REVIEW

The effectiveness of current approaches to workplace stress management in the nursing profession: an evidence based literature review

C Mimura, P Griffiths

The effectiveness of current approaches to workplace stress management for nurses was assessed through a systematic review. Seven randomised controlled trials and three prospective cohort studies assessing the effectiveness of a stress management programmes were identified and reviewed. The quality of research identified was weak. There is more evidence for the effectiveness of programmes based on providing personal support than environmental management to reduce stressors. However, since the number and quality of studies is low, the question as to which, if any, approach is more effective cannot be answered definitively. Further research is required before clear recommendations for the use of particular interventions for nursing work related stress can be made.

METHODS

A systematic review was conducted. The following inclusion criteria were used.

- The subjects are nurses.
- Two stress management interventions are compared to each other, or a stress management intervention is compared to a placebo or no intervention control in a prospective way.
- The stress management intervention is clearly described.
- The outcome is change in individual levels of stress and/or of symptoms or sequelae of stress measured by an instrument with evidence of validity.

There was no other restriction in terms of types of participants or settings. Items were limited to 1990 onwards to ensure currency and confined to English and Japanese language for pragmatic reasons.

A facet analysis was performed to decide terms to be used in an electronic literature search. Several terms were chosen for each facet, namely, “stress”, “burnout”, “strain”, and “distress” for outcome facet. The terms “stress” and “burnout” were searched as index terms where available on a given database. The key words “work”, “job”, “occupation”, “employ”, “organisation”, and “company” were combined (boolean AND) with a truncated keyword for nurse/nursing. Searches were performed on the Cochrane Library, CINAHL, Medline, PsycINFO, British Nursing Index (BNI) including Royal College of Nursing (RCN) Journals Database, Applied Social Science Index (ASSIA), and Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). Methodological filters were used on CINAHL and Medline to restrict results to controlled trials and cohort studies. Adaptations of these filters were applied to other databases. Reference lists of the retained articles were scanned to find further studies that related to this review. A bibliography concerning psychological stress in the workplace was also scanned. Two experts in the area of nursing stress were contacted and asked to provide references for searching additional relevant reports.

Analysis and appraisal

Each study was labelled for the stress management approach according to the above definition.

Abbreviations: MD, mean difference; PCS, prospective cohort study; RCT, randomised controlled trial
<table>
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<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Findings and appraisals of studies using stress scale</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of study</td>
<td>RCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>102 nurses Ta35, Tb34, C33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus of intervention</td>
<td>Ta: exercise Tb: relaxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>6 weeks (360h) Previous R&amp;V data reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authors’ conclusion</td>
<td>Effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validity of results</td>
<td>Strategy not clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample attrition</td>
<td>14, not considered in analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinding</td>
<td>Not considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randomisation</td>
<td>Strategy not clear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Similarity at start</td>
<td>Not considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confounding factors</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authenticity of differences</td>
<td>Main outcome (scale) Ta=−4.1 Tb=−1.5 C=1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical test</td>
<td>Post hoc χ² Ta:Tb: not significant Ta:C Tb:C: significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way of comparison</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical significance</td>
<td>Not clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion of appraisals</td>
<td>Not clear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Symbols: •, Seems no problem; T, treatment group; (E), environmental management; P, placebo group; (P), personnel support; C, control group.

and reviewed individually. Data synthesis was not attempted since the studies included used a diversity of interventions and measurement instruments. All the studies were appraised in accordance with the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme checklist and the guidelines by Oxman and Guyatt.

### RESULTS

#### Overall features and findings
It was found during the development of the search strategy that a large number of survey or retrospective studies have examined stress in the nursing profession, whereas randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and prospective cohort studies (PCSs) are rare. Eleven studies meeting the inclusion criteria were identified and all were reviewed.

The randomisation strategy in two works appeared quite doubtful, so these studies were treated as PCSs. It was found that four papers only measured the symptoms or sequelae of stress; thus these studies are treated separately. Of these four, two articles were treated as one study since they reported research using the same sample and intervention but different measurement. This review thus involved six RCTs, one PCS (table 1), and three auxiliary studies (table 2). All were published in the English language.

Of six RCTs, two were conducted in the USA, two in Taiwan, and two in other Western countries. Four studies investigated registered general nurses, and two psychiatric or mental health nurses. Interventions involved various methods: education, role playing, relaxation, music, exercise, humour, and cognitive techniques. Interventions generally lasted for several weeks. Additionally one PCS evaluated an intervention of education and training in Europe, which used a sample of assistant nurses and examined an environmental approach. The duration of this study was six months.

Three auxiliary studies included one RCT and two PCSs in Western countries. Two were conducted on registered general nurses and the other on student nurses. One examined cognitive education plus role playing and two investigated changing nursing methods.

#### Critical appraisals
No quality criteria additional to the guidelines were imposed, but relevant dimensions of quality were extracted and are reported below. The database on which each study was identified is also reported following the author(s), published year, and country where the study was conducted. Tables 1 and 2 present a synopsis of design features and appraisals.

### Personnel support interventions

Taylor (1991), USA, Cochrane Library

An exercise and a music programme was examined using two treatment groups and a no intervention control which was waiting for the active intervention to be available. Assignment to groups was random. Sample attrition was low and considered in the analysis. Both treatment interventions are categorised as personnel support. Stress levels were measured by the Perceived Stress Scale. Reduced stress was observed in the exercise group (mean difference (MD) = −4.1) and the music group (MD = −1.5) after the intervention, but stress increased in the control group (MD = +1.2) (possible scores = 0–56). The difference in stress reduction between the two treatments was not significant, although the difference against the control was significant for both treatments. However, the clinical significance of the stress reduction was unknown. Furthermore, the effects of the control condition were not clear: whether or not only waiting for the programmes to be provided could increase stress level. It should be concluded that the exercise and music programmes are potentially effective, but this should be viewed with caution.

Kwandt (1992), USA, CINAHL

The effect of a humour and a relaxation programme was tested. Both programmes are classified as personnel support. A placebo group received a workshop on the use of neurologic assessment. The interventions were provided in only one session, which lasted for three hours. Allocation to groups was random. According to the Psychiatric Nurses’ Occupational Stress Scale, the mean post-test score adjusted for pretreatment level was highest in the relaxation group (137.9), next in the humour group (128.9), and lowest in the control group.

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**Table 2: Findings and appraisals of studies using stress related scale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of study</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>PCS</td>
<td>PCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>57 student nurses</td>
<td>2 wards (31 nurses)</td>
<td>161 nurses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus of intervention</td>
<td>Cognitive education + role playing</td>
<td>Nursing method change + supervision</td>
<td>Nursing method change + support training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>1 semester (16h)</td>
<td>1 year constantly</td>
<td>1 year constantly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliability and validity of scale</td>
<td>Present R &amp; V data reported</td>
<td>3 scales, present R &amp; V data reported</td>
<td>Potentially effective (decreased turnover and stable stress)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authors’ conclusion</td>
<td>Effective when analysed as overall subjects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validity of results</td>
<td>Strategy not clear</td>
<td>Larger decrease in T than C</td>
<td>Stable in both T and C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample attrition</td>
<td>Not clear</td>
<td>Mann-Whitney</td>
<td>ANCOVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blinding</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>Not significant on all subscales</td>
<td>Not consistent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similarity at start</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>Overall analysis</td>
<td>Total score not analysed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confounding factors</td>
<td>Effects of placebo on stress not considered</td>
<td>Within group analysis</td>
<td>Total score not analysed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authenticity of differences</td>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>Larger decrease in T than C</td>
<td>Stable in both T and C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main outcome (scale)</td>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>Mann-Whitney</td>
<td>ANCOVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical test</td>
<td>ANOVA</td>
<td>Not significant on most subscales</td>
<td>Not consistent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way of comparison</td>
<td>Overall analysis</td>
<td>Total score not analysed</td>
<td>Total score not analysed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical significance</td>
<td>Not clear</td>
<td>Not clear</td>
<td>Potentially effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion of appraisals</td>
<td>Evaluation impossible</td>
<td>Evaluation impossible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Symbols: *, Seems no problem; T, treatment group; (E), environmental management; P, placebo group; (P), personnel support; C, control group.

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**Note**: The database on which each study was identified is also reported following the author(s), published year, and country where the study was conducted.
was random. A Chinese version of the Perceived Stress Scale\textsuperscript{24} was used, reporting empirical data for validity. Results showed a greater decrease in stress among the treatment group (MD = −8.1) than the placebo group (MD = −2.0). The difference was statistically significant. However, the placebo intervention could be suspected to burden the recipients and produce feelings of stress. It is therefore concluded that the programme may be effective, but should be viewed with caution.

**Environmental management interventions**

**Proctor et al (1998), UK\textsuperscript{,23} Cochrane Library**

This study examined the effect of providing structured training and a regular support programme. Although the intervention was described as an educational schedule in the report, it is regarded in effect as introducing a changed nursing method. The intervention is therefore considered as environmental management rather than personnel support. A control group received no intervention. Method of allocation to groups was in effect not random. The Occupational Stress Indicator\textsuperscript{31} was used. Stress was increased on all subscales post-intervention in both the treatment and control groups (total scores were not reported). The differences between groups were not significant. Scores on the General Health Questionnaire\textsuperscript{32} supported this finding.

When reviewed as a PCS, this is a relatively well conducted investigation. Sample size was reasonably large and the treatment and control groups were similar in nature and number. The intervention was administered for a relatively long term. Methodological weakness involves the large sample attrition not included in the analysis and the lack of analysis using total scores. There were organisational and managerial changes in some institutions under the study, which possibly influenced the increase in stress level in both treatment and control groups. However, if comparing the changes in stress level carefully, the degree of increase was greater in the control group than the treatment group on all indicators. It could be said that the programme is not successful as the differences between the two groups were not statistically significant, yet it is possibly effective for reducing stress level.

**Berg et al (1994), and Hallberg and Norberg (1993), Sweden\textsuperscript{,14,17} Cochrane Library and hand search**

The effect of introducing individualised nursing care was tested. The methods are regarded as environmental management. Nurses on an intervention ward were compared to those on a control ward. Stress related psychological dimensions were quantified by three validated scales, the Swedish version of the Burnout Measure,\textsuperscript{34} the Maslach Burnout Inventory,\textsuperscript{35} and the Strain in Nursing Care Scale developed by the researchers. Change in stress level after the intervention showed a larger decrease in the treatment group on all subscales; however, all statistical tests indicated this to be non-significant. This investigation was carefully conducted, with well thought selection of the wards and standardisation
of the participants’ views and knowledge at the start. The results of statistically not significant differences were possibly because of the small sample size in each group and large attrition relative to it. Failing to analyse with total scores also makes it difficult to accurately estimate the effectiveness of the programme since the validity of the scales was based on their total scores. Thus the positive effect should be viewed with caution.

Melchior et al (1996), Netherlands. The effect of introducing primary nursing in hospital wards was examined. The intervention represents changing the work environment, and is thus environmental management. No intervention was given on control wards. The stress related measurement used was a translated version of the Maslach Burnout Inventory. Analysis of the results showed stable stress level at pre- and post-treatment in both treatment and control groups. Analysis was done with subscales only, and results of total score were not provided. It was reported that there was imitation of the intervention by the control group due to an information leakage. It is therefore impossible to draw conclusions.

Summary of results
Among the response support interventions, one approach focusing on cognitive techniques was determined to be effective, although evidence was weak; three approaches on exercise, music, and relaxation training were potentially effective; one approach of social support education is questioned but possibly effective; and two are impossible to draw conclusions after the critical appraisals. One auxiliary study on cognitive education and role playing allowed no conclusion. One study focusing on environmental change (introducing different nursing method) provided no evidence of effectiveness (non-significant results), although findings tended to favour the intervention and so the study is classified as possibly effective. With regard to the auxiliary studies, one approach of changing nursing method (environmental change) is potentially effective and one further study allows no conclusion to be drawn.

In line with the bipartite categorisation described above, it seems that there is more evidence for the effectiveness of personal support than environmental management for reducing workplace stress in the nursing profession. However, it is not possible at this stage to determine what kind of approach is more effective, because the number of studies is too small to compare different approaches.

DISCUSSION
Methodological weakness of identified studies
Sample size was on the whole small with no power analysis presented. In most reports, it is ambiguous whether statistical non-significance was due to type II error or a real phenomenon. Also, sample attrition was often high and rarely considered in analysis.

Selecting an appropriate placebo is a major issue for research in this area in particular. Feeling stress is a quite subjective phenomenon and it cannot be assumed that a placebo is neutral. Listening to music or receiving supportive sessions may reasonably have either positive or negative impacts on stress as interventions in themselves. A placebo intervention, therefore, must be chosen with careful consideration, and ideally the influences of the placebo intervention on stress should be already clear. Five investigations in this review used a placebo intervention, yet they did not clarify its influences on stress level. In one study the placebo intervention appeared to be an active and effective stress reducing intervention. This is a serious problem in disentangling placebo effect, Hawthorn effect, maturation, etc, and it remains unclear whether the results of some studies here were due to genuine effects of the treatment intervention or not.

Many studies used within group and subscale analysis to draw conclusions. Such analyses may be useful for exploratory examination, but are not superior to between group and total score analysis. The statistical procedures used seem appropriate in all studies and those results were presented in detail, but actual differences in stress levels were not exhibited in some reports. More importantly, no article discussed clinical significance of the changes in stress level, simply concentrating on statistical significance. It may be difficult to judge the clinical significance of changes on a stress scale, but some index such as normative scores should be referred to, or the issue should be mentioned.

Few programmes studied here were based on a clearly defined model of stress. Commercial stress management programmes seem to be a sort of guesswork. It is certain that the various theories of stress offer frameworks that can be used to categorise components and goals of intervention and that categorisation and description of interventions should not be regarded as non-problematic. Conceptual clarity in future research would help to identify which aspects of the stress mechanism the programme is designed to affect.

Implications for practice and future research
It is not possible to recommend any particular approach for practical implementation because the number of studies is too small to determine it. However, there is more evidence for the effectiveness of personnel support than environmental management. Moreover all programmes reviewed here appeared at least not harmful. Further research is definitely needed, specifically RCTs or PCSs with rigour. This review strongly suggests the need for experimental research on stress management programmes which overcome the limitations pointed out in the critical appraisals and methodological weakness.

Nursing research has emphasised the utility of a multidimensional format for stress management, accounting for the multidimensional nature of the stress response. The multifaceted nature of stress makes it unlikely that a single approach would provide optimal stress management in the workplace. However, the effects of beneficial components might be diluted by useless components when a multicomponent programme is tested. Although complex interactions in multifaceted interventions may be a necessary component, unless the interaction is clarified it would seem that small scale research is more likely to contribute to knowledge if it examines single component interventions or programmes where the interaction of components is clearly planned and described.

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Workplace stress management in the nursing profession

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