



International Journal of Medicine and Health Profession Research

Journal home page: www.ijmhpr.com

<https://doi.org/10.36673/IJMHPR.2023.v10.i01.A05>



ATTITUDE OF NURSING STUDENTS TOWARD PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY, ASMARA, ERITREA

Linto M. Thomas^{*1}, Anjana Kuriakose², Femi Ibrahim², Daniel mengisteab¹, Robel Berhane¹, Smret Eyob¹, Samuel Jirom Wolday²

^{1*}Department of Nursing, Orotta College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Asmara, Eritrea.

²Department of Nursing, MOH Keren Sub Zone, Anseba Region, Eritrea.

ABSTRACT

Background: Disability is a common health issue and health professionals' attitudes towards people with disabilities are of great importance for providing proper care. Consequently, it is important that nurses develop or maintain positive attitudes towards people with disabilities during their education. Nevertheless, more knowledge is needed about current attitudes of nursing students and factors influencing these attitudes. **Objective:** To explore attitude of nursing students towards people with disabilities, Asmara, Eritrea. **Methods:** A descriptive cross sectional study design was used to assess the attitude of nursing diploma students toward people with disability. The study conducted among Diploma nursing students in the Department of nursing of Orotta College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Asmara, Eritrea from February to April 2022. A standard Questionnaire was used for data collection. The researchers used total enumerative method as sampling method. The total sample size was 410. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 26. Descriptive results were summarized using frequencies and percentages in tables and graphs. P value < 0.05 was used to assert the independent effect of each variable on the outcome variable. **Results:** The average attitude score was found to be 95.26 (SD=15.16), with a range of 56 to 146. Only 5.9% of the students were found to have a positive attitude towards disabled persons and the remaining 94.1% had negative attitude. Age (p=0.024) and study year (p=0.04) were significantly related with the attitude score. Moreover, a significant decrease in attitude score was observed with increase in age ($r_s = -0.111$, p=0.024). **Conclusion:** The mass negative attitude of nursing students is not healthy sign for health profession. So there is need of activities and efforts to improve the attitude of nursing students to ward people with disability.

KEYWORDS

Attitude, Disability and Nursing students.

Author for Correspondence:

Linto M Thomas,
Department of Nursing, Orotta College of Medicine and
Health Sciences, Asmara, Eritrea.

Email: mlinto@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The common view of disability is as tragedy, disgrace, the result of sin, and God's punishment. People with disabilities are seen as a burden to others, to their family, to themselves, and to the society¹. Many International researches have

concentrated on the attitudes of healthcare professionals toward disabled adults and rarely toward children with disabilities².

There are different types of disabilities that happened to human beings for different reasons. Disability by type include: Motor disorders, visual impairment, hearing impairment, mental retardation speech and language disorders, behavioral problems, and multiple disabilities. With regard to the background information towards persons with disabilities in the case of Ethiopia, the community keeps most of these persons in their home secretly because of social stigmatization. There is due to lack of information on the real causes of disabilities. The traditional society at large believes that the causes of disabilities are punishment inflicted by God in relation to their families' sin or disobedience to God. People perceive that persons with disabilities especially those who are females depend on able-bodied persons; they are burden to the community in general and to the parents in particular³.

Disability is a common health issue in both developed and developing countries. Recent estimates have shown that more than 1 billion individuals are living with some form of disability worldwide, of whom nearly 93 million are children. Global prevalence of disability is expected to be increased in the following decades mainly due to the growing ageing population, the increased risk of disability in elderly people and the global rise in chronic diseases⁴⁻⁷.

Attitudes towards disability seem to vary globally since are being shaped by people's culture and current policies. Interestingly, attitudes are not strongly associated with the financial resources of each country but with the sense of social responsibility for providing equal opportunities to all society members⁷⁻⁹. In spite of considerable recent advances in minimizing misperception of different types of disability, persons still experience various challenges such as inequalities in life opportunities, limited access to education or to health care and generally poor accommodation of their needs. Positive societal attitudes may eliminate all obstacles and facilitate acceptance of

disability by family, friends, and potential employers^{4,7,10,11}.

The changing landscape drive individuals with disabilities away from a framework where medical treatment is the only demand towards a model that empowers each dimension of their ability and strength. Achievement of this goal strongly requires withdrawal of societal barriers and any influence from tradition or past beliefs^{4,6,10}.

Several definitions are cited in the literature regarding the term "attitudes" however, this term is complex including beliefs, feelings, values and dispositions towards certain people or situations. The main components of Attitude are; affective, behavioral and cognitive. Affective is shown by positive or negative emotional expression towards people, events or object. Behavioral is the tendency to behave in a particular way towards people, events and actions. And, cognitive refers to our beliefs formed about the object or person¹².

Historically, people with disabilities have not been treated well by society. Over centuries they have been the subject of varying degrees of pity, ridicule, rejection and seclusion as the result of being 'different'. Some societies perceived disability as punishment by the gods while in others children and adults with disabilities were ostracized, left to die or indeed killed through fear and ignorance¹³.

Health professionals have the potential to stimulate and guide future efforts to this target. Therefore, it is important to evaluate their attitudes towards persons with disabilities and build an education that may modify the already established wrong behaviors thus facilitating provision of high-quality care. Therefore, this study explored the current attitude of the college nursing students and what factors mostly influence their attitude towards disabled people in Eritrea.

METHODS

Study design

Descriptive cross sectional study design was used to assess the attitude of nursing diploma students to ward people with disability from February to April 2022, Asmara, Eritrea.

Study setting

The study was conducted in Orotta College of Medicine and Health Science (OCMHS) department of nursing in diploma program.

Study population and Sampling Procedures

All nursing diploma students of OCMHS enrolled in the academic year 2021/2022. A total of 410 were selected. And a total enumerative method of all nursing diploma students during the study period was used. Students who were absent and unwilling were not included.

Variables

Dependent variable: attitude of nursing students toward people with disability was the outcome variable.

The independent variables include: Patients socio demographic characteristics (age, gender, level of education, religion, address, marital status and ethnicity).

Data collection tool

A standard tool known as “Attitudes Towards Disabled Persons scale, form B” was adapted from Yuker H E, Block J R. (1986)¹⁴.

The tool has mainly two parts

Demographic and other background characteristics; age, gender, year of study, educational level, personal experience on disabled persons.

Attitude scale called Attitude towards Disabled People (ATDP-B). This tool is 30 questions of Likert scale that requires individuals to rate their agreement in six point scale ranging from +3 (agree very much) to -3 (disagrees very much). It includes factors that may contribute to the formation of perceptions towards disabled persons such as the setting, behavior, frequency and quality.

Data analysis procedures

Data entry was made in Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS, Version 26). After cleaning the data, descriptive analysis was made using frequency and percentage for categorical variables and mean (SD) or median (IQR) as appropriate for quantitative variables. Then the total score for attitude towards disabled persons was computed in a four step approach as follows. Firstly, scores were computed by changing the positively worded questions to negative. The items that were changed

were 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 22, 26 and 28. Secondly, the responses were added algebraically. At the third step, the sign of the algebraic resultants was changed. At last, a constant (90) was added to the result obtained in step 3. After obtaining the scores, comparison across the categories of demographic variables was performed using independent samples t-test (variables with two categories) and one way ANOVA (variables with more than two categories). Variable that was significant using one way ANOVA was further assessed using Tukey’s post hoc test. Besides, Spearman’s correlation coefficient was used to find out the relationship between the attitude score and age. Cronbach’s alpha was also calculated for the ATDP –B scale. Tables and graphs were used to present the results. P-values less than 0.05 was considered as significant throughout the analysis.

Pilot study

The study was piloted on 43 students from college of engineering. Based on the pilot study the questionnaire was rearranged to suit the objectives of the study.

Ethical consideration

Ethical clearance was obtained from the OCMHS ethical committee and MOH branch of research and ethical issue. Communication with nursing department administration made through formal letter obtained from OCMHS. After the purpose of the study was explained, informed written consent was obtained from each participant. Confidentiality was maintained by making the data collection procedure anonymous. Participation was on voluntary basis and the participants had right to refuse the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio demographic variables

The average age of the participants was 19.82 years (SD=1.32 years), in which almost three fourth (73.2%) were in the age group 18 to 20 while the remaining were 21 to 23 years old. Around sixty percent (59.8%) were females and the majorities were from Tigrigna ethnic group (88.3%) with religious affiliation of Christianity (87.3%). Almost seventy percent (72.2%) of the students were urban residents. The distribution of the nurses with respect

to their age was almost proportional in the three years (year I: 35.1%, year II: 31.7%, and year III: 33.2%). Almost all (99.3%) of the nursing students were single.

Item wise analysis of the attitude towards disability

Item wise analysis of the attitude towards disability scale was performed to assess the way the nursing students think towards disabled people. The results are summarized in Table No.2.

More than eighty percent (81.7%, M=1.36) agreed that the disabled persons are usually friendly. More than half (56.6%) of nursing students also agreed on people who are disabled should not have to pay income taxes. However, 60.2% of the participants disagreed on disabled people are not more emotional than other people. The statement 'disabled persons can have a normal social life' was being agreed by the majority (80.2%). More than half (55.6%) of the students also agreed that most physically disabled persons have a chip on their shoulder. Most of the nursing students also disagreed with the statements: most people feel uncomfortable when they associate with disabled people (58.3%), disabled people show less enthusiasm than nondisabled people (53.7%) and disabled people do not become upset any more easily than nondisabled people (60%).

More than sixty percent (63.4%) of the nursing students also disagreed that disabled people are often less aggressive than normal people, however almost eighty percent (80.2%) of them agreed that most disabled persons get married and have children.

Overall attitude score and status of the participants

Attitude score of the nursing students was computed using the guideline obtained from the developers of the ATDP form B scale. As per the guideline given, a positive item is one which indicates that disabled persons are not different from non-disabled persons. The total scores obtained range from 0 to 180 for ATDP form B scale, with high score reflecting positive attitudes. Besides, a person who has 120 or more score is considered as to have a positive score, otherwise negative. The Cronbach alpha for the ATDP-B scale was found to be 0.700, which is acceptable for analysis.

The average attitude score was found to be 95.26 (SD=15.16), with a range of 56 to 146. The distribution of the attitude score was found to normal as per Kolmogorove-Smirnov test ($p=0.200$). Using the cut-off point outlined by the authors, only 5.9% of the students were found to have a positive attitude towards disabled persons and the remaining 94.1% had negative attitude.

Scores of attitude across the demographic variables

The computed scores of attitude towards disabled people were assessed on the existence of difference across the categories of demographic variables using independent samples t-test and one way ANOVA (Table No.3). The result revealed no significantly different attitude scores across the categories of gender ($p=0.118$), ethnicity ($p=0.310$), religion ($p=0.232$) and residence ($p=0.367$). However, age ($p=0.024$) and study year ($p=0.04$) were significantly related with the attitude score.

One way ANOVA revealed; with increase in study year, the attitude score decreased from 97.17 among the first year to 92.68 among the third year, significantly ($p=0.04$). Moreover, a significant decrease in attitude score was observed with increase in age ($r_s=-0.111$, $p=0.024$).

Tukey's post HOC test for the study year also showed that there was significantly greater attitude score among the first year as compared to the third year (MD=4.50, 95% CI: 0.26, 8.74). However, no significantly different attitude score was observed when comparison was made among the I year with II year ($p=0.742$) and II year with III year ($p=0.204$).

Discussion

Attitudes towards people with disability

The Attitude toward Disabled Persons (ATDP-B) scale was used to measure the attitudes of the nursing students who were part of the present study. The current study found the mean score for the sampled nursing students 95.26 (SD=15.16), with a range of 56 to 146. In this study, the diploma nursing students at OCMHS had negative attitudes 94.1% towards PWDs. In similar to this, a study by Tervo in United State on 2004, 77.7% had negative attitudes¹⁵.

Age

This study included samples with age range of minimum 18 to maximum 23. The mean age was 19.82 and SD1.32. Moreover, a significant decrease in attitude score was observed with increase in age ($r_s=-0.111$, $p=0.024$). In a study by Uysal *et al*, 2013, it was determined that age was a significant factor influencing the attitude of students toward disabled people and that students aged between 18 and 21 were more positive compared to those aged 22 and above ($p < 0.05$). Although it is expected that as they age, students would have a more positive attitude toward disabled people, our study revealed a contrary result. It was thought that the characteristics of the sample, their prior experience with disabled people, the content of their training program and the perception of the disabled within their environment could be influential on this difference. It is essential that these variables be evaluated together with the age factor while analyzing the attitudes of student nurses toward disabled people in future studies¹⁶.

Gender

In the present study, the female participants (245) were more than males (165). With male the mean score was (96.23), was greater than female (93.83) but not significantly significant. The study could be due to the unequal number of males and females. Although many studies state that gender is a significant factor determining student nurses' attitude toward disabled people^{15,17-19}.

Year of study

This study showed that there was significantly greater attitude score among the first year as compared to the third year. Generally with increase in study year, the attitude was observed to decrease. In this study, More than half (56.6%) of nursing students also agreed on people who are disabled should not have to pay income taxes. In this attempt, 60.2% of the participants disagreed on disabled people are not more emotional than other people. In present study, the statement 'disabled persons can have a normal social life' was being agreed by the majority (80.2%). More than half (55.6%) of the students also agreed that most physically disabled persons have a chip on their shoulder. Positive attitude (76.8%) was also observed on the following

statement 'disabled workers can be as successful as other workers'. In the present study, 53.7% nursing student were disagreed that disabled people showed less enthusiasm than nondisabled people. More than sixty percent (63.4%) of the nurses also disagreed that disabled people are often less aggressive than normal people. However, almost eighty percent (80.2%) of samples were agreed that most disabled persons get married and have children. Most disabled persons do not worry more than anyone else was being disagreed by 62.7%. The following statement, disabled people are not as happy as non-disabled ones, 59.3% of the nursing students disagreed. In addition to this, 55.1% of the nurse students agreed on employers should not be allowed to fire disabled.

Most disabled people do not feel sorry for themselves, 58 % nursing students were disagreed. The nursing students agreed on the statements that most disabled people expect special treatment (77.8%). The participants agreed on this statement that severely disabled people are not harder to get along than those with minor disabilities (59.3%). For Disabled children should not have to compete with non-disabled children statements, 72.7% of the participant disagreed with the statements. Almost half of the nursing students agreed on most disabled people tend to get discouraged easily (49.5%). The worst thing that could happen to a person would be for him to be very severely injured, 50.7% nursing students were agreed to the mentioned statement. Most of the nursing students disagreed with the statements most severely disabled persons are not as ambitious as other people (68.3%).

Disabled persons are not as self-confident as physically normal persons (58%) disagreed. Expectedly, most disabled persons didn't want more affection and praise than other people was disagreed by majority (68%).

For 'Disabled people do not need special attention statement was disagreeing by a lion share of samples, which is 76.1%. On the other hand, more than sixty percent of the nurse students were agreed on disabled persons want sympathy more than other people (69.3%). In question, most physically disabled persons have different personalities than

normal persons, 63.2% of nursing students were disagreeing. The computed scores of attitude towards disabled people were assessed on the existence of difference across the categories of demographic variables using independent samples t-test and one way ANOVA. The result revealed that no significantly different

attitude scores across the categories of gender (p=0.118), ethnicity (p=0.310), religion (p=0.232) and residence (p=0.367). However, age (p=0.024) and study year (p=0.04) were significantly decreasing attitude related to increasing age and study year.

Table No.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the study subjects

S.No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age (Mean=19.82, SD=1.32 , Min.=18, Max.=23)			
1	Age	18 to 20	73.2
		21 to 23	26.8
2	Gender	Female	59.8
		Male	40.2
3	Ethnicity	Tigrigna	88.3
		Others*	11.7
4	Religion	Christian	87.3
		Muslim	12.7
5	Address	Urban	72.2
		Rural	27.8
6	Educational level	Year I	35.1
		Year II	31.7
		Year III	33.2
7	Marital Status	Single	99.3
		Married	0.7

Others* include: Tigre, Bilen, Afar, Saho, Hidarb, Kunama, Nara, Rashaida

Table No.2: Item wise analysis of the attitude towards disability scale

S.No	Item description	DL/ DPM/ DVM (%)	AL/ APM/A VM (%)	M (SD)
1	Disabled persons are usually friendly	18.3	81.7	1.36(1.65)
2	People who are disabled should not have to pay income taxes	43.4	56.6	0.28(2.28)
3	Disabled people are not more emotional than other people	60.2	39.8	-0.57(2.17)
4	Disabled persons can have a normal social life	19.8	80.2	1.56(1.92)
5	Most physically disabled persons have a chip on their shoulder	44.4	55.6	0.13(2.05)
6	Disabled workers can be as successful as other workers	23.2	76.8	1.47(2.08)
7	Very few disabled persons are ashamed of their disabilities	38.3	61.7	0.52(2.10)
8	Most people feel uncomfortable when they associate with disabled people	58.3	41.7	-0.51(2.12)
9	Disabled people show less enthusiasm than nondisabled	53.7	46.3	-0.21(2.07)

	people			
10	Disabled people do not become upset any more easily than nondisabled people	60	40	-0.52(1.95)
11	Disabled people are often less aggressive than normal people	63.4	36.6	-0.56(2.04)
12	Most disabled persons get married and have children	19.8	80.2	1.54(1.86)
13	Most disabled persons do not worry more than anyone else	62.7	37.3	-0.57(2.01)
14	Employers should not be allowed to fire disabled employees	44.9	55.1	0.34(2.25)
15	Disabled people are not as happy as nondisabled ones	59.3	40.7	-0.50(2.09)
16	Severely disabled people are harder to get along with than are those with minor disabilities	40.7	59.3	0.43(1.96)
17	Most disabled people expect special treatment	22.2	77.8	1.28 (1.83)
18	Disabled persons should not expect to lead normal lives	72.7	27.3	-1.31(2.08)
19	Most disabled people tend to get discouraged easily	49.5	50.5	-0.06(1.96)
20	The worst thing that could happen to a person would be for him to be very severely injured	50.7	49.3	-0.01(2.06)
21	Disabled children should not have to compete with nondisabled children	72.7	27.3	-1.30(2.19)
22	Most disabled people do not feel sorry for themselves	62.7	37.3	-0.57(2.10)
23	Most disabled people prefer to work with other disabled people	46.6	53.4	0.04(2.16)
24	Most severely disabled persons are not as ambitious as other people	68.3	31.7	-0.86(2.00)
25	Disabled persons are not as self-confident as physically normal persons	58	42	-0.55(2.17)
26	Most disabled persons don't want more affection and praise than other people	68	32	-0.87(2.06)
27	It would be best if a disabled person would marry another disabled person	76.1	23.9	-1.41(1.97)
28	Most disabled people do not need special attention	76.1	23.9	-1.41(1.96)
29	Disabled persons want sympathy more than other people.	30.7	69.3	0.96(2.03)
30	Most physically disabled persons have different personalities than normal persons	36.8	63.2	0.49(2.14)

Table No.3: Comparison of attitude score across the categories of the demographic variables

S.No	Variable		Mean	SD	t/F value	p-value
1	Gender	Male	96.22	14.8	1.57	0.118
		Female	93.83	15.61		
2	Ethnicity	Tigrigna	95.53	15.05	1.02	0.31
		Others	93.17	15.98		
3	Religion	Christian	95.6	15	1.2	0.232
		Muslim	92.9	16.16		
4	Residence	Urban	95.68	15.32	0.9	0.367

		Rural	94.17	14.74		
5	Study year	I year	97.17	14.58	3.25	0.040
		II year	95.83	14.1		
		III year	92.68	16.43		
6	-	Spearman's correlation (r_s)		N	p-value	
7	Age	-0.111		410	0.024	

Table No.4: Comparison of the categories of the study year using Tukey’s post-hoc test

S.No	Group I	Group II	MD (95% CI)	p-value
1	I year	II year	1.34 (-2.95, 5.63)	0.742
2	I year	III year	4.50 (0.26, 8.74)	0.035
3	II year	III year	3.15 (-1.20, 7.50)	0.204

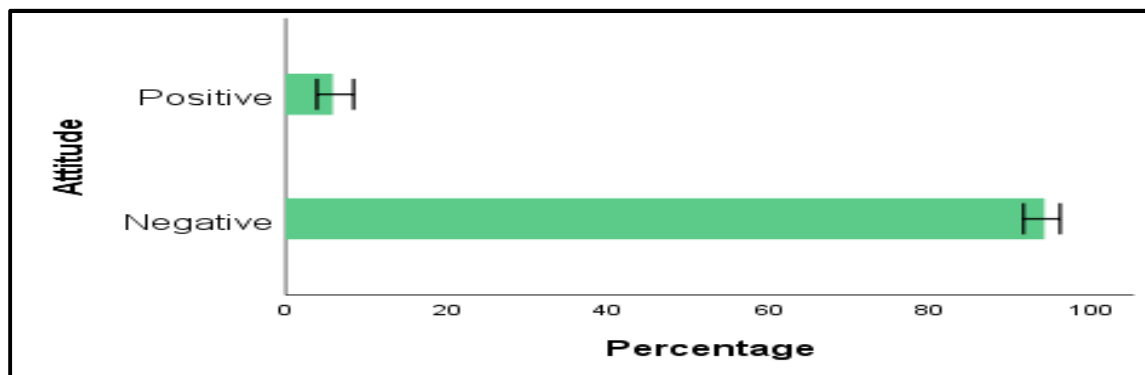


Figure No.1: Percentage distribution of the nurses on their attitude towards disabled persons

CONCLUSION

The present study showed that the diploma nursing students had an overall negative attitude towards People with disability. This high negative attitude towards PWD is dangerous and not a healthy sign on health care profession especially in nursing. Therefore, there is need of some changes to improve the attitude. Implementation of disability awareness programs may influence the development of positive perceptions among nurse students. People with disabilities need health care that will enable them to live as self-determining individuals. Therefore, it is essential to create an undergraduate curriculum that will enhance skills and attitudes on disability as well as expand knowledge on several themes such as on legal procedures, on social and political implications and on assistive technology.

The researchers conclude the study by recommending further detailed studies should be carried out to test for the effect of awareness campaigns and other attitude raising activities. It is always better to provide some chance of contacts

with disabled people to have a positive attitude among nursing students. Constant research studies should be carried out on the nursing students to know their attitude status before complete their graduation.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of the study, the researchers would like to make the following recommendations The nursing and other health care professional students should get some exposure with PWD to know their real problems. It should be structured in a specific manner in order to facilitate positive attitudes among students towards persons with disabilities.

Provide awareness education on the causes, challenges and rights of disabilities and increase the participation of students with disability, parents, government bodies and the community at large through information, education and communication on having positive attitudes toward PWD.

Improve psychosocial make up of nursing and other health care program students about disabilities and build knowledge, abilities, skills to provide right care to them.

Distribute flip-charts, leaflets, brochures, show videos, and films etc. to the community for the proper awareness raise.

Inclusion of some lessons about disability in education can be helpful to change the negative attitude.

A detailed study is recommended to know the attitude of general population on people with disability.

Another experimental study is recommended by providing education to nursing students for understanding the effect of education.

ABBREVIATIONS

AL: Agree little; ANOVA: Analysis of variety; APM: Agree pretty much; ATDPS: Attitude toward disabled person scale; AVM: Agree very much; DL: Disagree little; DPM: Disagree pretty much; DVM: Disagree very much; OCMHS: Orotta College of Medicine and Health Science; PWDs: People with disabilities; RSI: Rehabilitation Situation Inventory; SADP: Scale of Attitude toward Disable Person; SD: Standard deviation; SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Science; T/F: Total Frequency; WHO: World Health Organization.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are grateful to all who participated in this study and the teachers who helped to collect the data.

FUNDING

There was no source of funding for the study, for the authors or manuscript preparation.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None declared.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

All authors participated in all phases of the study including topic selection, design, data collection, data analysis and interpretation. Samuel and Dr. Linto contributes to write this manuscript.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIAL

The complete data set supporting the conclusions of this article is available from the corresponding author and can be accessed up on reasonable request.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Pfeiffer D, Sam A A, Guinan M, Ratliffe K T, Robinson N B, Stodden N J. Ethnic and religious perspectives on disability and the helping professions, *The Social Science Journal*, 41(1), 2010, 683-687.
2. Matziou V, Galanis P, Tsoumakasm C, Gymnopoulou E, Perdikaris P, Brokalaki H. Attitudes of nurse professionals and nursing students towards children with disabilities. Do nurses really overcome children's physical and mental handicaps? *International Nursing Review*, 56(4), 2009, 456-460.
3. Alemu A. Attitude towards females with disability the case of Wolyita Ethnic Group, *AAU Institutional Repository*, 2002.
4. World Health Organization. World report on disability, *World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland*, 2011, 325.
5. Marella M, Huq N L, Devine A, Baker S M, Quaiyum M A, Keeffe J E. Prevalence and correlates of disability in Bogra district of Bangladesh using the rapid assessment of disability survey, *BMC Public Health*, 15(1), 2015, 867.
6. Islam F M A, Bhowmik J L, Islam S Z, Renzaho A M, Hiller J E. Factors associated with disability in rural Bangladesh, *PLoS One*, 11(12), 2016, e0165625.
7. Lutz B J, Bowers B J. Understanding how disability is defined and conceptualized in the literature, *Rehabil Nurs*, 28(3), 2003, 74-78.
8. Hughes K, Bellis M A, Jones L, Wood S, Bates G, Eckley L, Officer A. Prevalence and risk of violence against adults with disabilities: A systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies, *Lancet*, 379(9826), 2012, 1621-1629.
9. Francis L, Silvers A. Perspectives on the meaning of disability, *AMA J Ethics*, 18(10), 2016, 1025-1033.

10. Zheng X, Chen G, Song X, Liu J, Yan L, Du W, Zhang J. Twenty-year trends in the prevalence of disability in China, *Bull World Health Organ*, 89(11), 2011, 788-797.
11. Satchidanand N, Gunukula S K, Lam W Y, McGuigan D, New I, Symons A B, Akl E A. Attitudes of healthcare students and professionals toward patients with physical disability: A systematic review, *Am J Phys Med Rehabil*, 91(6), 2012, 533-545.
12. Mishra S K. Social stereo types and attitudes towards disability, *International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment*, 2008.
13. Linton S. Claiming disability: Knowledge and identity, *University Press, New York*, 2009, 1-18.
14. Yuker H E, Block J R. Research with the Attitudes towards Disabled Persons Scales (ATDP) 1960-1985, Hempstead, *Hofstra University Bookstore, NY*, 1986, 96.
15. Tervo R C, Palmer G, Redinius P. Health professional student attitudes towards people with disability, *Clin. Rehabil*, 18(8), 2004, 908-915.
16. Uysal A, et al. Attitudes of nursing students toward people with disabilities, *Nurse Educ. Today*, 34(5), 2013, 878-884.
17. Hatice Yildirim Sari, Hatice Yildirim Sari, Murat Bektas, Saliha Altiparmak. Determination of nursing students' attitudes towards disabled people, *New Medical Journal*, 27(2), 2010, 80-83.
18. Awoyera O. Attitude of student nurses' toward people with disabilities, *Turku University of Applied Sciences Bachelor's Thesis Degree Programme in Nursing, Solo, Finland*, 2011, 1-47.
19. Findler L, Vilchinsky N, Werner S. The multidimensional attitudes scale toward persons with disabilities (MAS): Construction and validation, *Rehabil. Couns. Bull*, 50(3), 2007, 166-176.

Please cite this article in press as: Linto M. Thomas et al. Attitude of nursing students toward people with disability, Asmara, Eritrea, *International Journal of Medicine and Health Profession Research*, 10(1), 2023, 46-55.