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About Articles in This Issue

Here is the brief outline of the articles being carried in this issue of NJI.

Foundations of leadership skill and teamwork spirit are laid in student life. The skills and values acquired in formative years have far reaching implications. **Neha Viju et al** evaluated the *Effect of Current Nursing Curriculum on Developing Leadership Skills and Teamwork Attitude of Nursing Students* in a premier nursing college of Kerala 2nd and 7th semester BSc Nursing students were covered. Acknowledging a positive correlation between leadership skills and teamwork attitude, the authors suggest augmenting special leadership training programmes for developing nurses with high leadership skills.



Undertaking research and its publication is an expectation from nursing teachers. However, the faculty face constraints in terms of limited research skills, availability of time vis-a-vis hectic duty schedule and institutional support. **Krishna Choudhury** assesses the *Knowledge and Perceived Barriers regarding Research Publication and Publication Ethics*. Considering that dissemination of research findings is essential, the author suggests increased research skills, ethical understanding, and institutional support besides building a research culture and advancing ethics in nursing academia.

Beyond the physical care, Palliative Care in comprehensive Cancer Management, should address the psychosocial, emotional, and spiritual needs of patients and their families, plead **Manisha Nandkumar Pawar et al**. Based on analysis of 6-month intervention and procedure record of 793 adult cases in first half of 2023 attending OPD of Tata Memorial Hospital (Mumbai) and considering that India reports over 1.1 million new cancer cases annually and about 780,000 deaths, the study recommends oncology nurses to undertake psychosocial care documentation for holistic, patient-centred outcomes in their article.

In the female-dominated nursing sector, in India men constitute mere 10-15 percent of the nursing workforce. This minority status influences their work environment, self-esteem and psychology. Under *Professional Well-Being of Male Nurses*, **Saraswathy K et al**, in their study of 100 male nurses in Tamilnadu find that despite increasing presence of males in nursing, they continue to encounter unique challenges that affect their professional well-being. Many male nurses experience psychological distress and occupational stress due to gender-based expectations and physically demanding assignments. Such challenges are compounded by inadequate mentorship, limited leadership opportunities, and absence of gender-sensitive workplace policies. The study emphasises the need for inclusive, supportive, and evidence-based approaches to improve the plight of male nurses.

In the *Study to Assess the Satisfaction level of Migrated Nurses from the Indian Government sector*, **Anu Reshma V et al** explore the post-migration satisfaction level of a sample of 305 nurses migrated from the Indian government sector. Discovering that while only 28.2 percent nurses intend to relocate after retirement, the authors underscore the need for reforms in India's government healthcare sector to curb the migration of skilled nurses by such measures as improving wages, offering professional development opportunities, and enhancing workplace conditions to retain nursing talent.

Manju Sudhakar et al, in their article *A Rare Case of Melioidosis*, present the case of a 10-year-old female with fever, cough, and bilateral upper extremity paralysis that progressed to involve the lower limbs. Melioidosis, caused by *Burkholderia pseudomallei*, presents diagnostic challenges due to non-specific imaging findings and negative cultures. Despite severe complications, she demonstrated clinical improvement and survived after receiving targeted antibiotic therapy and intensive medical care. In India, melioidosis remains underreported due to limited diagnostic resources and lack of awareness. Authors suggest considering melioidosis in unexplained neurological deterioration or travellers from affected areas, clinical awareness and inadequate microbiological identification.

Upper limb motor deficit is a common problem among stroke survivors, most of them have difficulty carrying out daily activities independently. In a study, *Effect of Motor Imagery Training on Upper Limb Function among Patients with Stroke*, conducted in two stroke rehabilitation units of Kerala with 40 participants (20 each in experimental and control group), **Johny Jose et al** noticed a significant improvement in patients with mild functional deficits having undergone motor imagery training. Nurses can play a crucial role in such training, which can also be effectively carried out at home under caregiver's guidance.

Sleep is Nature's way to relax body, so one can get up next day, recharged. Adequate sleep helps nurses maintain alertness for enhanced patient care. Heavy workload, shift duties, and limited support cause stress and poor sleep, and may lead to medical errors, burnout, and reduced job satisfaction. **Kanchan Sharma et al** assessed the *Quality of Sleep and Perceived Stress among Nursing Officers in Critical Care Units in a government facility in Chandigarh* and highlighted the need for targeted interventions to improve nurses' sleep quality and well-being.

Barbershop in India, beyond a grooming centre, is a social and cultural hub. The profession involves wide use of sharp instruments and physical contact thus enhancing chances of infection due to little knowledge about hygienic practices. **Nirmalkumar Vaghela & Kailash Nagar** assessed the *Knowledge and Practices of Infection Prevention and Hygiene among Hairdressers* and developed an *Informational Booklet*. Identifying a lack of standard operating procedures and clear gap in knowledge and hygiene practices, the authors emphasise the urgent need for structured training programmes to enhance infection control among hairdressers.

Dr. Annie Kumar
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