Stakeholder Satisfaction Survey Analysis Results for Practical Courses in the Fall Semester of the 2025–2026 Academic Year

1. When the practical courses evaluated by the participants were examined, it was found that the majority of responses were concentrated on the 3rd Year – Health Problems in Adults and the Elderly and Nursing (Internal Medicine Nursing – Surgical Nursing) course (72.0%). This finding indicates that the evaluations were predominantly based on internal and surgical clinical practices concerning adult and elderly individuals.This was followed by the 4th Year – Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing practical course, which accounted for 18.3% of the total responses. The 4th Year – Public Health Nursing course was represented at a more limited rate, comprising 7.5% of the evaluations. On the other hand, it was determined that evaluations related to the 2nd Year – Fundamentals of Nursing and Nursing Practice practical course were quite low (2.2%).

2. When the distribution of participants according to the institutions they work in was examined, it was observed that the majority were employed at Konya City Hospital (49.5%). This indicates that the evaluations were predominantly based on clinical practices conducted in a tertiary healthcare institution. This was followed by Konya Numune Hospital, where 23.7% of the participants reported working. Additionally, 22.6% of the participants were employed at Beyhekim Training and Research Hospital. The fact that these three hospitals together account for 95.8% of the participants demonstrates that the feedback was largely obtained from institutions providing secondary and tertiary healthcare services. The proportion of participants working in primary healthcare services was limited, with those employed in Family Health Centers constituting 3.2% of the total sample. The proportion of participants working in educational institutions remained quite low, with 1.1% employed in primary schools affiliated with the Provincial Directorate of National Education.

3. Of the participants, 10.8% (n=10) work in Orthopedics, 10.8% (n=10) in Psychiatry, 8.6% (n=8) in General Surgery, 6.5% (n=6) in Internal Medicine, and 6.5% (n=6) in Otorhinolaryngology (ENT) clinics. Urology, Pulmonology (Chest Diseases), and Neurosurgery are each represented at 5.4% (n=5). Ophthalmology accounts for 4.3% (n=4), while Palliative Care represents 3.2% (n=3). Intensive care units (coronary, emergency, and secondary-level ICUs) collectively constitute 6.5% (n=6). Less frequently represented clinics—including oncology, hematology, infectious diseases, neurology, geriatrics, family health centers, rehabilitation, and education-based units—were grouped under the “other” category, accounting for 31.2% (n=29).

4. When the distribution of the total 93 participants according to their positions in the clinical setting was examined, it was observed that the majority consisted of nurses directly involved in patient care. Of the participants, 72.0% (n=67) were Clinical Nurses, 26.9% (n=25) were Charge Nurses, and 1.1% (n=1) were Nurse Educators.

5. When the responses of the total 93 participants were examined, it was observed that opinions regarding the statement “The practice dates were communicated to me in a timely manner” were largely positive. Of the participants, 91.4% (n=85) stated that they agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, 3.2% (n=3) were neutral, and 5.4% (n=5) indicated that they disagreed or strongly disagreed.

6. When the responses of the total 93 participants were evaluated, it was observed that opinions regarding the statement “The communication between the practice coordinator and the practice supervisor (nurse, teacher, unit manager) was sufficient” were notably positive. Of the participants, 92.5% (n=86) reported that they agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, 2.2% (n=2) were neutral, and 5.3% (n=5) indicated that they disagreed or strongly disagreed.

7. When the responses of the total 93 participants were evaluated, it was observed that opinions regarding the statement “I believe the practice coordinator’s student monitoring process was adequate” were predominantly positive. Of the participants, 88.2% (n=82) stated that they agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, 7.5% (n=7) were neutral, and 4.3% (n=4) indicated that they disagreed or strongly disagreed.

8. When the responses of the total 93 participants were examined, it was observed that opinions regarding the statement “The behaviors of the students attending the clinical practice were appropriate to the workflow” were अत्यremely positive. Of the participants, 98.9% (n=92) reported that they agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, while 1.1% (n=1) indicated that they disagreed. No neutral responses were recorded.

9. When the responses of the total 93 participants were evaluated, it was observed that opinions regarding the statement “The professional knowledge of the students attending the clinical practice was sufficient” were more evenly distributed compared to the other items. Approximately 59.1% of the participants (n=55) stated that they agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, 6.5% (n=6) were neutral, and 34.4% (n=32) indicated that they disagreed or strongly disagreed.

10. When the responses of the total 93 participants were examined, it was observed that opinions regarding the statement “The number of students attending the clinical practice was appropriate for the institution’s capacity” showed a varied distribution. Of the participants, 55.9% (n=52) stated that they agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, 14.0% (n=13) were neutral, and 30.1% (n=28) indicated that they disagreed or strongly disagreed

11. When participants’ views regarding areas for improvement were examined, it was observed that 38.7% (n=36) did not provide any suggestions or expressed satisfaction, evaluating the current practice as adequate.However, 27.9% of the participants (n=26) indicated that the internship duration and number of practice days were insufficient, stating that extending the practice period would be more beneficial for students.Focusing on the quality of clinical practice, 14.0% (n=13) emphasized that students’ clinical skills—particularly in invasive procedures, manual skills, crisis management, and patient follow-up—should be further developed. Additionally, 9.7% (n=9) made suggestions aimed at strengthening students’ professional knowledge levels, self-confidence, and motivation.Regarding the communication dimension, 6.5% (n=6) highlighted the importance of improving effective communication skills with patients, nurses, and the healthcare team. Finally, 3.2% (n=3) stated that faculty members should take a more active role in the clinical field, increase one-on-one student–instructor engagement, and conduct the monitoring process in a more frequent and structured manner.