

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND COPING STRATEGIES AMONG NURSES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Social support and coping strategies are vital components for nurses navigating the various challenges and stressors inherent in their profession. In fact, the level of social support received and the specific coping mechanisms employed significantly influence the overall quality of nursing performance. On that account, this research aimed to evaluate and compare the social support levels and coping strategies used by nurses at Tadulako Hospital and Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital. This quantitative study utilized a comparative design with a total sampling technique. The participants included 28 nurses from Tadulako Hospital and 27 nurses from Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital. Upon investigation, data analysis conducted via the Mann-Whitney test revealed specific patterns in both facilities. Most nurses at Tadulako Hospital relied on support from significant others. By comparison, those at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital primarily received support from significant others and family members. Regarding coping mechanisms, the majority of nurses at both hospitals utilized problem-focused coping to manage their professional demands. As far as the statistical results are concerned, no significant difference was found in the social support levels between the two groups ($p = 0.374$). Nevertheless, a significant difference was observed in the specific coping strategies applied by nurses at Tadulako Hospital compared to those at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital ($p = 0.033$). Ultimately, social support remains an essential factor for healthcare providers, as high levels of support foster the use of adaptive coping strategies necessary to meet the rigors of the job.

Keywords: Social Support, Nurses, Problem-Focused Coping, Significant Others, Coping Strategies.

INTRODUCTION

Hospitals function as advanced medical facilities that offer complex healthcare, including outpatient and inpatient services, surgeries, and specialist care. Notably, nursing represents the dominant professional group within these institutions (Isnainy *et al.*, 2019). While nurses are central to delivering patient care across a wide range of conditions, they frequently encounter intense pressure. In view of this, such pressure often arises from heavy responsibilities, resource limitations, and the emotional toll inherent in patient care (Basalamah, Ahri, & Arman, 2021). This heavy workload creates a high risk of stress. Left unmanaged,

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this condition can harm mental health, professional performance, and the quality of services provided. Indeed, stress is the most common issue facing nurses as a result of increasing demands (Permatasari & Utami, 2018). Under those circumstances, persistent stress can lead to emotional exhaustion or burnout. By extension, these conditions contribute to lower productivity and a heightened risk of medical errors (Kurniawan & Qotrunnada, 2024).

Occupational stress is recognized as a frequent ailment among nurses that causes health disorders and a decline in work quality (Araújo *et al.*, 2020). High stress levels affect more than just the individual. Correspondingly, they also have the potential to jeopardize patient safety. To be sure, nurses experiencing prolonged emotional pressure tend to suffer from mental fatigue. For that reason, concentration often falters during critical tasks. As a consequence, the risk of mistakes increases, communication with patients becomes less effective, and the balance between personal and professional life is disrupted (Basalamah, Ahri & Arman, 2021). Ultimately, implementing appropriate strategies to help nurses manage stress is essential to ensure they can continue to perform their duties optimally (Patimah *et al.*, 2021).

The American National Institutes of Health ranks nursing as the 27th most stressful profession out of 130 analyzed, primarily due to the overwhelming volume of tasks assigned to these professionals (Simanjuntak, 2022). Along those lines, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) indicates that more than 80% of all workers suffer from job-related stress. In Pennsylvania, specifically, 43% of nurses reported high stress levels and were at significant risk of leaving the field altogether. In a similar vein, approximately 80% of nurses in China experience stress that has frequently progressed into depression and chronic illness (Satmayani, Syahrul, & Saleh, 2018).

In 2015, approximately 51% of nurses in Indonesia suffered from job-related stress (Gaol *et al.*, 2023). To illustrate the geographical diversity of this issue, nursing stress levels fluctuate significantly across different Indonesian cities. Specifically, data from 2013 shows that the stress rate among nurses in Semarang reached a staggering 82.8%. In comparison, the figure in Manado was reported at 54.3% in 2016. Subsequently, researchers found that the stress rate in Padang stood at 55.85% in 2017 (Puspita & Nauli, 2021).

One essential factor that assists nurses in managing professional pressure is social support (Simanjuntak, 2022). Indeed, research conducted by Putra and Susilawati (2018) indicates that such support serves to reduce individual anxiety, which is widely considered the primary driver of stress. To clarify, social support encompasses the assistance provided by family, friends, coworkers, and supervisors. This support manifests through emotional encouragement, the provision of a sense of security, and practical aid in resolving everyday problems (Asih *et al.*, 2019).

Evidence suggests that individuals with adequate social support are better equipped to handle workplace pressure compared to those who receive minimal assistance (Labrague & Santos, 2020). To put it another way, the presence of strong social networks allows nurses to bolster their mental resilience, maintain

high morale, and lower the risk of excessive psychological exhaustion (Sumiati & Sita, 2022).

In addition to this, the social support obtained by hospital nurses is a powerful motivator to improve performance and increase job satisfaction (Chan, Zamralita, & Markus, 2020a). As a matter of fact, research by Ong, Hartini, and Elvinawati (2020) indicates that such support can alleviate stress levels while protecting staff from long-term distress and trauma. In the final analysis, social support positively impacts the mental health of nurses and enables the delivery of more professional patient care (Istichomah, 2020).

Apart from social support, coping strategies are another vital factor in managing workplace pressure. These strategies refer to the specific methods individuals employ to confront and regulate the stressors they encounter. Broadly speaking, these methods fall into three primary categories. First, problem-focused coping involves strategies directed at solving the issue itself, such as identifying solutions, upgrading professional skills, or adjusting work habits for better efficiency. Second, emotion-focused coping concentrates on managing the emotional distress caused by stress through seeking comfort, practicing relaxation, or reframing one's perspective on a situation. Third, dysfunctional coping involves the tendency to use unhelpful or ineffective methods that fail to resolve the underlying source of the stress (Agustin, Suparmanto, & Safitri, 2020).

Regarding regional variations, research conducted by Lim *et al.*, as cited in Sinaga (2022), found that nearly all nurses working in Singapore have experienced job-related stress. In response, these professionals generally utilize problem-focused strategies to manage such pressures. Nurses in Australia, on the other hand, address workplace demands by employing a blend of both problem-focused and emotion-focused strategies (Sinaga, 2022). In the context of Indonesia, studies concerning nurses in the city of Medan indicate that emotion-focused coping is the most common approach, followed closely by problem-focused strategies (Fathi & Simamora, 2019). Nevertheless, more specific research conducted by Harahap, Setiawan, and Simamora (2022) revealed a different trend in emergency departments. For instance, nurses stationed at the ER of Bunda Thamrin General Hospital in Medan primarily rely on problem-focused strategies to mitigate the intensity of their workload.

Prior research indicates that nurses who receive robust social support tend to utilize problem-focused coping more frequently, a method known for its effectiveness in managing workplace pressure. In direct contrast, those lacking adequate social support often resort to emotion-focused coping, which in certain situations proves less effective at resolving underlying problems (Aryanti & Mulyani, 2021). Furthermore, a study by Tantu (2018) involving nurses in the emergency department at Anutapura Palu General Hospital found that many experienced a decline in performance. Basically, the heavy demands of the job led to diminished morale and motivation. The research noted that these nurses primarily relied on emotion-focused coping, with problem-focused strategies serving as only a secondary option. Lack of appreciation and recognition from leaders for the routine performance of nurses can lead to a decrease in work motivation among nurses.

At this point in time, no specific research has been conducted at Tadulako Hospital or Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital to explore how social support influences the coping strategies adopted by nursing staff. Notwithstanding this gap, understanding the link between these two factors remains vital for improving the well-being of nurses and the overall quality of patient care. For this reason, the current study aims to analyze the extent to which social support impacts the coping mechanisms utilized by nurses at Tadulako Hospital.

METHODS

This research utilizes a quantitative approach with a comparative design. The study population encompasses all nurses employed at Tadulako Hospital and Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital. Regarding the selection process, a total sampling technique was applied, resulting in a sample size of 28 nurses from Tadulako Hospital and 27 from Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital. In terms of administrative compliance, formal research approval was granted by Tadulako Hospital under letter number 536/UN28-RSUT/TU/2025 and by Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital via letter number 827/498/RSU.SA/X/2025. Moreover, the study received ethical clearance from the Medical and Health Research Ethics Committee at the Faculty of Medicine, Tadulako University, under registration number 8833/UN28.10/KL/2025.

To measure the relevant variables, data on social support were gathered using the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). This 12-item questionnaire evaluates support from family, friends, and significant others. Notably, the instrument demonstrated high internal consistency, with validity and reliability scores exceeding 0.7 and 0.76, respectively. Simultaneously, nursing coping strategies were assessed using Carver's 28-item Brief COPE questionnaire. This tool categorizes responses into problem-focused, emotion-focused, and dysfunctional coping. Based on psychometric testing, this questionnaire yielded a validity value of 0.694 and a reliability coefficient of 0.746 (Carver, 1997; Solberg, Gridley, & Peters, 2022). Finally, the researchers performed univariate analysis to determine central tendencies and frequency distributions. Given that the Shapiro-Wilk test was used to check for data normality, the subsequent bivariate analysis was conducted using the Mann-Whitney test to compare the two groups.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collection process for this study took place between October 29 and October 31, 2025, at Tadulako Hospital, resulting in 28 nurse participants. Meanwhile, the collection at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital spanned from October 30 to November 3, 2025, yielding 27 nurse respondents. The gathered data then underwent a rigorous analysis process, the results of which are presented in the following sections.

1. Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of the participating nurses at Tadulako Hospital and Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital include age, gender, education level, and years of service. Specifically, the breakdown of gender distribution is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Gender

Gender	Tadulako Hospital		Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Male	3	10.7	7	25.9
Female	25	89.3	20	74.1
Total	28	100	27	100

According to the data in Table 1, the vast majority of participating nurses at Tadulako Hospital are female, accounting for 89.3% of the staff. Similarly, the majority of participating nurses at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital are female, representing 74.1% of the group.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Education Level

Education Level	Tadulako Hospital		Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Diploma (D III)	12	42.9	6	22.2
Bachelor's (S1/D IV)	2	7.1	1	3.7
Professional Nurse (Ners)	14	50	20	74.1
Total	28	100	27	100

Regarding educational backgrounds, Table 2 indicates that the majority of nurses at Tadulako Hospital hold a professional nursing degree (*Ners*) at 50%. Along the same lines, nurses at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital primarily hold the *Ners* designation, comprising 74.1% of their respondents.

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Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Tenure

Length of Service	Tadulako Hospital		Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
3 to 11 Months	1	3.6	9	33.3
1 to 5 Years	8	7.1	16	59.3
5 to 10 Years	9	50	2	7.4
Over 10 Years	10	35.7	0	0
Total	28	100	27	100

With respect to tenure, Table 3 reveals that the majority of nurses at Tadulako Hospital have served for over 10 years, representing 35.7% of the group. In contrast, the length of service for nurses at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital is predominantly between 1 and 5 years, accounting for 59.3% of the staff.

2. Social Support

Table 4. Social Support Levels Among Nurses at Tadulako Hospital and Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital

	Tadulako Hospital			Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital		
	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Social Support	41	30	44	39	29	44

As demonstrated in Table 4, nurses working at Tadulako Hospital received higher levels of social support compared to their counterparts at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital, with a median score of 41.

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Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Social Support Sources for Nurses

Source of Social Support	Tadulako Hospital		Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Family Support	5	17.9	9	33.3
Peer Support	5	17.9	2	7.4
Significant Others Support	10	35.7	9	33.3
Family & Peer Support	4	14.3	2	7.4
Family & Significant Others Support	4	14.3	4	14.8
Family, Peers, & Significant Others	0	0	1	3.7
Total	28	100	27	100

With regard to specific sources, Table 5 indicates that the most dominant form of support for nurses at Tadulako Hospital came from significant others, representing 35.7% of the total. Conversely, the primary sources of support for nurses at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital were split equally between family and significant others, with each category accounting for 33.3%.

3. Coping Strategies Among Nurses

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Coping Strategies Among Nurses

Coping Strategies	Tadulako Hospital		Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Problem-Focused Coping	22	64.3	13	48.1
Emotion-Focused Coping	5	21.4	9	33.3
Dysfunctional Coping	0	0	4	14.8
Combined (Problem & Emotion)	1	3.6	1	3.7
Total	28	100	27	100

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The most frequent method employed by nurses at Tadulako Hospital is problem-focused coping, used by 22 individuals. In contrast, the least common approach in this setting is the combination of problem-focused and emotion-focused strategies, with only one nurse (3.6%) utilizing both. By the same token, problem-focused coping remains the primary choice for nurses at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital, representing 48.1% of the group. As a matter of fact, the combined approach also ranks as the least utilized strategy at the general hospital, namely one nurse (3.7%).

The bivariate analysis in this study compares the social support received and the coping strategies implemented by nurses across the two healthcare facilities (Tadulako Hospital and Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital).

Table 7. Comparison of Social Support Levels among Participating Nurses from Tadulako Hospital and Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital

Hospitals	Median (Min–Max)	<i>p</i> -value
Tadulako Hospital	41 (30–44)	0.370
Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital	39 (29–44)	

The results of the Mann-Whitney test regarding social support yielded a *p*-value of 0.370. Accordingly, there is no statistically significant difference in the social support levels between nurses at Tadulako Hospital and those at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital. Even so, descriptive data suggest that nurses at Tadulako Hospital enjoy a slightly higher level of support

Table 8. Comparison of Coping Strategies Between Hospitals

Table 3. Comparison of Coping Strategies Between Hospitals										
		Coping Strategies								p-value
		Problem-Focused Coping		Emotion-Focused Coping		Dysfunctional Coping		Combined (Problem & Emotion)		
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Tadulako Hospital		22	64.3	5	21.4	0	0	1	3.6	0.033
Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital		13	48.1	9	33.3	4	14.8	1	3.7	

The Mann-Whitney test results regarding the coping strategies most frequently utilized by nurses at Tadulako Hospital and Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital yielded a *p*-value of 0.033. Consequently, the data confirms that a statistically significant difference exists between the coping methods adopted by the staff at these two facilities. Research findings indicate that nurses at Tadulako Hospital primarily receive social support from significant others. In contrast, those employed at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital rely most heavily on a combination of family support and support from significant others. Furthermore, these results

align with a study conducted by Oi (2022), which found that nurses in Jakarta primarily obtain social support from their families at 5.7 percent, followed by significant others at 5.1 percent. Along these lines, a study by Chan, Zamralita, and Markus (2020b) regarding the role of social support in balancing work-life issues and job engagement noted that family support represents the highest level of assistance received by nurses. Conversely, organizational support was found to be the lowest. Nurses generally report receiving high levels of social support, particularly regarding the attention given to their professional challenges and personal struggles.

Maijefri, Rizal, and Lanasari (2022) assert that nurses require robust social support to navigate their challenging professional duties. By and large, receiving encouragement from family, significant others, coworkers, and social groups effectively mitigates workplace stress. This observation corresponds with research by Adisty (2021), which found that family and significant other support systems significantly influence burnout levels among nurses in Jakarta. Furthermore, a study conducted in Semarang hospitals revealed that the majority of nurses received moderate (66%) to high (29%) levels of social support. As a result, these support structures proved effective in reducing nurse burnout, with 70% categorized as moderate and 29% as low. To put it clearly, as the level of social support from family, friends, and significant others increases, the degree of burnout experienced by nurses tends to decrease (Sisbandi & Kusumiati, 2024).

On the basis of the researchers' observations, nurses at Tadulako Hospital fall within the age range of 28 to 46 and are predominantly married. Accordingly, when facing professional or personal challenges, these individuals rely heavily on significant others, such as a spouse, for emotional support and problem-solving assistance. Conversely, nurses at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital are generally younger, ranging from 22 to 38 years old. While some are married, a larger portion of this group resides with extended family. Thus, whenever these nurses encounter difficulties, the combined influence of significant others and family support becomes the dominant factor in helping them resolve their issues.

Research findings indicate that the majority of nurses at Tadulako Hospital and Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital utilize problem-focused coping, followed by emotion-focused coping as the second most common approach. In light of this, the study aligns with results from Harahap, Setiawan, and Simamora (2022), who found that 10 out of 12 nurses relied on problem-focused mechanisms, while the remaining few engaged in dysfunctional coping. Moreover, a literature review conducted by Yuniarti and Pasaribu (2025), which analyzed 15 articles across various countries with sample sizes ranging from 12 to 375, confirmed that active coping, positive reinterpretation, and acceptance remain the dominant strategies. These methods are integral components of both problem-focused and emotion-focused frameworks.

Research conducted by Laksono, Virginita, and Widhiastui (2023) discovered that a vast majority of nurses employ effective coping mechanisms, with 98 participants scoring in the "good" range, 22 in the "very good" range, and 14 in the "sufficient" range. To put it another way, the way nurses manage occupational stress is generally considered to be of high quality. Specifically, the study reveals

that most nurses favor active coping, which is a key component of problem-focused strategies, to address the obstacles they encounter. As a matter of fact, this direct approach to problem-solving stands as the most frequently utilized method among nursing professionals. In much the same way, a literature review by Hardiyanti and Permana (2019) analyzed 10 research papers that met rigorous inclusion criteria. As a result, the findings consistently showed that hospital nurses facing workplace stress lean heavily toward problem-focused coping. For instance, these professionals tend to manage their burdens by developing action plans, engaging in active implementation, and seeking out instrumental support.

Evidence suggests that nurses at Tadulako Hospital and Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital typically employ strategies that directly target the source of stress. In particular, these professionals favor problem-focused coping, which is considered a highly adaptive approach. This tendency exists largely because the majority of staff at these facilities hold advanced degrees, such as a Bachelor of Nursing or the Professional Nurse (*Ners*) designation. Furthermore, the professional experience levels, which exceed ten years for most Tadulako staff and range from one to five years at Sis Al Jufri, play a significant role in this behavior. As a general rule, education level significantly shapes how a person manages pressure. Accordingly, higher levels of formal training foster better cognitive development, allowing individuals to process complex situations more effectively (Noor *et al.*, 2024). By the same token, extensive work experience helps mold a person's approach to professional problem-solving. Ultimately, the combination of sufficient practical experience and personal maturity enables a nurse to resolve challenges with much greater efficiency.

Research findings indicate that no significant difference exists between the social support levels of nurses at Tadulako Hospital and those at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital. In a similar vein, these results align with a study by Mrayyan, Al-Rawashdeh, and Al-Omari (2021), which examined stress and social support across public, teaching, and specialty hospitals. Upon closer inspection, that study likewise found no substantial variation in social support or workplace stressors among the nursing staff in those three distinct types of medical facilities.

To illustrate further, a different study conducted by Ahmad (2010) at the Prof. Dr. R. Soeharso Orthopedic Hospital in Surakarta compared gender and social support. Contrary to the current findings, that research identified a notable difference in how gender and social support influenced nursing motivation. As it happens, the discrepancy between this current study and the one from 2010 likely stems from the demographic makeup of the participants. For example, the vast majority of nurses at Tadulako Hospital and Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital are female, representing 89.3 percent and 74.1 percent of the staff, respectively. Consequently, because the gender balance is so heavily weighted toward one group in both locations, the social support levels do not show the variation seen in more diverse samples.

Evidence suggests that the social support received by nurses at Tadulako Hospital and Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital remains consistent across both locations. In light of this similarity, the lack of variation likely stems from the fact that the staff demographics at both institutions are nearly identical. For instance,

the vast majority of the nursing workforce in both hospitals is female. Furthermore, most of these professionals are married and reside with their families. In view of these living arrangements, they naturally draw significant strength from their immediate circles. As a result, the support they receive is predominantly characterized by help from significant others, such as spouses, as well as broader family encouragement.

Research findings indicate a clear distinction between the coping strategies utilized by nurses at Tadulako Hospital and those employed at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital. This conclusion aligns with a study by Dolić *et al.* (2022), which compared coping mechanisms among nurses in COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 settings based on sociodemographic factors. Specifically, that research found older nurses utilized emotion-focused coping more frequently than their younger colleagues ($p = 0.01$), while younger staff were more likely to rely on avoidance strategies. In a similar vein, married nurses showed a higher tendency to use a combination of problem-focused and emotion-focused strategies ($p = 0.003$). Furthermore, nurses with master's level education favored problem-focused coping and were less likely to utilize mixed methods ($p = 0.01$). Consequently, it is evident that coping strategies are heavily shaped by professional experience, age, education level, and marital status. By way of comparison, a study by Salopek-Ziha *et al.* (2020) examined psychological distress and coping mechanisms among nurses and physicians during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results established a significant difference between these two groups of professionals. To be precise, nurses were found to rely more heavily on emotion-focused coping to manage stress and anxiety compared to physicians during the height of the health crisis.

These observations correspond with research by Huang *et al.* (2020), which compared the coping mechanisms of professional nurses to those of nursing students. To clarify, the study found that practicing nurses utilized problem-focused coping far more frequently than students did. Interestingly, female nurses also displayed a higher tendency toward problem-focused strategies when compared to their male counterparts, who relied more heavily on emotion-focused approaches. Based on these findings, it is evident that professional experience and gender serve as influential factors in the selection of a coping style. Following this logic, a study by Macawalang and Purnawinadi (2025) examined the differences in coping strategies among students from various departments at Klabat University during the thesis writing process. As it turns out, the research highlighted a distinct variation in how students from different faculties manage academic pressure. Overall, the vast majority of final-semester students at Klabat University (99.8%) adopted adaptive coping strategies to complete their final assignments.

Based on the data, nurses at Tadulako Hospital utilize problem-focused coping far more frequently than those employed at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital. Taking everything into account, the variation in these approaches is shaped by several individual factors unique to each professional. Primarily, work experience and age play a decisive role in determining which strategy a person selects. To be specific, nurses who are older and more experienced tend to favor direct problem-solving methods. On the contrary, younger staff members are more inclined to rely on avoidance strategies to manage pressure. This explains why,

within the sample from Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital, four nurses were found to still be using maladaptive coping mechanisms.

The researcher is aware that there are many limitations to this study, including the number of samples which is still relatively small even though the total sample has been used. For further research, it is better to use hospitals with a large number of nurses (more than 50 nurses).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Nurses face numerous physical and psychological challenges and pressures while performing their professional duties. Given these demands, a robust support system is essential to help mitigate the impact of such stressors. Social support, in particular, serves as a vital resource for healthcare professionals in managing workplace tension. More importantly, high levels of social support foster adaptive coping strategies, which in turn enhance the quality of nursing care provided to patients. In light of the data, the results of this study indicate that there are no significant differences in either the social support received or the coping strategies utilized by nurses at Tadulako Hospital compared to those at Sis Al Jufri Palu General Hospital.

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