

간호대학생의 간호전문직관과 관련된 국내 연구 동향분석

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Analysis of Research Trends about Nursing Students' Nursing Professional in Korea

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Abstract

Purpose : The purpose of this study is to analyze and evaluate the research on nursing professions of domestic nursing students, to grasp the current status of domestic research related to nursing professions and to develop basic data and directions for the development of educational programs for establishing nursing professions in the future. **Method** : Between 1999 and 2019, 145 papers published in domestic journals were reviewed by researchers and two professors to check whether they met the selection criteria. A total of 83 were selected for analysis. The final collected data were analyzed through SPSS / WIN 21.0 statistical program. **Results** : As a result of analyzing the characteristics of 83 articles on nursing instructors, 50 (60%) were descriptive surveys, and the most varied. Among the 286 key words, the most frequent key words are 'nursing', 'nursing students', 'nursing specialists', 'major satisfaction', 'self-efficacy', 'nursing expertise', and 'media effects', 'Leadership' was the most. **Conclusion** : The results of analyzing the research papers related to nursing professions for nursing students through this study are thought to be useful as basic data for developing educational programs for nursing students' nursing profession in the future.

Key words : nursing student, nursing professional, analysis

I. 서론

1. 연구의 필요성

간호전문직관이란 간호사의 의식적인 견해로서, 전문직 간호에 대한 체계화된 견해와 전문 직종의 간호사로 발전하기 위한 판단의 시작이라고 할 수 있다[1]. 간호학과 학생의 간호전문직관은 우리나라 대학에서 전문적인 교육에 의해 발달하므로 간호 분야에 대한 풍부하고 깊이 있는 지식이나 기술 더 나아가 간호학의 가치에 대한 정립이 필요하다[1]. 간호의 미래를 주도할 간호학과 학생들은 발전적인 간호전문직관을 형성해야지만 본인과 본인의 직업에 대한 만족감을 형성할 수 있으며 더 나아가 직업 유지와 간호 전문성에 도움이 될 수 있다[2].

간호학과와 입학경쟁률이 치열한 반면 최근 의료계는 부족한 간호 인력으로 인한 인력난을 겪고 있고, 정부는 이러한 문제를 해소하기 위해 최근 5년간 간호학과 입학정원을 무려 4,185명이나 증원하였다[3].

OECD 가입국 간호사 수는 인구 1,000명당 평균 9.0에 비해 한국은 5.9로 낮으며 매년 간호학과를 증설하지만 여전히 간호 인력은 부족하다[4]. 이러한 이유로 간호학과와 취업률은 전체학과 취업률 67.7%에 비해 86.4%로 약 20%가 높다[4].

최근 고등학생들이 직업에 대한 결정으로 대학을 선택할 때 취업에 대한 가능성을 가장 큰 목표로 두고 있어, 간호대학에 대한 입시 경쟁은 치열해지면서 자신의 적성보다는 취업의 보장이나 부모의 권유로 간호대학에 입학한 경우가 많다[5].

최근 이슈화되고 있는 간호사의 태움에 대한 언론화는 간호대학생의 경우 본인의 간호전문직관이나 가치관이 확실하게 형성되기 전에 간호사에 대한 부정적인 이미지가 만들어져 혼란을 가져오고 있다[6]. 이와 더불어 현재 신규간호사가 임상에서 전문직 사회화에 적응하지 못하고 자신의 업무에 대한 갈등과 전문직에 대한 자긍심 결여를 초래하여 이직하는 경우가 증가함을 고려할 때, 간호 교육을 통해 간호 대학생이 바람직한 간호전문직관을 정립하는 것은 개인뿐

만 아니라 간호계의 성장과 발전을 위해 매우 중요하다. 또한 최근 의료 환경은 간호사에게 전문직 능력을 요구하고 의료전달체계의 발전, 병원을 방문하는 고액의 요구도 증가, 신종 발생하는 각종 질환에 적절하게 대처하기 위하여 간호사가 습득해야 할 전문 지식이나 새로운 기술의 교육 및 학습이 요구된다[7].

간호대학생의 간호전문직관이 확고히 정립된다면, 간호 업무에 대한 자아존중과 자신감이 높으며 옳은 가치관형성 및 전문성의 확립과 바람직한 간호사 심상이 내포되어 간호전문직의 발전에 크게 기여하게 되며, 태움 등에 대한 간호사의 부정적인 이미지 또한 개선될 수 있을 것이다[8]. 이와 반대로, 올바른 간호전문직관을 정립하지 못하면 간호전문직에 대한 자긍심의 결여와 위축감 등의 부정적 감정을 경험하게 된다[9].

올바른 간호전문직관 확립은 간호대학생들이 간호 활동 및 직업의식적인 측면을 확고히 하고, 간호에 대한 체계적인 생각으로 전인간호 실천에 긍정적 영향을 끼칠 수 있다[10]. 이러한 간호에 대한 가치관이 확립되면 Park와 Oh[1]의 연구와 Lim와 Jo[11]의 연구에서는 간호대학생들이 전공과 임상실습에 대해 만족하여 간호대학생활에 만족하는 것으로 확인되었다.

국내에서는 간호대학생들의 간호전문직관과 관련된 연구들이 진행되어 오고 있지만 아직 간호대학생의 간호전문직과 관련된 국내 간호 연구의 동향을 분석한 연구는 찾아볼 수 없었다.

현재 간호대학생들의 간호전문직관에 대한 어떤 연구가 이루어지고 있는지, 과학적 근거에 의해 적절하게 이루어지고 있는지 통합적 고찰을 통한 선행 연구의 연구 결과를 취합, 분석하는 것은 추후 근거기반의 연구, 실무 및 정책의 방향을 제시하는 데 지침이 될 수 있을 것이다[10]. 이에 따라 본 연구에서는 연구 동향분석을 이용한 연구를 수행하고자 한다. 본 연구에서는 국내 간호대학생들의 간호전문직관 관련 연구를 분석하고 통합적으로 고찰하여 추후 간호대학생들의 간호전문직관 확립을 위한 교육 프로그램 개발을 위한 기초 자료와 방향 제시에 도움이 되고자 한다.

2. 연구의 목적

본 연구의 목적은 국내 간호대학생들의 간호전문직관에 대한 연구를 분석하고 평가함으로써 간호전문직관과 관련된 현재 국내연구의 현황을 파악하고, 추후 간호전문직관 정립을 위한 교육 프로그램 개발을 위한 기초자료와 방향 제시를 모색하고자 한다.

II. 연구방법

1. 연구 설계

본 연구는 최근 20년간(1999~2019년) 국내 학회지에 게재된 간호대학생의 간호전문직관과 관련된 논문을 통합적 고찰 방법으로 분석한 문헌분석 연구이다.

2. 연구대상 및 자료수집 방법

본 연구의 분석대상이 된 논문의 구체적인 선정기준은 국내 간호학에서 간호대학생의 간호전문직관과 관련 연구 문헌으로 학술지에 출판된 논문을 선택하

였다. 분석대상 논문에 대한 구체적인 제외기준은 본 연구에서 정의한 간호전문직관 연구의 범주가 아닌 논문, 간호전문직관과 무관한 내용의 논문, 간호대학생이 대상이 아닌 문헌, 학술대회 발표논문 및 종설 논문이다. 자료수집 및 분석 기간은 2019년 11월 1일부터 12월 30일까지였으며, 문헌검색에 사용된 핵심적인 주요 단어는 ‘간호’, ‘간호대학생’, ‘간호전문직관’을 주요어로 검색하였다. 문헌 검색에서 확인되지 않은 논문들을 확인하기 위하여 주제와 맞는 논문 검색을 병립하였고, 본 연구의 포함기준과 일치되지 않는 논문 혹은 중복이 확인된 논문은 제외하였다. 첫 단계에서 탐색된 논문은 KERIS에서 60편, Nanet 50편, Korea Med 30편, KISS에서 5편이었다. 일차적으로 선별된 145편의 논문원문을 확보하여 연구자와 교수 2인이 함께 선정 기준을 확인하는 과정을 Figure 1과 시행하였으며, 총 83편이 분석대상으로 선정되었다.

3. 자료 분석방법

최근 20년간(1999~2019년) 국내 학회지에 게재된 논문 전수인 145편을 본 연구자들인 간호학을 전공한 2인 교수와 연구책임자가 사전연구를 통해 논문의 문

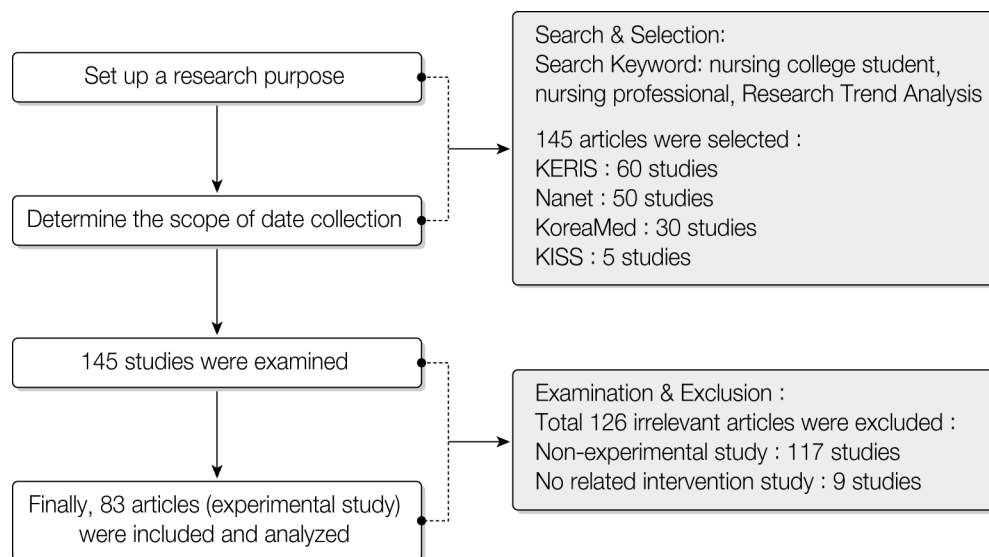


Figure 1. Flowchart of included studies through Database Search

헌분석을 위한 일차적인 분석 틀을 만들었다. 논문의 문헌분석을 위해 확인하고자 하는 연구의 목적을 분명하게 나타내기 위하여, 본 연구에서는 “간호대학생의 간호전문직관과 관련된 국내연구는 어떠한가?”로 연구 문제를 명확하게 하였다. 분석 시 명확하지 않거나 확인이 필요한 부분은 재확인하는 과정을 통해 최종 자료 분석논문을 선정하였다. 논문분석의 틀은 논문의 일반적 특성인 발표 연도, 게재된 학회지와 학술지, 측정 도구로 분석하였으며, 연구 설계 부분의 경우 질적 연구, 중재 연구, 양적 연구, 기타 연구의 부분으로 구분하였다. 각각의 연구 설계로 나눈 후 세부적으로 제목, 저자, 게재된 년도, 출처, 설계, 대상자, 측정 도구, 자료수집 방법, 자료 분석 방법, 연구 결과를 포함하여 분석하고 분석 후 연구자들이 검토하여 최종적으로 논문을 결정하였다. 최종 결정되어 취합된 자료는 SPSS/WIN 21.0 통계 프로그램을 사용하여 실수와 백분율을 산출하여 분석하였다.

III. 연구 결과

1. 분석에 포함된 논문의 특성

간호대학생을 대상으로 한 간호전문직관에 관한 논문 총 83편의 특성을 분석한 결과 Table 1과 같다. 연구연도는 1999년 이전 1편(1%), 2000~2009년 1편(1%), 2010년 이후 81편(98%)이 발표되었다.

연구 저널은 이화간호학회지 1편(1%), 간호행정학회지 3편(4%), 기본간호학회지 2편(2%), 한국간호교육학회지 2편(2%), Journal of Korean Public Health Nursing 2편(2%), 한국간호연구학회지 1편(1%), 동서간호학회지 2편(2%), 한국산학기술학회지 14편(18%), 대한의료커뮤니케이션학회지 1편(1%), 한국콘텐츠학회지 6편(8%), 디지털융복합연구학회지 6편(8%), 한국융합학회지 3편(4%), 예술 인문사회융합 멀티미디어 학회지 5편(7%), 학습자중심 교과교육 학회지 2편(3%), 한국 데이터정보과 학회지 2편(2%), Journal of the Korean Data Analysis Society 4편(6%), 오일 및 응

용과학회지 1편(1%), The Journal of the Convergence on Culture Technology (JCCT) 2편(2%), 인문사회 21 (The Journal of Humanities and Social science) 1편(1%), 한국 엔터테인먼트산업학회 논문지 1편(1%), 한국 웰니스 학회지 1편(1%), Journal of the Korean Data Analysis Society 3편(4%), 다문화건강 학회지 2편(2%), 中央醫學(The Korean Central Journal of Medicine) 1편(1%), 전 인간호과학 학술지 2편(2%), 보건의료산업 학회지 2편(2%), 한국임상보건과학회지 3편(4%), 보건기초의학회지 1편(1%), 성인계속교육연구학회 1편(1%), Journal of the Korean Data Analysis Society 2편(2%)으로 나타났다. 적용된 연구 설계는 서술적조사연구가 50편(60%)으로 가장 많았으며 그다음으로 서술적 상관관계 연구 12편(19%), 상관성 조사연구 6편(6%), 비동등성 대조군 전후설계 4편(4%), 조사연구 3편(3%), 단일군 사전-사후설계 2편(2%), Q 방법론 1편(1%), 서술적 횡단적 조사연구 1편(1%), 실증적 연구 1편(1%), 탐색적 조사연구 1편(1%), 단일 대조군 전후 설계 실험연구 1편(1%), 비교조사연구 1편(1%) 순으로 다양했다. Type of Intervention의 경우 전부 간호전문직관 83편(100%)이었으며, 표본크기는 101명~300명은 64편(77%)으로 가장 많았으며 301명~500명이 9편(11%), 100명 이하가 6편(8%), 501명~1,000명이 4편(4%)으로 다양했으며, 발표된 논문의 학문분야는 간호학이 54편(63%), 간호교육학 20편(27%), 기타 9편(10%)으로 나타났다.

2. 문헌검색 분석결과

간호대학생을 대상으로 한 간호전문직관에 관한 논문 총 83편의 특성을 분석한 결과 Table 2와 같다. 출판 기간 1999년부터 2019년까지 간호대학생을 대상으로 한 논문을 분석하였다. 286개의 주요 단어 중 빈도가 높은 핵심단어는 ‘간호’ ‘간호대학생’, ‘간호전문직관’, ‘간호전문직관’, ‘전공 만족도’, ‘자기효능감’, ‘간호전문성’, ‘매개효과’, ‘리더십’이 가장 많았다.

Table 1. Characteristics of Included Studies

(N = 83)

Variable	Category	n	%
Published year	Before 1999	1	1%
	2000-2009	1	1%
	Since then 2010	81	98%
IRB	Yes	18	21%
	No	65	79%
Published Journal	Health & Nursing	1	1%
	Journal of Korean Academy of Nursing Administration	3	4%
	Journal of Korean Academy of Fundamentals of Nursing	2	2%
	The Journal of Korean Academic Society of Nursing Education	2	2%
	Journal of Korean Public Health Nursing	2	2%
	The journal of korean nursing research	1	1%
	Journal of East-West nursing research	2	2%
	Journal of the Korea Academia-Industrial cooperation Society	14	18%
	Health Communication, The Official Journal of Korean Academy on Communication in Healthcare	1	1%
	The Journal of the Korea Contents Association	6	8%
	Journal of digital convergence	6	8%
	Journal of the Korea Convergence Society	3	4%
	Asia-pacific journal of multimedia services convergent with art, humanities, and sociology	5	7%
	Journal of Learner-Centered Curriculum and Instruction	2	2%
	Journal of the Korean Data & Information Science Society	2	2%
	Journal of the Korean Data Analysis Society	4	6%
	Journal of the Korean Applied Science and Technology	1	1%
	The Journal of the Convergence on Culture Technology (JCCT)	2	2%
	The Journal of Humanities and Social science	1	1%
	Journal fo the Korea entertainment industry association	1	1%
	The Journal of Korea Society for Wellness	1	1%
	Journal of the Korean Data Analysis Society	3	4%
	The Korean Association for Multicultural Education	2	2%
	The korean Central Journal of Medicine	1	1%
	Journal of wholitic Nursing Science	2	2%
	The Korean journal of health service management	2	2%
	The Journal of Korean clinical health science	3	4%
	Journal of korean health & fundamental medical science	1	1%
	Quality improvement in health care	1	1%
	Korean journal of adult & continuing education studies	1	1%
	Journal of the Korean Data Analysis Society	2	2%
Study design	quantitative research	74	89%
	qualitative research	1	1%
	experimental research	8	10%

Table 1. Characteristics of Included Studies

(N = 83)

Variable	Category	n	%
Type of Intervention	views on nursing profession	83	100%
Sample size	Below 100	6	8
	101~300	64	77
	301~500	9	11
	501~1,000	4	4
Major field of researchers	Science of Nursing	54	63
	Nursing Education	20	27
	Etc	9	10

Table 2. Key Words in Search

(N = 83)

	Key Words	Frequency, n (%)
1	nurse	79(27%)
2	Nursing students	64(22%)
3	views on nursing profession	42(12%)
4	Major Satisfaction	34(10%)
5	Self-efficacy	33(9%)
6	Nursing expertise	30(8%)
7	Mediating effect	28(7%)
8	Leadership	15(5%)

3. 간호대학생의 간호전문직관과 관련된 국내연구

Table 3과 같이 83편의 논문 중 50편이 서술적 조사 연구였고 12편은 단일군 실험 연구, 상관성 조사연구 6편, 비동등성 대조군 전후설계 4편, 조사연구 3편, 단일군 사전-사후설계 2편, Q 방법론 1편, 서술적 횡단적 조사연구 1편, 실증적 연구 1편, 탐색적 조사연구 1편, 단일대조군 전·후설계실험 1편, 비교조사연구 1편으로 나왔으며, 방법론적 질 평가에서는 분명하게 진술된 목적, 대상선정기준 준수, 자료의 전향적 수집, 연구 목적에 적절한 추적 기간, 실험군과 대조군의 동질성 검사, 적절한 통계분석이 83편 모두 적절하게 평가되었다.

IV. 논 의

대학생 시기에 형성된 간호전문직관은 간호사로 취업하였을 때 간호사로서의 전문직에 긍정적인 영향을 미치게 되어 간호 학생 시기에 시행되는 간호전문직관에 대한 인식의 확립은 매우 중요하다. 본 연구는 간호대학생을 대상으로 수행된 간호전문직관 관련 국내 연구 동향을 확인하였으며, 이에 대한 결과를 논의 후 추후 간호대학생을 대상으로 한 간호전문직관 확립을 위한 교육프로그램 방향을 모색하고자 한다.

본 연구에서는 연구 동향 분석 틀에 따라 간호대학생의 간호전문직관과 관련된 연구를 조사하였다. 연구 결과, 선정된 문헌은 총 83편이었으며, 1999년부터 현재까지 간호대학생의 간호전문직관에 관련된 연구

Table 3. Summary of the Literature (N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
1 Park HS Choi DS Kim HC	Nursing	2019	Establishing strategies to strengthen career guidance direction and employment by identifying factors affecting nursing college students' nursing professional intuition and mediating effects of career preparation behavior	Narrative research	Research Shape Settings and Questionnaire	265	The factors that greatly influenced the intuition of nursing were career maturity (β .38), career identity (β .17) and career preparation (β .14), and the ability to explain these variables was 19%. In order to improve the intuition of nursing professionals in college, it seems that it is necessary to develop and apply educational methods that can improve the career preparation behavior, which is a mediating effect.
2 Kang KS Go YS	Nursing	2016	The purpose of the study was to study the effects of self-effectiveness and main satisfaction in nursing. Nursing student's professionalism.	Narrative research	Survey	320	The sense of self-effectiveness showed a significant difference between sex and circle activities. Major satisfaction showed significant differences in grade level. Nursing professionalism showed significant differences in age. The major satisfaction was found to be a positive correlations with self-efficacy and Nursing expertise: A phased multiple regression analysis found that significant predictors of Nursing expertise accounted for 34% of the variance in self-effectiveness, key satisfaction and grade levels.
3 Kim JS Jung YH Jang YK	Nursing Education	2017	Identify the effects of nursing students on international health competencies, nursing professions, self-efficacy, and the meaning of experience in participating in the program	Pre-post design	Pre-survey , Post-Survey	30	This international health leadership program, developed for nursing students, cultivates participants' cultural and international competencies and confirms that it has a positive impact on nursing professions and personal growth.
4 Jo EJ Kim JH Im KM	Nursing	2019	This study examined the influence of sense of values and nursing professionalism on consciousness of national unification of nursing students.	Narrative research	Survey	92	Significant differences in the consciousness of national unification by sex, health status, relation with another nation and reason for national unification. In addition, there was a positive relation between the consciousness of national unification and sense of values. Meaningful variables that influenced consciousness of national unification were sense of values, reason for national unification and relation with another nation. The factors comprised 28.7% of total variance in the consciousness of national unification of nursing students, and sense of values was the most influential factor.
5 Lee ES Park MS	Nursing Education	2017	Provides basic data necessary to find an effective nursing education plan for establishing a nursing professional	Descriptive correlation	Survey	292	There was a positive correlation between the nursing profession and nurse image ($r=.821$, $p<.001$) and professional self-concept ($r=.701$, $p<.001$), and the nurse image, professional self-concept, and grade. The variables included explained 57.2% of the nursing professions. When developing a nursing education program, it is necessary to consider the factors presented in this study.
6 Choi HJ	Nursing	2016	The purpose of this study was to identify the mediating effect of nursing expertise on the relationship between the image of nursing professionals and the satisfaction of nursing students as their major.	Narrative research	Survey	450	Nursing students admitted that the image of nurses had a positive effect on their satisfaction as nursing professionals and nursing majors, and that nursing specialists had a positive effect on their satisfaction as nursing majors. In addition, nursing expertise provided an important part of the relationship between the image of a nurse and the satisfaction of nursing as a major.

Table 3. Summary of the Literature

(N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
7 Park K Kim HS	Nursing	2019	The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between nursing college students' image of nurse, self-elasticity, and nursing profession, and to understand the factors affecting nursing profession.	Narrative research	Survey	280	Nursing professionals had significant differences in grade, personality, thoughts about nursing jobs, and whether there were nurses in the family. As a result of analyzing the relationship between nurse image, self-elasticity, and nursing profession, the nursing professional had a significant positive correlation with nurse image and self-elasticity, and the nurse image and self-elasticity were also significantly positive.
8 Moon MY	Nursing	2018	To investigate the effects of ethical values and nursing professions on the biomedical ethics consciousness before applying nursing students' nursing ethics courses	Narrative research	Survey	119	The ethical values were positive relationship with the nursing professionalism ($r=.197, p=.032$) and nursing professionalism was positive relationship with the consciousness of biomedical ethics ($r=.428, p=.000$). The influence effect of consciousness of biomedical ethics were nursing professionalism, 20.1%. The results indicate that effective education program in improving of confidence of core fundamental nursing skill
9 Jung GI	Nursing	2018	The purpose of the study was to clarify the relationship between nursing students' expertise, nursing image and self-leadership.	Descriptive correlation	Survey	220	First, The average score of the participants' nursing professionalism was 3.71 ± 0.496 out of 5, nurse image was 5.55 ± 0.749 out of 7 and self-leadership was 3.85 ± 0.487 out of 5. Second, As result of analyzing general aspects of the nursing professionalism, statistically significant differences were found in age ($F=7.929, p<.001$), grade ($t=4.616, p<.001$), satisfaction of major ($F=4.134, p<.01$), satisfaction of clinical practices ($F=9.431, p<.001$), one's own efforts in class ($F=3.942, p<.05$), adapt to college life ($F=4.725, p<.05$), one's own health status ($F=4.843, p<.01$). Third, as result of analysis of correlations between nursing professionalism and nurse image ($r=.417, p<.001$), nursing professionalism and self-leadership ($r=.502, p<.001$) and nurse image and self-leadership ($r=.380, p<.001$) of the nursing students were statistically significant relationships. Fourth, Factors significantly affecting nursing professionalism were self-leadership ($\beta=.401, p<.001$) and nurse image ($\beta=.265, p<.001$). Explanatory power of the model was 30.5%.
10 Kim EH	Nursing	2016	The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between nursing professionalism, self-leadership, and empowerment in nursing students.	Descriptive correlation	Survey	226	The mean scores for nursing professionalism (3.03 ± 0.41), self-leadership (3.04 ± 0.35), and empowerment (3.13 ± 0.46) were above average. nursing professionalism was significantly different according to health concern motivating for nursing. self leadership was significantly different according to grade, religion, empowerment was significantly different according to grade, health concern motivating for nursing.
11 Jeon HO	Nursing	2016	The purpose of the study was to identify factors affecting the satisfaction of college life with regard to nursing college students' nursing intuition, academic failure tolerance, and social self-efficacy.	Descriptive correlation	Survey	170	Establishment vision about nursing science ($\beta=.27, p=.006$), academic failure tolerance ($\beta=.17, p=.031$) and social self-efficacy ($\beta=.19, p=.012$) of nursing students were identified as significant predictors of college life satisfaction, after adjusting for establishment vision about nursing science and satisfaction in nursing science. This model explained 21.0% of the college life satisfaction in nursing students ($F=6.38, p<.001$).

Table 3. Summary of the Literature (N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
12 Park MH	Nursing	2017	Examining the complex effects of nursing college students' nursing profession and critical thinking tendencies on patient safety attitudes	Narrative research	Survey	172	Nursing professionalism and critical thinking disposition were positively correlated with patient safety attitude. The variables that have significant influence on the patient safety attitude were 'recommendation' among motivation of admission, academic score, satisfaction with nursing major and nursing professionalism. These factors explained 17.8% of variance.
13 Seo EJ Cha NH	Nursing	2016	To check the relationship between Korean nursing students' nursing profession, life and death ethics	Transversal research method	Survey	284	Nursing instructors were statistically significant in the vocational view ($p < .001$), ethical awareness ($p < .001$), and ethical values ($p < .001$), and the death ethics awareness was ethical education ($p < .05$) and ethical values ($p < .05$). There was a strong positive correlation between the nursing profession and life and death ethics, and the significant predictor for the nursing profession was death ethics recognition, with an explanatory power of 15.0%.
14 Kim TK Park YK	Nursing Education	2018	Understanding the Effects of Nursing College Students' Nursing Intuition and Biomedical Ethics on Major Satisfaction	Narrative research	Survey	181	In order to increase the satisfaction level of nursing college students, it is necessary to select a department considering their aptitudes or to prepare a variety of educational programs to satisfy students in college life, and to operate a nursing profession and a systematic curriculum that promotes biomedical ethics awareness.
15 No KO Kim MS	Nursing	2018	To check the relationship between nursing college students' nursing profession, academic emotional regulation, and adjustment to college life, and to determine the effects of nursing professional and academic emotion regulation on college life adaptation	Narrative research	Survey	142	There was a positive correlation between nursing expertise, adjustment of academic feelings, and adjustment of university life. Key predictors of overall university life adjustment were key satisfaction, nursing expertise, and academic emotional regulation. The key predictors of clinical adaptation were gender, key satisfaction, and nursing expertise.
16 Moon GJ Kim BH	Nursing Education	2016	By applying the Q methodology to grasp the essential subjectivity of nursing college students who have experienced clinical practice and classifying them, they understand the characteristics of each type and provide basic data necessary for nursing education and clinical education based on this	Q methodology	34 of Q samples	28	As a result of this study, nursing college students' nursing instructor's perception types can be used as basic data for nursing education intervention strategies and programs to strengthen nursing professions.
17 Ahn TS Song YA	Nursing Education	2015	The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of the nursing and nursing expertise of new nursing students	Narrative research	Survey	164	The average nursing professional score increased significantly from pre-test (3.73) to post-test (3.93). The average self-esteem score increased significantly from 3.05 to 3.13. Self-esteem and satisfaction with care were factors that had an impact on the expertise of care.

Table 3. Summary of the Literature

(N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
18 Han SH	Nursing	2018	Identify the factors affecting nursing profession by grasping the relationship between nursing college students' academic self-efficacy, major satisfaction, academic stress, and nursing profession	Descriptive correlation study	Survey	212	In order to increase nursing professional intuition for nursing college students through this study, programs to improve academic self-efficacy and major satisfaction must be developed.
19 Hwang EH Shin SJ	Nursing	2017	This study was conducted to examine the interaction between nurses, Nursing student professionalism, key satisfaction, self-leadership, and self-reliance.	Narrative research	Survey	110	The results show that nursing students have higher levels of expertise, major satisfaction, self-leadership, and self-resilience than median. Nursing professionals showed differences between postgraduate planning and subjective health. Nursing expertise was significantly correlated with key satisfaction, self-leadership, and ego tolerance.
20 Lee KO Chae HJ	Nursing	2016	Grasp the relationship between emotional intelligence of university students and adaptation to college life and nursing profession	Descriptive correlation study	Survey	172	As a result of the study, the emotional intelligence, college life adaptation, and nursing professional intuition of the nursing college students were not high it was found to be positively correlated.
21 Jung MH	Nursing	2019	Verification of the mediating effect of perceived social support and interpersonal competence in the impact of nursing college students' internal self-love on nursing professional intuition	Narrative research	Survey	375	First, the fix indexed of causal model among covert narcissism, nursing professionalism, perceived social support and interpersonal competence were identified suitably. Second, covert narcissism of nursing students directly affected interpersonal competence and perceived social support, which was statistically significant. Third, interpersonal competence showed mediating effects in relationship between covert narcissism and nursing professionalism. Fourth, the interpersonal competence of nursing students directly affected perceived social support and nursing professionalism. Based on the results of the research, it is necessary to develop an intervention program that can enhance interpersonal competence in order to strengthen nursing professionalism of nursing students.
22 Kim JH Kwon KJ Lee SH	Nursing	2017	Confirm the convergence effect of critical thinking, empathy, nursing intuition, and self-leadership on problem solving ability	Descriptive correlation study	Survey	224	The results of this study suggest that in order to improve the problem-solving ability of nursing college students, it is necessary to develop and apply a new teaching-learning strategy that can promote critical thinking and empathy, nursing profession, and self-leadership.
23 Choi YH Lee TH	Nursing	2019	Exploring the correlation and influence of nursing college students' cultural competency and cultural competence and communication skills, space, and nursing intuition	Descriptive transversal survey study	Survey	199	It proposes to create a cross-cultural nursing college students through the results of research communication skills, empathy and practice you may encounter the person of nursing education programs and a variety of cultures to increase the professional nursing intuitive environment
24 Moon MY Song HS	Nursing Education	2019	Attempts were made to grasp the effects of the education of health and medical regulations on graduate students of nursing students on ethical values and political efficacy of nursing professionals.	Narrative research	Survey	183	As a preliminary nurse for nursing students, in order to cultivate the ethical values and nursing profession required for correct occupational views, the subjects of health and medical regulations are memorized classes. Rather, it is necessary to change in various ways and to compare the regular curriculum and establish nursing education and programs in and out of school to establish correct ethical values and nursing professions.

Table 3. Summary of the Literature (N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
25 Park MH Lim SH	Nursing	2017	The study was conducted as a descriptive study to identify relationships between parent-child adolescent communication, self-effectiveness, and nursing expertise of nursing students.	Narrative research	Survey	106	Parent-adolescent communication has a positive correlation with self-effectiveness ($r = .44, p < .001$) and nursing profession ($r = .30, p = .002$), and self-effectiveness has a positive correlation with nursing profession ($r = .30, p = .002$). Parent-adolescent communication and professional care explained 29.0% of self-effectiveness. Parent-young communication and self-effectiveness explained 19.5% of nursing professionals.
26 Lee OS Kim EJ	Nursing	2018	The purpose of this study is to examine to identify the mediating effects of nursing professionalism in the relation between consciousness of bioethics/critical and critical thinking disposition.	Narrative research	Survey	264	As a result of the study, there was a significant positive correlation between critical thinking tendency, nursing professional intuition and bioethics awareness of nursing college students, and the nursing instructor completely mediated the relationship between critical thinking tendency and bioethics.
27 Jung E Jung MR	Nursing	2019	The purpose of this study is to identify factors affecting the knowledge of nursing students' prior medical intent and the attitudes of nursing professionals on their attitude toward the prior medical intent.	Narrative research	Survey	216	Based on the results of this study, it is considered that it is necessary to develop a program for establishing a positive attitude toward the pre-medical intention by providing knowledge about the pre-medical intention of the nursing college students and the correct nursing professional intuition.
28 Kim JG Lee TH Han NK	Nursing	2018	The purpose of the study was to identify awareness and factors that affect nursing students' social responsibility.	Descriptive correlation study	Survey	301	The average social responsibility score of nursing students was a significant positive correlation between nursing major, nursing professional and social satisfaction. Sociality, nursing expertise, and nursing satisfaction are key predictors of social responsibility, with a total variance of 51.0% ($F = 142.67, p .001$) explained.
29 Lee EH	Nursing	2016	This study purposed to examine consciousness of biomedical ethics and nursing professional values in nursing students.	Narrative research	Survey	184	Average score for consciousness of biomedical ethics in nursing students was $2.92 \pm .16$ and that of nursing professional values was $3.61 \pm .34$. Among the sub-areas of consciousness of biomedical ethics, right to life of newborn was highest. In addition, among the sub-area of nursing professional values, The roles of nursing service was highest. A statistically significant positive correlation was observed between consciousness of biomedical ethics and their nursing professional values in nursing students.
30 Moon MY Hwang SY	Nursing	2016	The purpose of this study was to check the effects of nursing students' personality strengths on major satisfaction and nursing professional intuition.	Descriptive correlation study	Survey	278	It is thought that it is possible to increase the degree of major satisfaction and help to establish a desirable nursing profession by recognizing and effectively utilizing personality strengths, which are positive characteristics that can change the attitudes and psychological conditions of individuals.
31 Lee EK Kim OH	Nursing	2013	In the current situation where male students' nurse support is increasing, the direction of future nursing education is suggested by identifying differences in nursing profession, self-esteem, and social support according to gender.	Narrative research	Survey	695	Male students' self-esteem was different from female students. In this study, nursing intuition, self-esteem and social support improvement programs were conducted based on the variables identified.

Table 3. Summary of the Literature

(N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
32 Jung KI Son HK Jung KS	Nursing	2018	Check nursing students' nursing professional intuition, problem-solving ability, and level of self-leadership factors affecting self-leadership	Narrative research	Survey	150	Self-leadership of the subjects showed significant differences according to grade, major satisfaction, and clinical practice satisfaction among general characteristics. The subject's self-leadership showed a significant positive correlation with the nursing professional ($r = .500, p < .001$) and problem solving ability ($r = .527, p < .001$). The factors influencing the self-leadership of the subjects were nursing professionalism ($\beta = .289$), problem-solving ability ($\beta = .362$), grade ($\beta = -.256$), and major satisfaction ($\beta = .168$). And the total explanatory power was 48.8%.
33 Kim BM Kim DH Kim MW Lee JM Jung HJ Joe HJ Jang SH	Etc	2018	The purpose of this study was to identify what, if any, are the effects of self-leadership and nursing professionalism on nursing students' behavior in regard to their career preparation	Narrative research	Survey	174	This study found a significant positive correlation between self-leadership, nursing professionalism and career preparation behavior in the participants. It is important to provide educational programs focusing on career preparation that take in consideration the academic year of the nursing students. Additionally, it is recommended to develop educational programs that aim to improve the nursing professionalism of nursing students.
34 Han JR	Nursing	2019	Confirmation of the effect of self-study of nursing students on nursing professionalism and social responsibility, and the mediating effect of nursing professionalism in the relationship between self-leadership and social responsibility	Narrative research	Survey	250	As a result of the study, it was found that the self-leadership and nursing profession had a significant effect on social responsibility, and it was confirmed that the nursing profession was partially mediated by the process of self-leadership affecting social responsibility.
35 Yeom EY	Nursing	2017	The purpose of this study was to understand the effects of nursing students' communication skills, nursing professionals, and emotional labor on clinical practice stress.	Narrative research	Survey	198	As a result of the study, emotional labor ($\beta = 0.356, p < .001$) was the most influential variable, nursing professional ($\beta = -0.376, p < .001$), communication ability ($\beta = 0.170, p = .017$). In order, it was found that it affects clinical practice stress, and these overall variables showed about 25.4% of explanatory power for clinical practice stress ($F = 23.34, p < .001$).
36 Jung MH	Nursing	2017	The purpose of this study is to identify relationships between personality, nursing intuition, self-efficacy, and self-directed learning ability for nursing students, and to identify factors affecting self-directed learning ability.	Narrative research	Survey	396	The average of personality of nursing students was 3.93 ± 0.47 points, the average of nursing intuition was 3.83 ± 0.48 points, the average of self-efficacy was 3.53 ± 0.59 points, and the average of self-directed learning ability was 3.63 ± 0.51 points. Personality, nursing professional intuition, and self-efficacy were positively correlated with self-directed learning ability, and as a result of hierarchical regression analysis, factors affecting self-directed learning ability of nursing students were related to class participation, major satisfaction, and lead life. It was Korean perception, self-control, will and ability, habit and self-efficacy
37 Kim SY Lim SY Choi HM	Nursing Education	2015	This study examines the relationship between clinical practice stress, depression, and self-esteem among nursing students, and seeks the direction of nursing education to advance to establish the desirable nursing profession's desirable nursing profession and reduce depression and improve self-esteem.	Descriptive correlation	Survey	200	As a result of the study, the clinical practice stress, depression and self-esteem of nursing college students were found to be in a positive correlation. Therefore, self-esteem of nursing college students. It is necessary to develop and apply an effective training program that can improve clinical practice to reduce stress and depression.

Table 3. Summary of the Literature

(N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
38 Park HJ Oh JW	Nursing Education	2014	This study explores the relationship between clinical practice stress, major satisfaction, and nursing professions for nursing students, and seeks the direction of nursing education to advance to establish desirable nursing professions for nursing students	Narrative research	Survey	210	Clinical practice stress had an influence on the satisfaction of majors in nursing college students, and the explanatory power was 30%, and clinical practice stress had the greatest influence on nursing professionals, and the explanatory power was 53%. In conclusion, it is necessary to develop and apply a structured and structured educational program that considers individual characteristics and supportive educational intervention to help students know and be satisfied with the value of nursing based on sufficient understanding and preparation for themselves.
39 Jang IS	Nursing	2016	This study was conducted to investigate whether factors affecting nursing professional intuition and clinical practice stress affect nursing intuition, and whether emotional control ability has an effect as a controlling variable.	Narrative research	Survey	192	The nursing instructor had a negative correlation with clinical practice stress ($r = -.40, p < .001$) and a positive correlation with emotional control ($r = .55, p < .001$). In addition, emotional control was negatively correlated with clinical practice stress ($r = -.20, p < .001$).
40 Hong SS Park MJ	Nursing	2014	This is a descriptive research study to determine the impact of nursing students' clinical practice stress and helplessness on clinical practice.	Narrative research	Survey	205	The nursing instructor of the study subjects was relatively high with a score of 3.56 out of 1 to 5 points, and the higher the degree of satisfaction with clinical practice and satisfaction with clinical practice, the higher the nursing instructor was. Second, clinical practice stress ($p < .001$) and helplessness ($p < .001$) showed a significant negative correlation with the nursing professional. Third, the predictive model, including major satisfaction, clinical practice satisfaction, clinical practice stress, and helplessness, was 22.1% ($p < .001$).
41 Lim KM Joe EJ	Nursing	2016	To grasp the relationship between nursing students' clinical practice satisfaction, nurse image and nursing profession, and to investigate the effects on nursing profession	Narrative research	Survey	184	As a result of the study, the average clinical satisfaction level of the subjects was 108.10 points, the average score was 3.48 points, the average of nurse images was 108.40, the average score was 4.01, and nursing specialists. The degree of intuition was 72.00 on average and 4.0 on average. Nursing instructors were found to have a weak correlation with clinical practice satisfaction and were statistically significant. The nursing instructor was found to have a strong correlation with the nurse image and was statistically significant. Significant variables explaining the nursing instructor were in the order of satisfaction with practice content among the sub-factors of clinical practice satisfaction, nurse image, satisfaction with practice subject satisfaction, satisfaction with practice environment, and grade among sub-factors of clinical practice satisfaction, and the overall explanatory power was 75.8%.
Jung GT Ha YJ Oh NY Kim SY 42 Kwon MJ Lee NH Lee YR Yang KH	Nursing	2018	The purpose of the study is to examine the level of satisfaction with clinical practice and the value of nurses and the impact of nurses during their experience.	Narrative research	Survey	200	Based on the results of this study, to enhance nursing Professional values, it is necessary to improve the nursing student's satisfaction for clinical practice and to explore the affecting factors on them

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(N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
43 Park BJ Park SJ Joe HN	Nursing	2016	Identify the relationship between nursing students' clinical practice stress, clinical practice satisfaction, clinical performance and nursing profession	Descriptive correlation study	Survey	240	According to the results of analysis of the degree of clinical practice stress, clinical practice satisfaction, clinical performance, and nursing profession in nursing college students, it was confirmed that it was a factor influencing the nursing profession. Accordingly, the degree of stress experienced during clinical practice also affects the performance of clinical practice. It is not only difficult to make important exercises while under stress, but also to make mistakes, and the stress of clinical practice due to mistakes it will happen again.
44 Kin NH Park SY	Nursing Education	2019	Identify the effects of nursing students' self-efficacy, major satisfaction, and nursing professional intuition on career identity	Narrative research	Survey	222	Self-efficacy ($\beta = .365, p < .001$), major satisfaction ($\beta = .249, p < .001$), motivation for admission ($\beta = -.227, p < .001$). And these variables showed 37.7% of explanatory power for career identity. Therefore, it is considered that it will contribute to the basic data of educational program development to improve the career identity of nursing college students in the future.
45 Lee SY Lee KS	Nursing	2017	Identify the effects of nursing students' self-elasticity, nursing professional intuition, and social support on academic satisfaction	Narrative research	Survey	272	As a result of the study, the difference in subject satisfaction related to general characteristics was significant in the reason for the subject selection, club activities, and grades. Self-elasticity, nursing intuition, social support, and academic satisfaction were significantly correlated, and factors affecting academic satisfaction of nursing students were social support, nursing professional, and self-elasticity.
46 Lee HN Kim JH	Nursing	2016	To grasp the relationship between nursing students' nursing intuition, self-elasticity, and empowerment	Narrative research	Survey	195	As a result of the study, the average values of the variables were $3.84 \pm .47$ for nursing intuition, $3.51 \pm .58$ for self-elasticity, and $2.79 \pm .51$ for empowerment. Self-elasticity ($r = .455, p < .001$) and empowerment ($r = .325, p < .001$) variables were found to have a high static correlation with nursing professions. There was also a significant static correlation between elasticity and $r = .696 (p < .001)$. In addition, both self-elasticity and empowerment influenced the nursing profession, and self-elasticity was found to have a greater influence on the nursing profession than the empowerment, and the explanatory power to explain these results was 23.0%.
47 Han SH	Nursing	2018	Identify the factors affecting career preparation behavior by grasping the relationship between nursing college student's major satisfaction, nursing profession, and career preparation behavior	Descriptive correlation study	Survey	210	The subject's major satisfaction and career preparation behavior showed a significant positive correlation ($r = .125, p < .05$), and the nursing professional and career preparation behavior had a significant positive correlation ($r = .323, p < .01$). In addition, the factors influencing the career preparation behavior of the subjects were nursing instructors ($\beta = .314, p < .001$), and major satisfaction did not significantly affect career preparation behavior. The explanatory power of the model was 20%.
48 Lim SY Kim SY Choi HM	Nursing Education	2015	The study aimed to examine the relationship between major satisfaction, self-esteem, and nursing professions for nursing college students, and to establish a desirable nursing profession for nursing students, and to explore the direction of nursing education to improve major satisfaction and self-esteem	Descriptive correlation study	Survey	195	It is necessary to develop and apply an educational program that improves the self-esteem of nursing college students to increase major satisfaction and form desirable professional intuition.

Table 3. Summary of the Literature (N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
49 Choi HU	Nursing	2017	Provide basic data to help students adapt to college life by identifying the relationship between college student satisfaction, nursing professional intuition, and college life adaptation, and grasping the role of the nursing professional in relation to major satisfaction and college life adaptation.	Narrative research	Survey	553	The major satisfaction level of nursing students was 3.86 out of 5, the nursing professional instructor was 3.97 out of 5, and college life adaptation was 3.34 out of 5, and nursing university student's major satisfaction and nursing profession ($r = .640$, $p < .001$), major satisfaction and adaptation to college life ($r = .510$, $p < .001$), nursing instructor and college life adaptation ($r = .448$, $p < .001$) were significant in each. In addition, nursing college students showed significant moderating effect ($F = 8.460$, $p = .004$) and partial mediating effect ($\beta = .21$, $p < .001$) in relation to the degree of major satisfaction of college students and adaptation to college life.
50 Choi HU	Nursing	2017	Provide basic data to help students adapt to college life by identifying the relationship between college student satisfaction, nursing professional intuition, and college life adaptation, and grasping the role of the nursing professional in relation to major satisfaction and college life adaptation.	Narrative research	Survey	553	It was confirmed that major satisfaction level of nursing students was 3.86 out of 5, the nursing professional instructor was 3.97 out of 5, and college life adaptation was 3.34 out of 5, and nursing university student's major satisfaction and nursing profession ($r = .640$, $p < .001$), major satisfaction and adaptation to college life ($r = .510$, $p < .001$), nursing instructor and college life adaptation ($r = .448$, $p < .001$) were significant in each. In addition, nursing college students had significant moderating effect ($F = 8.460$, $p = .004$) and partial mediating effect ($\beta = .21$, $p < .001$) in relation to the degree of major satisfaction and college life adaptation of nursing college students.
51 Lee KH	Nursing	2016	This study was conducted to examine the impact of self-resilience on the value of nursing care professionals in the nursing students.	Narrative research	Survey	226	There were positive correlations between major satisfaction, ego-resilience and nursing professional values. The significant factors influencing nursing professional values of nursing students were major satisfaction and ego-resilience, which explained about 36.6%.
52 Seo YH	Nursing	2017	As a variable influencing vocational basic ability, it is a leading role formed through the mediating effect of nursing professional and awareness of nursing professional in relation to the relationship between self-efficacy and self-efficacy and vocational basic ability to maintain the choice and persistence of action. Empirical verification of the relationship between human learning ability and job basic ability	Narrative research	Survey	396	First, the causal relationship between the variables was reasonably predicted as the fitness of the causal model between nursing college students' basic skills and self-efficacy, nursing professional intuition and self-directed learning ability was shown to be good. Second, the self-efficacy of nursing college students does not directly affect the basic skills of vocation, but directly indirects the nursing professional and self-directed learning ability as complete mediation. Had a static influence. Third, nursing instructors had a direct effect on vocational basic ability and indirectly had a static effect through self-directed learning ability. Fourth, self-directed learning ability had a direct and positive influence on vocational basic ability.
53 Lee EK Ji EJ	Nursing	2016	The study was carried out to confirm the clinical learning environment and the impact of the attitudes of doctors and nurses on the professionalism of nursing students.	Narrative research	Survey	340	The average score for the clinical study environment was 3.15 out of five. The average score for the Jefferson scale attitude toward the collaboration between doctors and nurses (USAPNC) was 3.31 out of 4 points. The average score of professionalism was 3.70 out of 5. Predictors of professionalism were major satisfaction, JSAPNC's "care vs treatment", "patient relationship", and "student satisfaction" in clinical learning environment.

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(N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
54 Hwang EH Hong JM Shin SJ	Nursing	2016	Identifying factors affecting career decision-making self-efficacy of nursing students	Narrative research	Survey	207	Nursing specialists ($\beta = .229, p < .001$) and career motivation ($\beta = .622, p < .001$) were found to affect career decision-making self-efficacy, and these variables. Showed that 52.7% of career decision self-efficacy was explained ($F = 115.848, p < .001$). This means that nursing college students' career decision self-efficacy may vary depending on the degree of nursing professional and career motivation, and educational intervention is important for these factors.
55 Jang TJ Moon MK	Nursing	2016	The purpose of the study was to confirm the professionalism of nurses, the satisfaction of majors, and the effect of self-instruction on the students' career preparation behavior.	Narrative research	Survey	400	The average scores for career readiness, nursing specialty, major satisfaction, and self-directed were 2.51, 3.80, 3.89, and 3.51, respectively. There were positive correlations among career preparation behavior, nursing professionalism, satisfaction with major, and self-leadership. Age, grade, professional nursing, self-instruction, and satisfaction with major were major predictors of career preparation.
56 Joe JA Kim JS	Nursing Education	2016	To provide nursing students with basic data for educational program development and school adaptation program development for students to improve academic satisfaction.	Empirical research	Survey	235	As a result of grasping the effect on nursing students' academic satisfaction, the overall influence factor was 25.3%, and the highest related factor was the nursing instructor, 19.9%, which was the most explanatory. Next, self-elasticity was 24.4% when self-elasticity was added, and 25.3% when self-relationship was added.
57 Yang SK Jng MR	Nursing Education	2016	To grasp the academic exhaustion, self-efficacy, degree of major satisfaction, and degree of nursing profession in nursing students, and examine the effects of each variable on nursing students' nursing profession	Narrative research	Survey	145	Nursing college students' nursing professions had a significant correlation with academic exhaustion, self-efficacy, and major satisfaction. As a result of the hierarchical multiple regression analysis, the factors influencing the nursing profession were major satisfaction and self-efficacy, and their explanatory power was 29%.
58 Choi GH Hong MJ Kwon SH	Nursing	2019	The purpose of the study was to identify the factors that nurse students are confident about acquiring basic nursing skills. The focus was on professionalism and self-efficacy.	Narrative research	Survey	258	The average confidence score for basic nursing skills was 3.71 ± 0.58 . Nursing professionalism and self-efficacy had a positive correlation with confidence in the execution of basic nursing skills. In the analysis using multiple regression, nursing professionalism ($+37, p = .001$), self-expression ($+15, p = .009$), and self-effect ($+1414, p = 0.029$) accounted for 27% of factors ($F=1616.43, p = .001$) for predicting the reliability of the foundation of nursing practice.
59 Han Yi	Nursing	2016	Understanding the relationship between core competencies of nursing students and nursing professionals and employment strategies	Descriptive correlation study	Survey	107	The average value of the study was 3.57 points for core competencies, 4.22 points for nursing professionals, and 3.69 points for employment strategies. Core Competence and Nursing Professionals ($r = .401, p < .001$), Core Competencies and Employment Strategy ($r = .559, p < .001$), Nursing Professionals and Employment Strategy ($r = .465, p < .001$) was positive (+) correlation. Factors influencing employment strategy include core competencies ($\beta = .43, p < .001$), nursing instructors ($\beta = .28, p = .001$), and school performance ($\beta = -.19, p = .011$). And explained about 42% of the employment strategy ($F = 24.82, p < .001$).

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(N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
60 Kwong HM Han HS	Nursing	2018	The subjectiveness of the happiness of nursing students is categorized and analyzed whether there is a difference in subject satisfaction according to the characteristics of each type.	Exploratory survey study	Survey	64	The first type was called progressive self-actualization type, the second type was isolated immersion type, the third type was optimistic affinity type, and the fourth type was self-centered relationship pursuit type. There was a statistically significant difference in subject satisfaction according to the happiness type of nursing students ($F=4.53$, $p=.006$). In other words, the progressive self-actualization type is compared to the isolated immersion type. It was found that oversatisfaction was high.
61 Kim OK Yoo HM Kim HW Nam AY No HS Bang DS Shin JE Lee AH Lee EK Jeon HY Jung SR Jung YU	Nursing	2018	The objective of this study was to identify the relationship between knowledge of patient safety, nursing professionalism and patient safety management activities of nursing students with clinical practical experience.	Narrative research	Survey	139	The scores of nursing students' knowledge of patient safety, nursing professionalism and patient safety management activities were 6.76 ± 1.26 , 65.11 ± 7.97 and 67.99 ± 7.26 , respectively.
62 Im DY Jang HU	Nursing	2018	Nursing students improve their self-confidence by understanding knowledge of patient safety, self-confidence, and nursing profession	Narrative research	Survey	309	It is suggested to implement reinforcement education on patient safety that can improve the confidence in performance of clinical practice.
63 Hong EY	Nursing	2017	Performed to verify the mediating effect of nursing instructors in the relationship between nurse image perceived by nursing students and major satisfaction	Descriptive research study	Survey	200	There was a significant static correlation between nurse image, nursing instructor, and major satisfaction, and as a result of performing a three-step regression analysis to confirm whether the nursing instructor mediates the relationship between nursing students' perceived nurse image and major satisfaction, it was found to be mediated, and as a result of Sobel verification, it was statistically significant.
64 Sung JA Yeom EI Doe YS	Nursing	2014	To grasp the relationship between nursing students' image of nurse and nursing profession	Descriptive correlation study	Survey	147	The nurse image showed significant differences in club activities, major satisfaction, and college life satisfaction, and nursing professionals had significant differences according to major satisfaction. It was found that the nursing college students' nurse image and nursing professional intuition had a positive correlation. Among the nurse images, the "social participation" field was found to have the greatest correlation with the nursing professional, and the sub-area of the nursing professional who showed the strongest correlation with the nurse image was "professional self-concept".

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(N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
65 Im SY Kim HJ	Nursing	2017	To compare and analyze the difference between nursing professionals and nurse image before and after the nursing student's nursing history culture convergence program	Single-group pre-post design	Survey	29	Nurse self-concept, social awareness, nursing professionalism, and sub-category of nurse's role and interpersonal relationship items, which are sub-categories of nursing profession, increased significantly. There was a significant positive correlation between nursing professionals and nurse image.
66 Han YI	Nursing	2019	Providing basic data for establishing a positive nursing professional by identifying nursing professional and factors affecting nursing students	Narrative research	Survey	251	The nursing professional intuition of nursing college students was high, with an average of 4.06 out of 5, and the degree of nursing intuition according to the characteristics of nursing college students depends on the grade, their perceived personality, the degree of adaptation to environmental changes, and the desired work place. There was a difference. Among the factors influencing the nursing profession, self-esteem was the most explanatory factor, and total explanatory power was 13.5%.
67 Jeon WH Lee KR	Nursing	2016	The study is designed to provide basic data to improve happiness, influenced by nursing professionalism and gratitude for the elderly.	Narrative research	Survey	205	The average score for happiness was above average. The degree of happiness varied greatly depending on the satisfaction of nursing, physical health, and reasons for attending nursing school. Major predictors of happiness included appreciation for nursing care, social awareness, and nursing care expertise, such as the value of nursing care and recognition of physical health conditions. The regression model showing that 45.5% of happiness.
68 Kang DHS	Nursing	2019	This study aimed to explore and describe the factors that influence nursing professionalism in male nursing students	Narrative research	Survey	172	Nursing professionalism in male students was reliably correlated with gender stereotypes ($r = -.337, p < .001$) and self-leadership ($r = .639, p < .001$). In addition, important factors in male nursing students' nursing expertise were gender stereotypes ($\beta = -.188, p = .002$), self-leadership ($\beta = -.584, p < .001$), and clinical experience. ($\beta = -.116, p = .046$), 45.3% explained.
69 Lee YO Oh HR	Nursing	2019	To grasp the gender role conflict of male nursing students and the effects of nursing professionals on career preparation behavior	Narrative research	Survey	127	The regression model for career preparation behavior of male nursing college students was found to be significant ($F = 12.06, p < .001$) and showed 20.8% explanatory power. Factors affecting career secretion behavior of male nursing college students are nursing specialists ($\beta = .23, p = .001$), satisfaction among major satisfaction ($\beta = .23, p = .006$), and club activities ($\beta = .19, p = .020$).
70 Jung CY Seo YS Kang BH Joe EH	Nursing	2019	The purpose of this study was to identify the effects of the gender role conflict on nursing professionalism in male nursing students.	Narrative research	Survey	120	First, the individual characteristics in gender role conflict were significantly different in motivation ($F = 2.62, p = 0.028$) and the entering college decision ($F = 3.14, p = 0.028$), and nursing professionalism were significantly different in the entering college decision ($F = 4.34, p = 0.006$). Second, a negative relationship was observed between the gender role conflict and nursing professionalism ($r = -.287, p < 0.01$). The success, power and competition ($\beta = 0.19, p < 0.05$) and male superiority ($\beta = -0.47, p < 0.001$) were found to influence nursing professionalism.

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Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
Hoe NY Kim MR 71	Nursing	2018	Check the relationship between the degree of major satisfaction, nursing professional and career identity and variables of nursing students, and grasp the influence factors on nursing professional	Research	Survey	141	The major satisfaction level of nursing college students was 3.79 points, the nursing professional instructor scored 4.18, and the career sense of grading was 2.43 points. The relationship between nursing professional intuition and career identity ($r = .418, p < .001$), major satisfaction and career identity ($r = .553, p < .001$) was positively correlated. The major satisfaction level of nursing college students showed the greatest influence on nursing professionals, and the explanatory power was 48.3%.
Sim JS Park SY 72	Nursing	2018	The purpose of the study was to examine the impact of simulator-based delivery education on nursing students' great satisfaction, professionalism and clinical ability.	A Study on Similar Experiments with a Single Control Pre-Before and After	Survey	55	It was found that there was a correlation between major satisfaction and nursing professional and clinical performance. Clinical performance competencies were major satisfaction ($r = .437, p < .001$) and nursing professional ($r = .791, p < .001$) There was a positive correlation. It was found that there was a positive correlation between the degree of major satisfaction and the nursing professional ($r = .567, p < .001$). Statistical satisfaction ($t = -3.676, p < .001$), nursing instructor ($t = -2.501, p < .015$) and clinical performance ($t = -17.740, p < .001$) are statistical after simulator-based delivery. Significantly improved.
Moon IO Lee KW Jung SH 73	Nursing	2015	This study was conducted to test the effect of Image Making Programs on image making efficacy, positive thinking, self-esteem, and nursing professionalism in nursing students	Before-and-after design of non-equivalent control group	Survey	102	Nursing students in the treatment group had a statistically higher image-making effect, positive thinking and professionalism than those in the comparison group.
Joe HJ Lee JY 74	Nursing	2015	To examine the relationship between self-esteem, professional intuition and organizational commitment of nursing students in a region	Narrative research	Survey	287	Nursing students showed an average of 4.07, 3.93, and 3.75 out of 5 for self-esteem, nursing professional intuition, and organizational commitment, respectively. There was a net correlation, and professional intuition and organizational commitment showed a statistically significant net correlation. The two variables, self-esteem and professional intuition, showed 47.2% of the explanation for the organizational commitment of nursing students.
Jeon IH Joe JY 75	Nursing	2017	This study was to compare nursing professionalism, role conflict and major satisfaction of nursing students according to clinical practice experience.	Comparative Research Study	Survey	260	Nursing students with clinical practice experience showed a significantly higher score in social awareness of nursing professionalism ($t = -2.224, p = .027$) and a significantly lower score in role conflict ($t = 2.077, p = .039$) than nursing students without clinical practice experience.
Woo JH 76	Nursing	2016	The purpose of this program is to identify the factors that affect nursing students' career preparation behavior.	Narrative research	Survey	159	Nursing professionals, major satisfaction, and positive psychological capital showed positive correlations with the career preparation behavior of the subjects. The factors influencing career preparation behavior were found to be subject satisfaction in major satisfaction and social perception of nursing professionals.

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(N = 83)

Author	Major field	Year	Purpose	Type/Design	Method	Sample	Main result
77 Ahn EK	Nursing	2018	Identifying the effect of nursing professional and career determination self-efficacy on job stress of graduate nursing students	Narrative research	Survey	225	There was a significant correlation between nursing intuition and career decision self-efficacy, career decision self-efficacy and employment stress. Nursing professionals and career decision-making self-efficacy accounted for 18% of employment stress, and career decision-making self-efficacy had a significant effect on employment stress.
78 Kim HS Jang YS Kim YM	Nursing	2016	Identifying the relationship between critical thinking tendency, self-elasticity and nursing professional of nursing students in the graduating grade	Narrative research	Survey	260	The relationship between critical thinking tendency, self-elasticity, and nursing profession related to nursing college students in graduation grade was found to have a significant static correlation. As a result of multiple regression analysis to understand the effects of critical thinking tendency and self-elasticity on nursing professional intuition, two variables explained nursing intuition 41%.
79 Ji EJ	Nursing	2014	The factors that the professional and empathic ability of nursing students affect communication ability are identified.	Descriptive correlation study	Survey	393	As an important variable for predicting the communication ability of graduate students in nursing college, empathy ability and professional nursing room role and nursing identity were confirmed.
80 Park SH Choi HS Kim JY	Nursing Education	2019	Patient safety knowledge, attitude, and nursing professional intuition of nursing students with clinical practice experience identify the effects of patient	Narrative research	Survey	286	Confidence in performance of Patient safety performance self-confidence was patient safety knowledge ($r=.25$, $p=.000$) and patient safety attitude ($r=.39$, $p=.000$) and nursing professional intuition ($r=.33$, $p=.000$). Results of multiple regression analysis were gender ($\beta=.12$, $p=.019$), age ($\beta=-.17$, $p=.003$), and experience with patient safety training ($\beta=-.73$, $p=.000$), degree of carelessness ($\beta=.09$, $p=.024$), degree of forgetting ($\beta=-.02$, $p=.024$), patient safety attitude ($\beta=.14$, $p=.010$), nursing specialist intuition ($\beta=.18$, $p=.001$) showed a statistically significant influence, and the model's explanatory power was 49.2% ($F=24.04$, $p=.000$).
81 Park EH Hwang RH	Nursing Education	2018	After changing clinical practice, grasp the changes in professional intuition, job satisfaction, and role conflict, and provide basic data to improve clinical practice education for nursing students	Narrative research	Survey	103	their nursing professionalism($t=-2.184$, $p=.031$) and job satisfaction ($t=-2.068$, $p>.001$) increased but role conflict ($t=-3.729$, $p>.001$) increased as well. They were satisfied with their jobs, building up nursing professionalism through clinical practices.
82 Lee HR Kim YH Kang HS Lee JA	Nursing	2007	Comparison of professional intuitions about critical thinking ability, professional intuition, leadership, communication skills, and nursing ability, which are the main concepts of nursing education outcomes for nursing students in Korea and China	Narrative research	Survey	207	Understanding of educational performance areas considering cultural differences between Korea and China
83 Kang HM, Kwong HJ Kim MJ Nam SH Park SM Shin EJ Hwang DH	Nursing	2012	This study purposed to examine the relation between nursing students' ego state and their nursing professionalism	Narrative research	Survey	233	The mean score of nursing professionalism was 3.65 ± 0.48 . The score of 'professionalism of nursing' was the highest among the sub-areas of nursing professionalism. Nursing professionalism was significantly different according to the grade, the size of family, satisfaction with majoring in nursing, motive to select nursing science as a major, and attitude toward nursing. The correlation between CPT($r=.215$, $p=.001$), NP($r=.226$, $p=.001$), and A($r=.237$, $p=.000$) and nursing professionalism was positive and statistically significant.

중 2010년 이전까지 이 주제의 연구가 거의 이루어지지 않았지만, 2010년 이후 간호전문직관에 대한 98%의 연구가 이루어지고 있어, 최근 10년 이내에 간호전문직관에 대한 연구에 관심이 격상된 것을 알 수 있다. Ji 등[12]에서는 간호학과 학생들에게 전문직관이 긍정적으로 갖추어진다면 간호를 소중한 일로 여기며, 간호 전문직의 희망을 품고 간호에 대한 긍정적 신념과 긍지를 가질 수 있다고 하였다. 그러므로 추후 연구에서는 간호대학생의 간호전문직관에 대해 전 학년 학생들의 요구를 체계적으로 파악 및 반영하는 것이 필요하며, 간호전문직관에 대한 정확한 이해와 효과적인 교육이 필요하다.

논문이 게재된 학회지 및 학술지로는 간호학과와 연관성 있는 학회지나 학술지보다 다학제간 학회지가 주를 이루고 있다. 다학제간 논문이 79.5%로 확인되었으며, 나머지 20.5%는 간호학회지에 대해 게재된 것이 확인되었다. 이처럼 간호학에 관한 꾸준한 연구가 이루어지고 있으며, 앞으로 간호전문직관에 대한 연구의 확대 및 활성화도 이루어지리라 예측된다.

연구 설계를 확인한 결과 90.3%가 서술적 조사연구로 확인되었다. 이에 대한 이유로는 전문직 간호와 관련된 다양한 변수와의 상관관계 및 회귀분석을 이용한 영향요인을 확인하는 것이 중요하기 때문이라고 생각되며 이러한 연구를 바탕으로 추후 연구에서는 연구 설계 방법이 더욱더 확대된 경로 분석 및 구조모형 연구가 이루어질 수 있도록 제안한다. 자료수집 방법은 자가 보고에 의한 질문지 조사법이 많이 인용된 것으로 확인되어 질적인 부분에 대한 지속적인 점검이 요구된다. 본 연구의 분석대상으로 Q 방법론 1편이 확인되었으며 질적 연구는 이루어지지 않은 것으로 확인되었다. 이에 따라 간호대학생의 간호전문직관에 관한 질적 연구가 부족한 실정이며 질적 연구의 다양한 연구 방법의 도입되어 이루어져야 할 필요가 보인다. 중재 연구는 8.4%이었으며 무작위대조군연구는 단 한 편도 없었으며, 대부분 유사실험연구로 시행됨을 확인할 수 있었다. 간호 전문직관의 간호 중재의 효과를 파악하기 위해 엄격한 연구설계를 적용하는 것이 필요하므로, 추후 연구에서는 간호대학생의 간

호전문직관을 확인하기 위한 무작위대조군 연구가 필요하다.

연구대상은 간호대학생의 83편의 연구를 확인한 결과 1학년에서 4학년까지 포함한 연구가 주를 이루고 있다. 추후 연구에서는 간호대학생뿐 아니라 임상 간호사까지 대상의 범위를 확장해 연구할 필요성이 있으며, 간호대학생에게 간호전문직관에 대한 교육의 효과가 추후 간호사로서 임상에 취업하였을 때 임상 현장에서 간호 직종으로써 어떻게 간호전문직관이 검증이 되는지 확인하기 위한 종단적 연구가 필요하다. 간호전문직관과 관련된 논문은 임상 실습 스트레스, 전공 만족도, 자기효능감, 전문직 자아개념, 임상 실습 만족도 등의 다양한 주제에 대한 연구가 진행되는 것을 확인하였다. 이와 같은 연구 결과를 통해서 간호전문직관과 관련된 다양한 변수에 대해 추후 연구에서도 활발히 연구가 진행된다면 간호전문직관 정립 방향에 도움이 될 것이다.

표본조사와 관련하여 표본 수의 산출기준을 제시한 논문은 본 연구의 논문 중 64%로 확인되었으며, 2010년 이후 수행된 논문은 전체적으로 G-power를 이용하여 표본 수를 산출한 것으로 확인되었다. Kim 등[13]의 연구에서는 논문이 편의편집을 이용하여 표본 추출 하는 경향이 높다고 하였으며 편의표지의 경우 자료를 수집하는 동안 시간 및 비용이 절약되지만, 편견이 포함될 수 있고 특히, 연구 결과의 표준화에 어려움이 있을 수 있다고 하였다. 본 연구에서도 편의편집이 주를 이루고 있어 추후 연구에서는 편의표지에 대한 검토가 요구된다. 추후 연구에서는 바람직한 표집 방법 선택이나 결과의 해석에 신중히 처리하여 편의표지의 단점을 극복하기 위한 노력이 요구된다[14].

본 연구 결과 IRB 심의를 통과한 논문은 21%였다. Jang 등[14]의 연구에서는 2010~2012년 한국간호과학회지의 연구 동향 분석에서 18.2% 비해 3배 이상 증가한 상태나 여전히 40% 이상의 연구는 승인 없이 진행된 것으로 나타났다. 최근 논문투고 시 IRB 승인을 중요시하고 있음에 따라 강화된 연구윤리와 IRB 정착화를 위한 적극적인 홍보가 필요하며, 연구자들이 IRB 승인을 위한 절차를 받을 수 있도록 IRB 승인 기

관의 확대와 연구자들의 인식 확립이 필요하다.

본 연구 결과 간호대학생의 간호전문직관과 가장 높은 상관관계 및 영향을 미치는 요인은 자기효능감과 전공 만족도이다. 간호대학생을 대상으로 자기효능감 및 전공 만족도에 대한 연구 결과 간호전문직관에 영향을 미치는 것으로 확인되었다[15]. 올바른 간호 전문직관의 확립은 의료현장의 여러 전문인과 조화를 이루며 양질의 간호를 제공하고, 효율적 업무 수행을 가능하게 하며 자기효능감이 높은 간호 학생은 간호사로서의 확고한 이념과 목표에 영향을 미치기 때문이다[16]. 간호사로서의 간호업무를 수행한다는 것은 간호 학생 시절부터 전공 만족을 통하여 개인의 직업에 관한 관심에서 가지고, 공식적으로는 간호대학에서 교육을 통해 이루어질 수 있다[15]. 그리고 자기효능감 상향이 전공 만족도 상향 및 간호전문직관 형성에 호의적으로 영향을 끼친다. Yun와 Kim[17]에 따라 자기효능감 증진 방안과 함께 간호 전공 만족을 느낄 수 있는 교육프로그램 개발은 확고한 간호전문직관 확립에 중요한 역할을 할 것이라고 본다.

본 연구 결과를 통해 선택된 83편의 간호 전문직관의 연구의 ‘저자, 제목, 발표 년도, 논문출처, 논문 설계, 대상자, 측정 도구, 자료수집 방법, 자료 분석 방법, 연구 결과’에 대한 분석이 향후 향상된 간호전문직관 교육프로그램을 간호대학생에게 제공할 수 있는 이론적 근거라고 생각된다. 본 연구에서 확인된 결과를 통해 좀 더 체계적이며 구체적이고 실증적으로 간호 학생들에게 도움을 줄 수 있는 간호전문직관 확립을 위한 교육 프로그램이 개발하여 적용할 수 있음을 기대한다.

V. 결론 및 제언

간호사로서 간호 전문직관의 확립은 질 높은 간호 서비스와 효율적인 간호업무 수행, 간호사의 사회적 위치를 확립하는 데 매우 중요하다. 따라서 간호대학생의 간호전문직관 확립은 미래의 간호사로서 역량을 증진하고 간호사로서의 스스로 자부심을 높일 수 있다.

본 연구 결과를 통해 선택된 83편의 간호 전문직관의 연구의 ‘저자, 제목, 발표 년도, 논문출처, 논문 설계, 대상자, 측정 도구, 자료수집 방법, 자료 분석 방법, 연구 결과’에 대한 분석 후 결과를 확인하여 간호대학생의 간호전문직관이 양적, 질적인 연구가 이루어지고 있음을 확인하였다.

본 연구에서 확인된 간호전문직관에 관련된 논문을 분석한 결과 추후 간호대학생의 간호전문직관 확립에 필요한 교육 프로그램 개발에 본 연구가 기초자료로 유용하게 활용될 수 있을 것이라 생각한다.

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