

A Literature Review of Studies on Addiction-Related Nursing Research Published in Korea from 2010-2020

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ABSTRACT

A literature review was conducted to explore the trends in studies on addiction-related nursing research. The study examined articles that had both 'addiction' and 'nursing' as key words and were published in the period of 2010-2020 in major Korean nursing and health-related journals. Fifteen articles suitable for literature review were analysed. The majority of the articles were on smartphone addiction. With regards to study design, two qualitative studies were conducted to analyse subjects' experiences, and 13 correlation studies were conducted to analyse relationships between variables. Future addiction-related nursing research should include intervention studies to verify the effectiveness of variables.

Keywords: addiction, nursing, literature review

INTRODUCTION

Addiction can refer to a condition of physical dependency, mental dependency, or both; a drug dependency; and addictions other than drugs. It is regarded as a social phenomenon, and sometimes even includes addiction to specific behaviours. [1-2,16]

Addiction can be characterised as a state in which control is lost over not only drugs or substances, but also certain objects or actions, and if it is stopped, problems may occur, and the state to continue despite side effects is repeated. Addictions have become more diverse as the times go by, and now include substance abuse (e.g., alcohol or nicotine addiction), internet addiction, work addiction, gambling addiction, and shopping addiction. [3-4,17]

Traditional addiction-related nursing research has primarily focused on psychological nursing, but its scope is expanding in various ways. Analysing addiction-related nursing research can provide basic data for the development of nursing interventions by identifying research trends and identifying the areas in which more research is needed.

This study analysed addiction-related nursing research in terms of study design, participants, addiction types, and study-related variables.

METHODS

Study Design

This was a literature review study that analyzed trends in addiction-related nursing research.

Study selection and analysis

In order to find the research articles related to addiction-related nursing research, the Research Information Service System (RISS) database (<http://www.riss.kr>), which is commonly used in nursing and health-related journal searches in Korea, was used.

The search was limited to articles that had both 'addiction' and 'nursing' as key terms and were published within the period of 2010-2020. For example, articles that included concepts of addiction such as alcohol addiction and substance abuse, but do not include the word 'addiction' were excluded.

In addition, all dissertations and theses that were not published in journals were excluded. The search yielded a total of 16 articles. After excluding 1 article that had been published for a conference, a total of 15 articles were selected for inclusion. The 15 articles that were finally selected were analysed in terms of study design, participants, addiction type, and related variables. [Table1]

RESULTS

Study design and participants

Of the 15 articles, 13 were on quantitative studies and 2 were on qualitative studies. All the quantitative studies were survey studies. Among them, there were 11 correlation studies and 2 comparative studies. All 15 articles were on studies on nursing college students. **(Table1)**

Addiction types

There were eight studies on smartphone addiction, two on alcohol addiction, one on food addiction, one on internet addiction, one on smartphone-internet addiction, and two on social network site (SNS) addiction.

Examined variables

The main variables examined were ①self-resilience/self-esteem/self-control/self-awareness, ② learning commitment/academic achievement, ③communication/interpersonal relationships/peer attachment/others perception, and ④depression/college life adaptation/anxiety/quality of life/emotional intelligence.

Statistical analysis methods

The main statistical methods used in the studies were descriptive statistics (i.e., frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation), independent samples t-test, analysis of variance, Pearson correlation, and regression analysis. A descriptive phenomenological approach with Colaizzi's method was used in the two qualitative studies.

DISCUSSION

This literature review was conducted to identify research trends in Korean addiction-related nursing. In order to secure the analysis literature, the results were limited to articles with 'addiction' and 'nursing' as key words.

With regards to research design, survey studies were conducted the most, and correlation studies accounted for a high proportion of them. Two qualitative studies were also conducted to analyse the subjects' experiences. However, no experimental studies had been conducted on addiction. Future studies should focus on developing and testing interventions for smartphone addiction, in order to provide practical help to nursing students with smartphone addiction.

In terms of addiction type, the majority of the studies conducted were on smartphone addiction. Results of the examined studies confirmed that smartphone addiction, beyond Internet addiction, is one of the most prevalent forms of addiction among nursing students.

The variables examined in the studies were those related to self-awareness, learning, relationships with other peoples, and psychological factors. Considerable research activity was found on the social and psychological factors related to addiction.

Pearson correlation and regression analysis methods were used to investigate the correlation of variables, beyond descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation.

The results of this literature review of studies on addiction-related nursing suggest that past studies have analysed subjects' experiences or performed correlational analyses of the relationships between variables. Future intervention studies verifying the effectiveness of variables should be conducted.

Study limitations

This study had two major limitations. First, it was not possible to cover all addiction-related nursing research by limiting the main key words to 'addiction' and 'nursing'. Second, restricting the search to one data base limited the selection of articles.

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APPENDIX

Year	Authors	Study design	Participants	Addiction type	Related variable1	Related variable2	Related variable3	Statistical analysis
2014	An, Hwang, Chu	qualitative research	nursing students	alcoholism	clinical experiences			descriptive phenomenological study Colaizzi's method
2016	An, Lee, Lee	correlational survey	nursing students	food	depression			X ² -test independent samples t-test multiple regression
2014	Cho	correlational survey	nursing students	smartphone	self-control			independent samples t-test ANOVA (Analysis of variance) multiple regression
2015	Han	correlational survey	nursing students	smartphone	learning-flow	learning achievement		X ² -test independent samples t-test Pearson's correlation
2016	Jun, Jo	correlational survey	nursing students	smartphone	ego-resilience			independent samples t-test ANOVA (Analysis of variance) Pearson's correlation multiple regression
2020	Kang, Cha, Oh	qualitative research	nursing students	smartphone	experiences			descriptive phenomenological study Colaizzi's method
2017	Kim, Kweon	comparative survey	nursing students	alcoholism	parents' drinking problem	attitude toward caring		independent samples t-test ANOVA (Analysis of

2019	Kim, Park	correlational survey	nursing students	internet	peer attachment,	depression		independent samples t-test ANOVA (Analysis of variance) Pearson's correlation
2018	Lee, Gu	comparative survey	nursing students	smartphone	emotional intelligence	communication ability		independent samples t-test ANOVA (Analysis of variance) Pearson's correlation
2017	Lee, Kim	correlational survey	nursing students	smartphone	emotional intelligence	critical thinking disposition	communication skill	independent samples t-test ANOVA (Analysis of variance) Pearson's correlation
2016	Moon	correlational survey	nursing students	SNS (Social Networking Service)	mental-social health and	communication competence		ANOVA (Analysis of variance) Pearson's correlation multiple regression
2019	Moon, Cho	correlational survey	nursing students	SNS (Social Networking Service)	Self-esteem	nursing professionalism		ANOVA (Analysis of variance) Pearson's correlation multiple regression
2017	Park, Jang	correlational survey	nursing students	smartphone	emotional intelligence	quality of life		independent samples t-test, ANOVA (Analysis of variance) Pearson's correlation stepwise multiple regression
2017	Park, Park	correlational survey	nursing students	smartphone	interpersonal relationship anxiety	college adjustment	self-control	independent samples t-test ANOVA (Analysis of variance) Pearson's correlation multiple regression
2018	Son MR	correlational survey	nursing students	smartphone -internet	self-awareness	other-awareness and	interpersonal relation competence	independent samples t-test ANOVA (Analysis of variance) Pearson's correlation multiple regression