,85% consideram-no como uma ferramenta satisfatória. Por outro lado, na dimensão do conhecimento, 51,9% dos estagiários de enfermagem possuem informações sobre o formato SOAPIER, seu aplicável, eficaz e único; **Conclusões:** O formato SOAPIER é descrito por ser um instrumento significativo para o crescimento dos estagiários de enfermagem rotativos, permitindo que as informações sejam consideradas em uma ordem lógica, organizada e ética, possibilitando assim a prestação de cuidados de saúde de qualidade.

Palabras clave: Percepção, conhecimento, estagiários, enfermagem, SOAPIER.

RESUMEN

Antecedentes: El uso de los registros de datos SOAPIER forma parte del sistema de datos de historias clínicas orientado a problemas, que explica las dificultades de los pacientes. **Objetivo:** Determinar la percepción y el conocimiento de los internos rotatorios sobre los datos SOAPIER en el registro de enfermería. **Método:** Enfoque cuantitativo y descriptivo, estructurado por 107 internos rotantes que laboran en 4 hospitales de la zona 3 del Ecuador. La recolección de datos se realizó a través de la aplicación de una encuesta que constó de dos dimensiones, la primera denominada percepción estructurada por 6 ítems y la segunda conocimiento que consta de 4 ítems, la consistencia del instrumento es a través del Coeficiente Alfa de Cronbach cuyo valor fue de 0,815. **Resultados:** En cuanto a la dimensión percepción, para el 92,59% de los internos rotantes, la aplicación del registro de datos SOAPIER es útil; para el 74,07%, este registro permitió enfatizar sobre las intervenciones y evaluaciones realizadas en enfermería; Además, el 51,85% lo considera como una herramienta satisfactoria. Por otro lado, en la dimensión conocimiento, el 51,9% de los pasantes de enfermería tienen información sobre el formato SOAPIER, su aplicabilidad, eficacia y singularidad; **Conclusiones:** El formato SOAPIER se describe por ser un instrumento significativo para el crecimiento de los internos rotantes de enfermería, permitiendo que la información sea considerada en un orden lógico, organizado y ético, posibilitando así la prestación de una atención en salud de calidad.

Palabras-chave: Percepción, conocimientos, internos, enfermería, SOAPIER.

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The article offers unprecedented empirical evidence in studies on the SOAPIER method in nursing, contributing to the lack of studies on this topic.

INTRODUCTION

According to López and Moreno (2018), nursing archives or notes are standardized reports that allows to shared patient's information with all the medical personnel involved in their health. All over the world, various types of documents are used to evaluate a patient, however, not all of them are optimal despite the fact that there is a important connection among the level of education and the care documentation, that in terms of numbers the register is often done by professionally trained nurses, 60% of staff see better results with the use of the SOAPIER score (Fatie & Felle, 2018). When caring for a patient in the clinical area, the above stated format is an instrument that respects a specific hierarchy when evaluating the patient. Nursing staff have to evaluate the interactions with patients and reflect on the process; interventions already applied can be reinforced or enhanced (Linden, 2017).

Early in the 1990s, health policy in Latin America has focused on reorganizing processes with the clear purpose of rising access, reducing inequality, and providing better care to the patient in health difficulties, stated that the reform of the health system occurred in specific historical contexts, those models have had diverse results in each nation (Laurell and Giovanella, 2018). Documents now serve multiple needs and as result medical notes are increasing along with nursing reports, the benefit of a SOAPIER note is to organize the information, that is easy to find places the more concise but complete a note, the easier it will be to verify the patient's condition for health staffs. In Latin America it is applied in a standardized way in 50% of hospitals., (Nicholson and Johnson, 2020).

The teaching-learning process on presentations to evaluate the patient's condition in nursing students is significant and important, the use of approaches such as cooperative learning, discussions, task-based language with importance on the essential skills and content that need to reinforce this process. However, there is some delay in updating information, SOAP and SOAPIE notes are used commonly, the application of the SOAPIER format was highlighted from the COVID-19 pandemic that took place from 2020 (Briscoe and Harding, 2020)

The importance and relevance of this research develops precisely from the requirement of nursing interns (IRE) to modernize the knowledge considering the formats to evaluate the patient status. Therefore, based on the data collected, the aspects that bound the knowledge of these kinds of notes. From this point of view, it is into consideration that the permanence of user care is based on the quality of the data used in the nursing department.

The research purpose, in the first case it is the importance to determine the concept of perception and knowledge. The first suggests that is an individual human mechanism that receives, interprets and understands the signs from the outside world coded by senses. It is a data collection that the organism receives as primary information and which attributes meaning through cognitive processes (Monje et al., 2018). In other words, perception is a mental picture shaped by human experience, structural forms, culture, and needs (Blanco et al. 2021).

Meanwhile, knowledge is the result of the acquirement and gradual growth of knowledge about the world. It involves knowledge in general and can also be seen as knowledge about specific individuals, events and ideas. G Generally, knowledge is an association between the subject of knowledge (the one who understands) and the object of knowledge (the one who knows) (Pérez et al., 2019).

On the other hand, the role done by nurses is essential in a medical center since the skill of clinical care by the nursing staff is the basis of the quality of facilities to the patient, while identifying the influences that provide to advance the process from admission to discharge, clinically qualified nurses differ from their coworker in their natural ability to make important clinical decisions effective while understanding the full context of a situation (Soto, 2018). Experience gives a nurse's clinical decision and quality of care, and is developed as nurses test and redefine theoretical and practical knowledge in real clinical circumstances. Organizations that adopt professional nursing practice environments endorse clinical autonomy, support education, provides advancement in training, increase opportunities to share experiences and knowledge with medical colleagues that offer support for professional decision making. (Herrera et al., 2022)

Nursing is a profession that endorses health, prevents disease, reestablishes health, and relieves suffering. However, nurses do not perform all the activities that define the nursing competence (García, 2021). In this way, the nursing interns promote learning and empathy in the therapy and care of patients, they are capable to establish routines and work with the environment to improve conditions. This profession allows professionals to be open-minded and explore the real situation in the treatment of patients and their families. It also wishes to globalize interventions based on scientific, moral and ethical values; active listening, empathy and the use of human methods are essential, but the viewpoint investigated requires professionals to play a participating role preparing themselves for their professional future (Farfán et al., 2020). It is important to emphasize that rotary nursing periods is part of the national health system, its institutions, programs, policies, resources, activities, and organizations. It is evident that participation is an essential part of the training and experience during the college year, but it includes all dimensions of public health promotion, prevention, improvement, and rehabilitation in which students are involved. (Miranda et al, 2020).

It is necessary to inform that nursing records are essential to complement the care that a patient needs, they are useful since they enable communication with the entire medical care staff and makes treatment decisions centered on the patient, giving them the importance of supporting medical staff and help to guarantee quality care that guarantees care continuity (Zúñiga et al, 2022). The main limitation of the registers is that they are not continuously well directed due to the lack of time of the nursing staff linked to their procedural necessities, since they are care oriented and have short periods of time for administrative work.

Therefore, the use of the SOAP, SOAPIE or SOAPIER data formats must follow an organized method for writing narrative progress notes. According to Nicholson and Johnson (2020) these designs are part of the problem-oriented medical record documentation system, which explains patient complications in multidisciplinary progressive notes.

The SOAPIER tool (Subjective; Objective; Analysis; Plan; Implementation; Evaluation; Revision) represents the subjective evaluation as an essential element to allow the identification of clinical and biopsychosocial signs that can affect the planning and success of care (Nicholson and Johnson, 2020). It is a systematic methodology used to register and decode the complications and requirements of the individual or patient, as well as the interventions, observations and evaluations done by nurses; it is also recognized as the arrangement of rules of the nursing record (Jaramillo, 2020). The components of the SOAPIER method are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 SOAPIER Approach

S	Subjective	What the patient says
O	Objective	What is seen
A	Critical analysis	Patient’s condition of the evaluation or judgment
P	Plan	What will be seen
I	Implementation	Specific implemented intervention
E	Evaluation	Patient’s answer to the nurse staff
R	Revision	Change or modify treatment according to patient status.

Note: Prepared by authors with research data

In the review, the SOAPIER format stands out for the outcomes produced after the use, since the evaluation of the quality of nursing reports in terms of construction and content reports that the date evidenced reached a (67% to 82%) of quality (Jaramillo, 2020).

Padilah et al., (2022) in their research attempts to reduce epigastric pain exposes that after the application and evaluation of the case by the nursing staff with the data gathered in the SOAPIER format, affirmative results were found, since the patient affirmed that the pain is reduced on a scale of five to zero in a period of three days. Similarly, in a study done by Yuda et al., (2021), with the purpose of decreasing hepatoma pain in chronic patients, optimistic findings were evidenced since the subjective data issued by the patient confirmed that chronic pain was reduced on a scale from eight to two after the involvement of nursing staff who handled the documents with the SOAPIER format.

Fatie and Felle (2018) mentioned that the application of the SOAPIER tool in hospitalization and outpatient facilities makes a difference in the care provided to the patient since the format allowed to clearly express the subjective data and the progress in care. Zabalegui (2018) holds that good data gathered begins and captures, nursing diagnoses, implementation planning and evaluation are written in their totally. However, the phenomena that occurred in the field showed that there are still some nurses who have not sufficiently documented the care provided. Despite the fact that their level of education and competence is sufficient to adequately support the data of nursing care.

Based on this, the objective of this study is to determine the perception and knowledge of rotating interns about the SOAPIER data in the nursing register.

METHODS

The current research was of a quantitative approach because it uses data and statistical information through tables or graphs to obtain a better visualization of the topic of study. This statistical data of the research also allowed to offer the results based upon the application of a survey.

It emphasizes on a descriptive level, which is defined as an investigative method that is dependable for describing a

phenomenon with the purpose of determining its behavior (Guevara et al., 2020). Throughout that level of investigation, it is imaginable to detail the actual condition linked to the awareness and knowledge of the SOAPIER format in the nursing archive. It is also significant to specify that the research was on field, since the collection of information required direct contact with rotating nursing interns, through the application of the research instrument.

The universal sample was 107 rotative interns that work in four hospitals of zone in Ecuador as detailed: Hospital General Docente Ambato; Hospital IESS Ambato; Hospital General Puyo; and Hospital General Latacunga. These hospitals are second range at attention level which includes three fields: hospitalization, emergency and external attention, however, there are other fields of medical attention.

Instead, a non-probability sample was done to guarantee the effectiveness of the statistics through the chosen standards. Rotating nursing interns who desire to participate in the research voluntarily and the ones that signed the informed consent have been part of the inclusion criteria; On the other hand, the exclusive ones are implied the opposite and in this involves professional nurses who labor in the different medical fields.

The data collection was carried out personally through the application of a survey proposed by the investigator and validated qualitatively by experts. The survey was also administered to a short sample of rotating nursing interns. Then, it was possible to determine the dependability of the instrument using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient which value was 0.815. The survey consisted in two dimensions, the first one is perception structured by 6 items and the second is knowledge with 4 questions. Then, the survey was applied, after that it was tabulated the data and evidenced the percentages through statistical tables, which permitted the creation of results and the draw conclusions.

RESULTS

The results of the survey are presented in three sections: Informative data from rotating nursing interns; perception dimension results and knowledge dimension results.

Informative data

Table 2. Informative data of rotating interns.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
21 years	22	20.69
22 years	41	37.93
23 years	15	13.79
24 years	18	17.24
25 years	7	6.90
26 years	4	3.45
Total	107	100
Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	20	18.52
Female	87	81.48
Total	107	100
Practice area	Frequency	Percentage
Hospital	95	88.89
Community	12	11.11
Total	107	100
Health Headquarters	Frequency	Percentage
Hospital General Docente Ambato	87	81.48
Hospital IESS Ambato	8	7.41
Hospital General Puyo	4	3.70
Hospital General Latacunga	8	7.41
Total	107	100

Source: Nursing rotative interns survey.

According to the data gathered in Table 2, the 22 years old group is the dominant (37.93%); however, the age average of the population is 24 years. On the other hand, the sex that dominates over this research is female with 81.48%. It is significant to highlight that 88.89% of rotating nursing interns perform internships in hospitals; additionally, 81.48% completed their internship at the Hospital General Ambato.

Perception Dimension

Data will be shown according to six questions of the survey.

Table 3 SOAPIER format application frequency.

Application SOAPIER	Frequency	Percentage
Once a week	28	25.93
Twice a week	28	25.93
Three times a week	28	25.93
Four times a week	20	18.52
Never	4	3.70
Total	107	100

Source: Nursing rotative interns survey.

The rotating nursing interns used the SOAPIER format once a week (25.93%) and twice a week (25.93%); on the other hand, 3.70% do not apply this nursing record, this has to do principally with the fact that some rotating interns are not familiar with the format, additionally the fact that in some hospitals there is no oriented culture towards the elaboration of narrative descriptions.

Table 4 SOAPIER format utility

Utility SOAPIER	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	99	92.59
No	8	7.41
Total	107	100

Source: Nursing rotative interns survey.

A 92.59% of rotating nursing interns denote that the application of the SOAPIER format for professional practice is beneficial; because it represents a tool that makes easier for nurse staff to offer comprehensive and quality care to patients, also allows the evaluation of the provided assistance.

Table 5 Practical application area

Application area	Frequency	Percentage
Surgery area	32	29.63
Community health	12	11.11
Clinical area	36	33.33
Gynecology-midwife	8	7.41
Pediatrics	20	18.52
Total	107	100

Source: Nursing rotative interns survey.

Table 5 shows that the area in which is frequent the SOAPIER format application is the clinical area (33,33%); followed by surgery (29,63%), Pediatrics (18,52%), Community health(11,11%) and gynecology-midwife (7,41%).

Table 6 Cognitive habilities improvement

Cognitive habilities	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	99	92.59
No	8	7.41
Total	107	100

Source: Nursing rotative interns survey.

Table 6 evidences that 92,59% of nursing rotative interns consider SOAPIER application improves the cognitive skills. Some interns highlight that throughout the use elaborating reports is feasible, optimal organization of nursing, and improves future practical skills; promotes the optimal analysis of clinical cases. On the other hand, 7,41% said that SOAPIER format does not promote the improvement of cognitive skills, the answer was justified because in practice is not possible to follow the order define by SOAPIER format.

Table 7 SOAPIER Experiences

SOAPIER Experiences	Frequency	Percentage
1. Take care based on the best scientific evidence logically and sequentially.	91	85.19
2. Select data in appropriate categories such as personal data, actions or answers.	40	37.04
3. Select interventions, observations and evaluations done by the nurse	79	74.07
4. Provide information about the patients' status in workday.	28	25.93
5. Register and interpretation about the problems and needs of the patient.	52	48.15
6. Some data described in the note are repetitive with the register data.	12	11.11
7. Consider unnecessary the application, considering simple narrative report.	20	18.52
8. Takes a lot of time performing the report.	16	14.81
9. Skip diagnosis, only applied the principal.	12	11.11

Source: Nursing rotative interns survey.

Item 1 to item 5 got a positive answer on the experiences of rotating nursing interns implementing the SOAPIER format, high percentages are noticeable in contrast to items 6 to 9 that indicate the adverse experiences using the format.

Moreover, 85.19% consider that SOAPIER format offers health care based on the precise evidence in a consecutive and logical approach; additionally, to the fact that for 74.07% the record allows concentrating on the interventions, observations and evaluations that were applied in nursing. On the other hand, 18.52% reflected the application unnecessary, stating that the narrative report is useless.

Table 8 SOAPIER Experiences

Satisfaction Level	Frequency	Percentage
No satisfactory	4	3.70
Little satisfactory	12	11.11
Average satisfactory	24	22.22
Satisfactory	55	51.85
Very satisfactory	12	11.11
Total	107	100

Source: Nursing rotative interns survey.

Regarding the satisfaction level, a big percentage of surveyed, specifically 51.85%, consider the use of the SOAPIER format in the nursing record as satisfactory. In contrast, 11.11% of individuals evidenced that this record is little satisfactory and 3.70% as no satisfactory.

Knowledge dimension

To determine knowledge, 4 items were considered which results are presented in the next table:

Table 9 Knowledge dimension

N°	Questions	Answers			
		Correct		Incorrect	
7	¿Define SOAPIER method?	99	92.52%	8	7.48%
8	SOAPIER method is a registered as:	24	22.43%	83	77.57%
9	SOAPIER method should be applied because:	28	26.17%	79	73.83%
10	SOAPIER format should be filled by nurses under the next parameters:	71	66.36%	36	33.64%

Source: Nursing rotative interns survey.

It is seen that in question 7, 92.52% of nursing rotating interns answered correctly. In question 8, 77.57% of individuals answered incorrectly; it also applies to question 9, 73.83% answered erroneously. Finally, in question 10, 66.36% of surveyed answered correctly.

Table 10 SOAPIER Knowledge percentage

SOAPIER Knowledge percentage	51.9%
Unknown about SOAPIER	48.1%
Total	100%

Source: Nursing rotative interns survey.

Based on the results of the answers responded correctly and incorrectly, it is evidenced that 51.9% of nursing rotating interns possess skills applying SOAPIER format, its applicability, helpfulness and features.

DISCUSSION

Through the results evidenced it was likely to prove the awareness and knowledge about the SOAPIER format where it was demonstrated that a large part of the internal journalists knew about the usefulness of this model; while most of them had had positive feedback using the format.

Most of the individuals are 22 years old (37.93%); additionally, to the detail that the average age is 24, therefore there is an evidenced relatively young sample, linked with the fact that they are currently preparing themselves to become professional; thus, Bartolo and Solórzano (2021) points out that during this period the nurse obtains knowledge and is capable to continuously instruct and train, similarly contributing to their daily work. On the other hand, the gender that predominates in this research is female with 81.48%, according to Rollan and Siles (2021) women are highly linked to nursing activities for many years and throughout history; this is due to the predominant stereotype that still exists to this day, underlining the detail that women were committed to simpler tasks and served the doctor and health care institutes.

The nursing rotating interns applied the SOAPIER format between once (25.93%) and twice (25.93%) a week; meanwhile, 3.70% did not use it, this is because some of them are not familiar with the format yet. However, Morales et al. (2021) in their research recognizes the significance of applying continuously these records, since they constitute a important and legal tool by virtue of its entire structure, organization scheme, which allows precise notes to be done in the nursing area.

92.59% of surveyed individuals emphasized the usefulness of using the SOAPIER format for professional use; based on this premise Vera et al. (2022) indicate that a nursing record stands out for its useful contribution to identity and professional independence, also because it allows controlling the nursing process through the incorporation of the patient's situations to fortify health. Correspondingly, Dalla and Roque (2021) focus the usefulness of the nursing data, since they enable information exchange with the resolution of improving the patient's health.

Most of the surveyed stated having optimistic practices using the SOAPIER format, where 85.19% report that applying the format, health care is provided based on the greatest scientific evidence in a sequential and logical manner. This is reliable with the study by Ackley et al. (2021) who emphasized that through the model it is possible to assess the human and scientific excellence, linking with an ethical order when creating the nursing notes, which replicates interventions done.

Concerning the level of satisfaction, 51.85% of rotating interns consider the use of the SOAPIER format in the nursing record satisfactory. These results are comparable to the research by Lin et al. (2018) who determined healthcare provide satisfaction for notes in the SOAP format. Most health care workers preferred the change; in particular, 83% reported that SOAP was quicker and 81% noted that it was easier to find data in SOAP formats.

Finally, this study evidenced that 51.9% of rotating nursing interns are conscious of the SOAPIER format, its applicability, efficacy, and features. Results similar to the work of Suasnabar et al. (2018) which reveal that 55.5% of nurses have a high knowledge of the SOAPIER model. In contrast to the study by Castillo (2012) where it is observed that only 6.7% of nursing professionals have a very good level of knowledge about the SOAPIE model. Faced with this situation, da Costa et al. (2017) refer to the importance of educational actions with the purpose of improving the knowledge and quality of nursing notes; Likewise, it emphasizes that education and the correct use of the nurse's diagnosis improve the documentation on the care and assistance that must be given to the patient

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the information found, only 3,70% do not use SOAPIER format, this is why some nursing interns do not know the utility of the model; also, the application of the format in some hospitals is imperative. On the other side, 92,59% said that the SOAPIER format has improved the cognitive skills allowing redacting better reports, organizing the patient's attendance and contributing netter results on clinical cases.

It is very important to point out that the predominant group has good impressions and experiences using SOAPIER format, 48,15% indicates that allow to register and interpret needs and problems of the patients. On the other side, the minority of the surveyed evidence the unconformities when using the model, because 18,52% considers application unnecessary, explaining that is easier to use a narrative report. Based on a nursing intern experience, 51,85% is satisfied using SOAPIER format in nursing area.

Talking about the knowledge of the SOAPIER format, the items used in the survey were answered highly positively by nursing rotative interns, this allows to conclude that 51,9% has positive skills when using the format because their applicability, utility and features. Using this study and data presented over the research, SOAPIER format is an important tool to develop for the professional development of nursing rotative interns, this format not only register procedure applied to the patient, this benefits to have better and organized information, logical and ethical, this allows to have a better health care assistance to the patients

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B. data research and statistical analysis:	50%	50%
C. elaboration of figures and tables:	50%	50%
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