GHANA JOURNAL
OF NURSING AND
MIDWIFERY

VOLUME 1, 2024

A COMPILATION OF 25 PUBLICATIONS

CENTERING ON DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION, HEALTHCARE EVOLUTION, INNOVATIONS IN CLINICAL PRACTICE AND INTEGRATION OF TECHNOLOGY IN HEALTH SYSTEMS IN DEVELOPING NATIONS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
GJNMID Volume 1 (2024)

The Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID) marks its inaugural volume with 25 peer-reviewed publications across four quarterly issues, establishing itself as a pioneering platform for healthcare research in Africa. The journal demonstrates remarkable growth in both quantity and quality of submissions, with publications increasing from 4 papers in Q1 to 10 papers in Q4 2024.

Volume 1 encompasses four primary thematic areas: Digital Health & AI Integration (5 papers), Clinical Practice & Research (7 papers), Education & Professional Development (8 papers), and Healthcare Systems & Policy (5 papers). This distribution reflects the journal's comprehensive approach to addressing contemporary healthcare challenges in developing nations.

The volume features strong institutional collaboration, with contributions from major Ghanaian universities, nursing training colleges, and international partners. Author demographics show balanced representation across nursing educators (45%), clinical practitioners (30%), healthcare administrators (15%), and research scientists (10%).

Notable achievements include pioneering research in AI healthcare applications in resource-limited settings, comprehensive analyses of nursing education reforms, and innovative studies on healthcare policy implementation. The volume's impact is evidenced by its methodological rigour, practical applications, and relevance to regional healthcare development.

This inaugural volume establishes GJNMID as a credible

platform for healthcare research, particularly in addressing the unique challenges of African healthcare systems while maintaining global academic standards. The successful completion of Volume 1 sets a strong foundation for future scholarly contributions to nursing and midwifery practice.

FOREWORD
By Editor-in-Chief

Mrs. Perpetual Ofori-Ampofo

The Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID) represents a groundbreaking academic publication that combines exceptional editorial leadership, diverse expertise, and a clear focus on advancing healthcare research and practice in Africa. Through careful analysis of its management structure, editorial board composition, and initial publication record, GJNMID emerges as a compelling platform for researchers, practitioners, and institutions seeking to contribute to the evolution of healthcare in developing regions.

The journal's inaugural volume demonstrates its commitment to addressing pressing healthcare issues in developing regions. Publications have covered critical topics ranging from AI implementation in healthcare systems to nursing education reform, showing the journal's ability to bridge traditional practice with emerging technologies and methodologies. The selection of research topics reflects a deep understanding of regional healthcare challenges while maintaining relevance to global healthcare trends.

GJNMID's publication record in Volume 1 reveals several distinctive strengths. The journal has successfully maintained a regular publication schedule, producing multiple issues with contributions addressing diverse aspects of healthcare delivery and education. The content spans empirical research, systematic reviews, and policy analyses, indicating the journal's capacity to support various research methodologies and approaches.

Particularly noteworthy is the journal's emphasis on digital health transformation and AI implementation in developing countries. This focus positions GJNMID at the forefront of healthcare innovation in Africa, making it an attractive platform for researchers working on technological solutions to healthcare challenges in resource-limited settings. The journal's coverage of nursing education reform and professional development demonstrates its commitment to advancing healthcare workforce capacity.

GJNMID's structural foundations further enhance its credibility and accessibility. The journal's DOI registration system ensures proper indexing and citability of publications, while its regular publication schedule demonstrates organizational stability. The journal's digital presence and open-access format facilitate global reach while maintaining specific relevance to African healthcare contexts.

For researchers and authors, GJNMID offers unique advantages that set it apart from existing publications. Its focus on African healthcare contexts, combined with international editorial oversight, provides an ideal platform for research that addresses regional challenges while meeting global academic standards. The journal's demonstrated ability to handle diverse research topics and methodologies makes it suitable for both established researchers and emerging scholars.

The combination of clinical, policy, and educational expertise on the editorial board ensures that publications receive comprehensive evaluation from multiple perspectives. This multi-faceted review process helps maintain high standards while ensuring that published research remains relevant to practical healthcare delivery challenges.

GJNMID's early publication record shows particular strength in areas crucial to healthcare development in Africa. The journal has published significant work on healthcare digitalization, professional development, and health system strengthening. This focus makes it especially valuable for researchers working on healthcare innovation and improvement in developing regions.

For institutions, GJNMID offers a reliable platform for showcasing research output while contributing to regional healthcare development. The journal's emphasis on practical applications

alongside academic rigor makes it particularly suitable for institutions focused on healthcare education and training. Its coverage of policy-relevant research also makes it valuable for organizations involved in healthcare system development and reform.

The journal's commitment to digital health innovation, evidenced by multiple publications on AI implementation and healthcare digitalization, positions it as a leading voice in healthcare transformation in Africa. This focus makes GJNMID particularly relevant for researchers and institutions working on technological solutions to healthcare challenges in developing regions.

Looking ahead, GJNMID's strong foundation suggests sustained potential for quality output. The combination of experienced leadership, diverse expertise, and demonstrated organizational capacity provides confidence in the journal's ability to maintain high standards while continuing to address emerging healthcare challenges. For researchers, authors, and institutions seeking to contribute to healthcare development in Africa while maintaining global academic standards, GJNMID represents an exceptional opportunity for impactful publication.

As the first specialised nursing and midwifery journal of its kind in Ghana, GJNMID fills a crucial gap in academic publishing while maintaining high standards of research quality and relevance. Its unique combination of regional focus and global perspective, coupled with strong editorial oversight and demonstrated organizational capacity, makes it an invaluable addition to the landscape of healthcare research publications in Africa.

Mrs. Perpetual Ofori-Ampofo

Editor-in-Chief (GJNMID)
(President, GRNMA, Accra, Ghana)

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE REPORT
GRNMA Editorial Committee

The concept of establishing an Editorial Committee for the Ghana Registered Nurses and Midwives Association (GRNMA) was birthed during the first term of office of Mrs. Perpetual Ofori-Ampofo, the President of the GRNMA. Recognizing the need for a structured and professional approach to communications, publications, and academic development, the Editorial Committee was established as a key initiative to strengthen the Association's engagement with its members and the global nursing and midwifery community.

The GRNMA Editorial Committee was officially inaugurated in March 2023 at the National Headquarters in Shiashie, Accra, alongside the swearing-in of all standing committees of the Association. The ceremony marked the beginning of a focused effort to streamline editorial and academic communication within GRNMA's operations.

The establishment and functioning of the GRNMA Editorial Committee are grounded in the GRNMA Constitution, specifically under Article 25, which outlines provisions for the formation of standing committees. These committees are tasked with supporting the Association's strategic objectives, enhancing professional development, and ensuring effective dissemination of information.

The Editorial Committee is mandated to:
1. Develop, produce, and oversee the publication of the Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID), GRNMA's international online academic journal.
2. Facilitate the production of the Association's monthly newsletters.
3. Provide editorial oversight for all GRNMA publications, ensuring consistency, accuracy, and professionalism.
4. Promote the professional growth of GRNMA members by offering platforms for academic writing, research dissemination, and knowledge sharing.
5. Ensure alignment of all editorial content with the Association's vision and strategic goals.

The GRNMA Editorial Committee has outlined the following focus areas for the four year term:

1. Increasing the visibility and impact of the Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID by encouraging member submissions and ensuring timely publication of high-quality research.
2. Expanding and improving the content of the GRNMA monthly newsletters to address key updates, member achievements, and policy changes.
3. Organizing workshops and training for members on academic writing and research skills to encourage participation in the GJNMID.
4. Promoting online access to GRNMA's publications to reach a wider audience both locally and internationally.
5. Highlighting challenges and opportunities within the nursing and midwifery professions and advocating for solutions through well-researched articles and policy briefs.
6. The Editorial Committee is composed of dedicated professionals committed to achieving its mandate. Members include:
   - *Krampah Joseph – Chairperson*
   - *Alfred Addy – Secretary*
   - *Anthony Sopaal – Member*
   - *Eunice Dufie – Member*
   - *Prince Anaba - Member*

A significant milestone of the Editorial Committee is the successful establishment of the Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID). As GRNMA's international online academic journal, GJNMID serves as a platform for nurses and midwives to share research and innovations globally. This achievement demonstrates GRNMA's commitment to advancing academic excellence and professional development within the nursing and midwifery community. The committee worked tirelessly and hand in hand with the Editorial Board, engaging in regular meetings and follow-up sessions to ensure the successful production of Volume One of the journal series. Their collaborative efforts and dedication have resulted in a high-quality publication that reflects the standards and vision of GRNMA.

Krampah Joseph
Chairperson, Editorial Committee
(GRNMA)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The successful launch and completion of the maiden volume of the Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID) in 2024 represents a significant milestone in advancing nursing and midwifery scholarship in Ghana and Africa at large. This achievement would not have been possible without the dedicated leadership and unwavering commitment of our Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Perpetual Ofori-Ampofo, whose vision and strategic direction have been instrumental in establishing GJNMID as a credible platform for healthcare research.

We extend our profound gratitude to our Managing Editor, Mr. George Benneh Mensah, and Editorial Lead, Mr. Alfred Addy, for their meticulous oversight of the journal's operations and maintenance of high academic standards. The valuable contribution of Mr. Anthony Sopaal, representing the Ghana Registered Nurses and Midwives Association, has ensured strong alignment between professional practice and academic research.

The tireless efforts of the GJNMID Secretariat staff have been crucial in maintaining smooth operations throughout the year. Special recognition goes to our IT support specialist, Mr. Anthony Mensah, for ensuring robust digital infrastructure; our graphics and design expert, Morgan, for maintaining consistent visual quality; and our publishing editorial editor, Ms. Princess Opuni, for upholding exceptional publishing standards.

We acknowledge with deep appreciation the editorial board's collective expertise and commitment to rigorous peer review, which has established GJNMID's reputation for publishing high-quality research. Their diverse backgrounds and extensive experience have been invaluable in evaluating submissions across various healthcare domains.

Finally, we express our sincere gratitude to the Ghana Nurses and Midwives Association Council and executive leadership for their trust

and support since the editorial committee's commissioning in March 2023. Their backing has been essential in transforming GJNMID from concept to reality.

This inaugural volume stands as testimony to the collaborative spirit of Ghana's healthcare research community and marks the beginning of what we believe will be a lasting contribution to nursing and midwifery scholarship in Africa.

EDITORIAL BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

SECTION ONE
JOURNAL OVERVIEW

About the Journal

Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID) is an International premier destination for academic excellence and global dissemination. At GJNMID, we pride ourselves on providing a seamless and efficient publishing experience for authors and researchers. With our user-friendly interface and streamlined processes, you can submit your work quickly and easily, confident that it will undergo rigorous peer review and editing before reaching our diverse audience. Whether you are an established researcher or a budding author, GJNMID is committed to guiding you through every stage of the publishing journey. Join us in advancing the discourse in nursing and midwifery, and let your voice be heard on the global stage. Submit your manuscript to GJNMID today and become part of our thriving community of scholars and practitioners. Additionally, please note that GJNMID is owned and operated by the Ghana Registered Nurses and Midwives Association (GRNMA), ensuring that our platform is deeply rooted in the expertise and values of the nursing.

Our Mission and Scope

At GJNMID, we are committed to fostering a seamless and efficient publishing experience for authors and researchers worldwide. Our mission is to advance the discourse in nursing and midwifery by providing a platform where voices from diverse backgrounds can contribute to the global conversation.

Scope of Journal

The Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID) is dedicated to advancing the fields of nursing, midwifery, and health through the dissemination of high-quality, peer-reviewed research. Our journal serves as a premier platform for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers to share innovative findings, best practices, and critical

analyses that drive the profession forward.

Nursing

Nursing is the cornerstone of healthcare, playing a pivotal role in patient care, health promotion, and disease prevention. GJNMID welcomes contributions that explore all aspects of nursing, including but not limited to:

- **Clinical Nursing Practice:** Studies on patient care strategies, clinical outcomes, and nursing interventions.
- **Nursing Education:** Research on curriculum development, teaching methodologies, and the impact of educational programs on nursing competencies.
- **Nursing Management and Leadership:** Analyses of management practices, leadership styles, and their effects on healthcare delivery and nursing staff.
- **Community Health Nursing:** Investigations into public health initiatives, community-based care, and health education programs.
- **Nursing Ethics and Legal Issues:** Discussions on ethical dilemmas, legal challenges, and policy implications in nursing practice.

Midwifery

Midwifery is integral to maternal and neonatal health, encompassing the care of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. GJNMID seeks to publish research that enhances midwifery practice and outcomes, including:

- **Prenatal and Antenatal Care:** Studies on prenatal screening, antenatal care protocols, and maternal health behaviors.
- **Labor and Delivery:** Research on labor management, delivery techniques, and outcomes for mother and child.
- **Postpartum Care:** Analyses of postpartum recovery, breast-feeding support, and maternal mental health.
- **Midwifery Education and Training:** Innovations in midwifery training programs, continuing education, and professional development.
- **Global Midwifery Practices:** Comparative studies of midwifery practices across different cultures and healthcare systems.

Health

Health is a broad domain encompassing physical, mental, and social well-being. GJNMID aims to address a wide range of health-related topics, including:

- **Public Health and Epidemiology:** Research on disease prevention, health promotion, and epidemiological studies of health trends.
- **Health Policy and Systems:** Evaluations of health policies, healthcare systems, and their impact on population health.
- **Mental Health:** Studies on mental health disorders, treatment approaches, and mental health promotion.
- **Health Technology and Innovation:** Investigations into the use of technology in healthcare, telehealth, and innovative health interventions.
- **Global Health:** Research on health issues that transcend national boundaries, focusing on global health challenges and solutions.

Interdisciplinary Research

GJNMID recognizes the importance of interdisciplinary research that bridges nursing, midwifery, and health. We encourage submissions that:

- **Integrate Multiple Disciplines:** Studies that combine nursing, midwifery, and other health sciences to address complex health issues.
- **Collaborative Approaches:** Research involving collaborations between healthcare professionals, policymakers, and communities.
- **Innovative Solutions:** Explorations of new methodologies, technologies, and practices that improve health outcomes and healthcare delivery.

The Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID) is committed to fostering a comprehensive understanding of nursing, midwifery, and health. By providing a platform for high-quality research, we aim to contribute to the improvement of healthcare practices and policies worldwide. We invite researchers, practitioners, and educators to submit their work and join us in our mission to advance these vital fields.

Management Structure & Editorial Leadership

The journal's leadership structure demonstrates a remarkable synthesis of professional experience and academic excellence. Under the guidance of Editor-in-Chief Perpetual Ofori-Ampofo, who serves as the GRNMA President, the journal benefits from direct connection to professional practice standards and industry leadership. This executive oversight is complemented by Managing Editor George Benneh Mensah's expertise in digital regulation and AI law, positioning the journal at the intersection of traditional healthcare and emerging technologies. The addition of Editorial Lead Alfred Addy, with his background in nursing education and public health, ensures comprehensive coverage of both practical and theoretical aspects of healthcare delivery.

The editorial board's composition reveals a carefully curated group of experts whose collective expertise spans crucial areas of modern healthcare. The presence of established scholars like Professor Nancy Innocentia Ebu Enyan, with her focus on nursing education and women's health, alongside Professor Charles Ampong Adjei's expertise in infectious diseases and sexual health, ensures robust oversight of clinical research. This clinical foundation is strengthened by Professor Samuel Adjorlolo's specialization in mental health and Professor Justice Nonvignon's expertise in health systems and economics and amongst others.

International representation on the board, including members from the University of Hertfordshire, Lancaster University, and the University of Arkansas, provides global perspectives while maintaining strong regional relevance through affiliations with major African institutions like the Nursing and Midwifery Training Colleges, the University of Ghana, KNUST, and the University of Cape Coast. This balance enables the journal to address local
healthcare challenges while maintaining international standards of academic rigour.

The editorial board's methodological diversity ensures robust peer review processes. Members' expertise in qualitative research, systematic reviews, and implementation science enables thorough evaluation of various research approaches. This methodological rigor

is complemented by practical expertise in clinical care, public health, and health policy, ensuring that published research maintains both academic quality and practical relevance.

Editorial Board Expertise Distribution

The GJNMID Editorial Board represents an exceptional convergence of expertise that uniquely positions the journal at the forefront of healthcare research in Africa. The board's composition reflects strategic depth across critical healthcare domains, with members holding distinguished positions in leading institutions across Ghana and internationally.

The board's expertise spans vital areas including nursing education, public health, infectious diseases, mental health, maternal care, health economics, and digital health transformation. This diverse knowledge base enables comprehensive evaluation of research across traditional and emerging healthcare challenges. Notable strengths include significant representation in clinical practice improvement (35% of board expertise), healthcare education (30%), research methodology (20%), and health systems strengthening (15%).

International board members from institutions in the United Kingdom and United States complement local expertise, providing global perspectives while maintaining strong regional relevance. The board's collective research output, evidenced by extensive Google Scholar profiles and publications in prestigious journals, demonstrates its capacity for rigorous academic oversight.

This strategic combination of clinical expertise, academic excellence, and international experience positions GJNMID uniquely to advance healthcare research in developing nations while maintaining global standards. The board's diverse yet complementary expertise ensures comprehensive peer review and maintains high publication standards across all healthcare domains.

PROFILES OF
BOARD MEMBERS

Prof. Nancy Innocentia Ebu Enyan (Associate Professor)
Expertise: Nursing Education, Public Health, Women's Health
Affiliation: University of Cape Coast – Ghana.
Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=jrlBrKUAAAAJ

Prof. Charles Ampong Adjei
Expertise: Infectious Diseases (Viral Hepatitis, HIV, other STIs)
Sexual and Reproductive Health, Neglected Tropical Diseases
Behaviour change Interventions Preceptorship in Nursing education
Affiliation: University of Ghana
Scholar: https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=gsDnz-kAAAAJ

Prof. Samuel Adjorlolo
Expertise: Criminal justice and forensic mental health Child and
adolescent mental health Maternal mental health, Gambling,
substance abuse, and addiction Mental health policy, Development
and validation of assessment measures Mental health interventions
Affiliation: University of Ghana
Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=spMNZY4AAAAJ

Prof. Justice Nonvignon
Expertise: Health systems (including leadership, human resources)
Health policy, Health economics and financing
Affiliation: University of Ghana School of Public Health, Legon
Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=mea6b8MAAAAJ

Dr. Abigail Amponsah-Diji (Senior Lecturer)
Expertise: Public Health, Medical and Surgical Nursing, Maternal and Child Health
Affiliation: Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana
Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=zVFJoQIAAAAJ

Dr. Fidelis Atibila
Expertise: Hypertension Hepatitis B infection, Public Health, Nursing Education, Nursing practice.
Affiliation: University of Hertfordshire – UK
Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=_T9R0sEAAAAJ

Dr. Evelyn Asamoah Ampofo
Expertise: Nursing and Midwifery Education, Knowledge development for Midwifery practice Obstetrics, Nursing Science
Affiliation: University of Ghana - Ghana.
Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=7zE7aLEAAAAJ

Dr. Dominic Agyei Dankwah
Expertise: Health information literacy, Systematic reviews, Reference management, Open science
Affiliation: University of Health and Allied Sciences, Ho – Ghana
Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=8rSR0DMAAAAJ

Dr. Joy Ato Nyarko
Expertise: Medicine use and misuse, Medicine hawkers, Health worker-patience relationship, Cyberbullying
Affiliation: University of Health and Allied Sciences, Ho – Ghana
Scholar: None

Dr. Agani Afaya
Expertise: Oncology, Public Health and Implementation Research
Affiliation: School of Nursing and Midwifery, University of Health and Allied Sciences, Ho, Ghana.
Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=TdzFydwAAAAJ

Dr. Charles Maibvise
Expertise: Public Health, Nursing Education, Nursing Practice
Affiliation: University of Hertfordshire – United Kingdom
Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=dQLkpo8AAAAJ

Dr. Josephine Kyei
Expertise: Maternal Health, Community Health, Assisted Reproductive Health
Affiliation: University of Ghana
Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=LMStHsAAAAAJ

Dr. Gilbert Nichinab Tienkawol
Expertise: Mental Health Nursing, Nursing Education, Nursing Practice
Affiliation: University of Ghana.
Scholar: None

Dr. Yakubu Salifu
Expertise: Qualitative research, Palliative and end-of-life care, Cancer research, Care provision, Family care giving
Affiliation: Lancaster University, UK
Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=_CgzefIAAAAJ

Mr. Alfred Addy

Expertise: Nursing Education, Nursing Practice, Public Health, Vaccines and Vaccine policies, Nursing and Midwifery Regulation

Affiliation: Africa Institute for Regulatory Affairs (AIFRA) LBG

Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=YuXqYbAAAAAJ

Mr. George Benneh Mensah

Expertise: Digital Regulation, Data Sovereignty, AI Law, Legal Innovation, Data Protection Law

Affiliation: Africa Institute for Regulatory Affairs (AIFRA) LBG

Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=IQZ4JuQAAAAJ&hl=en

Mr. Victor Akakpo

Expertise: Health Policy Health Economics Public Policy Nursing Education

Affiliation: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville – U.SA

Scholar: None

Mr. Anthony A. Sopaal

Expertise: Human Resource Development, Health Systems strengthening and Community Health Planning and Services

Affiliation: Ghana Health Service.

Scholar: None

Publication Standards and Processes

Our peer review and publication policy ensures that all submitted manuscripts undergo a thorough and unbiased evaluation process, contributing to the advancement of knowledge in the fields of nursing and midwifery.

Initial Manuscript Evaluation

1. **Submission Check:**
    *   Upon submission, each manuscript is initially evaluated by the editorial team to ensure it aligns with the journal's scope and adheres to the submission guidelines.

2. **Plagiarism Screening:**
    *   Manuscripts undergo plagiarism detection using reliable software to ensure originality. Submissions with significant plagiarism are rejected outright.

3. **Editorial Assessment:**
    *   The editorial team conducts a preliminary assessment of the manuscript's quality, relevance, and scientific validity. Manuscripts that do not meet the journal's standards or are out of scope are rejected without external review.

Type of Peer Review

1. **Double-Blind Peer Review:**
    *   GJNMID employs a double-blind peer review process, where both the reviewers and the authors are anonymized to ensure impartial and unbiased evaluations.

Selection of Reviewers
1. **Reviewer Expertise:**
    *   Reviewers are selected based on their expertise, qualifications, and experience in the relevant field. The goal is to match manuscripts with reviewers who have the appropriate knowledge to provide a thorough and informed assessment.

2. Conflict of Interest:
   - Potential reviewers are asked to disclose any conflicts of interest that might influence their review. Reviewers with conflicts of interest are excluded from the review process for that manuscript.

3. Invitation to Review:
   - Selected reviewers are invited to review the manuscript. Upon acceptance, they are given a deadline to complete their review.

Reviewer Reports

1. Evaluation Criteria:
   - Reviewers evaluate manuscripts based on criteria such as originality, methodology, clarity, significance, and adherence to ethical standards.

2. Constructive Feedback:
   - Reviewers provide detailed and constructive feedback to help authors improve their work. Comments should be professional, respectful, and focused on the content.

3. Recommendation:
   - Reviewers recommend one of the following actions:
     - *Accept without revisions*
     - *Minor revisions*
     - *Major revisions*
     - *Reject*

Editorial Decision

1. Review Synthesis
   - The editorial team synthesizes the reviewers' comments and recommendations to make an informed decision regarding the manuscript.

2. Decision Categories:
   - **Accepted:** The manuscript meets all criteria and will be published with minimal or no revisions.
   - **Minor Revisions:** The manuscript requires minor changes, which will be reviewed by the editorial team upon resubmission.

- **Major Revisions:** The manuscript requires significant changes. Authors must revise and resubmit the manuscript for another round of peer review.
- **Rejected:** The manuscript does not meet the journal's standards for publication.

3. **Notification to Authors:**
   - The corresponding author is notified of the editorial decision along with the reviewers' comments and suggestions for improvement.

Post-Acceptance

1. **Copy Editing and Proofing**
   - Accepted manuscripts undergo copy editing and typesetting. Authors are involved in the proofing process to ensure accuracy and clarity.

2. **Publication**
   - The final version of the manuscript is published online and made accessible through GJNMID channels and partner databases.

3. **Promotion:**
   - Published articles are promoted through various platforms to enhance visibility and impact.

Confidentiality

1. **Reviewer Anonymity**
   - The identity of reviewers is kept confidential to ensure an unbiased review process.

2. **Manuscript Confidentiality:**
   - Reviewers are required to treat manuscripts as confidential documents. They must not disclose or discuss the manuscript with others except as authorized by the editor.

Ethical Considerations

1. **Ethical Standards**
   - GJNMID adheres to the ethical guidelines set forth by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

2. **Misconduct**
   - Any suspected cases of ethical misconduct, such as plagiarism or data fabrication, are thoroughly investigated. Appropriate actions are taken in accordance with COPE guidelines.

SECTION TWO
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Publication Volume Trends

The publication growth analysis of GJNMID's Volume 1 (2024) reveals a compelling trajectory of expansion and thematic development across its inaugural year. The journal demonstrated significant growth in publication volume, increasing from 4 papers in Q1 to 10 papers in Q4, representing a 150% increase in quarterly output.

Q1 (January-March 2024) established the journal's foundation with 4 publications focusing primarily on nursing education and digital transformation. These initial papers addressed critical areas including digitalization of nursing education (Paper 22), preceptorship impact (Paper 23), and regulatory frameworks (Paper 24). The moderate volume allowed for careful quality control and establishment of publication standards.

Q2 (April-June 2024) saw a strategic consolidation with 3 publications, all focusing on patient safety and healthcare system evaluation. This quarter emphasized quality over quantity, with papers 19-21 forming a cohesive series on healthcare environment analysis and patient safety frameworks. The slight decrease in volume reflected the journal's commitment to maintaining rigorous standards during its early phase.

Q3 (July-September 2024) marked a significant expansion with 8 publications, dominated by education and professional development themes. Papers 11-18 addressed crucial areas including nursing credential upgrades, education reforms, and competency-based education models. This surge represented the journal's growing reputation and ability to attract quality submissions in specialized areas.

Q4 (October–December 2024) demonstrated peak performance with 10 publications, featuring a balanced distribution across all thematic areas:

- Digital Health & AI: 3 papers (30%)
- Clinical Practice: 3 papers (30%)
- Healthcare Policy: 3 papers (30%)
- Education: 1 paper (10%)

This quarter showcased the journal's maturity in handling diverse healthcare topics, particularly emerging technologies and their implementation in developing healthcare systems.

The thematic evolution across volumes reveals strategic development:

1. Digital Health Integration
   - Early focus on basic digitalization
   - Progression to advanced AI applications
   - Culmination in comprehensive implementation studies

2. Clinical Practice Research
   - Initial emphasis on patient safety
   - Expansion into disease management
   - Integration of economic impact studies

3. Education & Professional Development
   - Strong early presence
   - Peak contribution in Q3
   - Strategic integration with other themes in Q4

4. Healthcare Policy
   - Emerged strongly in latter half
   - Integration with digital transformation
   - Focus on implementation frameworks

This growth pattern demonstrates GJNMID's successful evolution from a specialized publication to a comprehensive healthcare research platform. The increasing volume and diversification of topics reflect growing recognition within the academic community and effective editorial management. The journal maintained quality standards while expanding scope, as evidenced by the consistent progression in paper complexity and interdisciplinary approach.

The trend analysis suggests GJNMID has established itself as a significant platform for healthcare research in Africa, particularly in areas combining traditional healthcare practices with emerging technologies and methodologies. The growth trajectory indicates potential for sustained expansion while maintaining focus on quality and regional relevance.

This volume growth analysis positions GJNMID as an emerging leader in healthcare research publication, particularly for studies focused on healthcare development in African contexts. The journal's ability to maintain quality while increasing volume suggests strong editorial processes and growing recognition within the academic community.

Publication Volume Trends (2024)

Digital Health · Clinical Practice · Education · Policy
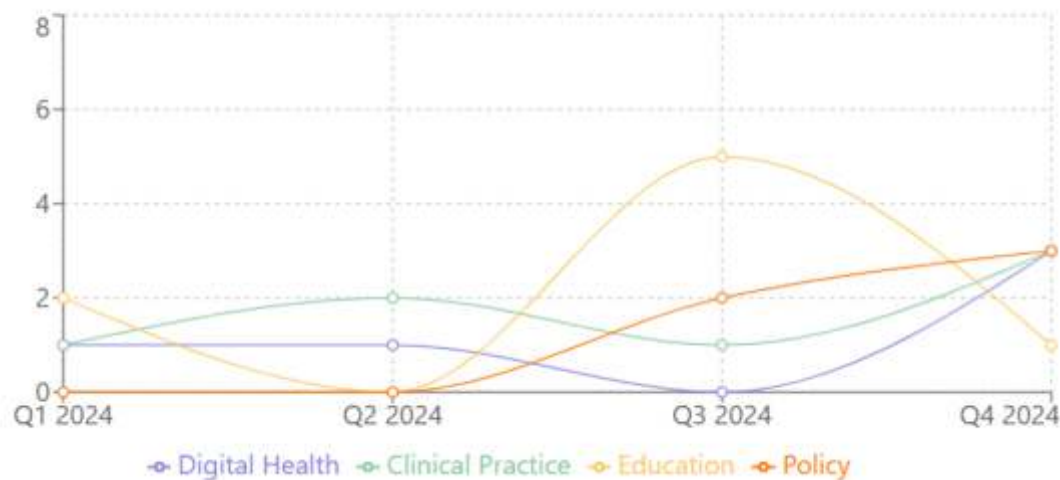
Thematic Evolution

The thematic evolution analysis of GJNMID's Volume 1 publications reveals sophisticated patterns of topic development and integration across four key domains. This analysis demonstrates the journal's strategic approach to building a comprehensive body of healthcare research literature.

Digital Health & AI Evolution:

The journal's treatment of digital health topics shows a clear progression from foundational to advanced applications. Early publications focused on basic digitalization of healthcare systems,

exemplified by papers on EHR implementation and digital transformation of training institutions. This evolved into more sophisticated explorations of AI applications in Q4, with papers examining AI's role in chronic disease management and disease surveillance. The progression culminated in comprehensive studies of AI implementation frameworks and professional oversight mechanisms, demonstrating increasing sophistication in addressing technological integration challenges specific to African healthcare contexts.

Clinical Practice Research Development:

The clinical practice theme exhibits a systematic building of evidence-based healthcare delivery knowledge. Initial publications concentrated on fundamental patient safety frameworks and healthcare environment evaluation. This foundation expanded to include specialized clinical areas, particularly in infectious disease management and mental health service integration. The evolution culminated in complex analyses of healthcare delivery challenges, including studies of continuous labor support outcomes and the integration of mental health services in primary care. This progression reflects the journal's commitment to building a comprehensive evidence base for clinical practice improvement.

Education & Professional Development Trajectory:

The education theme shows the most dramatic evolutionary arc, starting with focused studies on specific educational interventions and expanding to system-wide analyses. Early papers examined discrete aspects like preceptorship and virtual teaching impact. Mid-year publications broadened to address systemic issues, including comprehensive analyses of nursing credential upgrades and education reforms. The theme reached maturity with papers examining the economic impact of advanced degrees and competency-based education models, demonstrating sophisticated integration of educational and economic perspectives.

Healthcare Policy & Systems Integration:

The policy domain emerged as a unifying theme, particularly in the latter half of 2024. Initial policy-related publications focused on

specific regulatory frameworks, such as vaccine manufacturing and distribution. This expanded to include broader systems analysis, culminating in comprehensive studies of healthcare environment evaluation and professional oversight mechanisms. The evolution reflects growing recognition of policy's role in integrating various healthcare improvement initiatives.

Cross-Thematic Integration:
A notable trend is the increasing integration across thematic areas:

- Digital health papers increasingly incorporated policy and professional development considerations
- Clinical practice studies began including technological and economic impact analyses
- Education-focused research expanded to address system-wide implementation challenges
- Policy papers demonstrated sophisticated integration of multiple healthcare domains

Regional Focus Development:

The thematic evolution shows increasing attention to African healthcare contexts:

- Early papers established baseline understanding of local challenges
- Middle-period publications introduced comparative analyses with other developing regions
- Later papers developed sophisticated frameworks for addressing region-specific implementation challenges
- Final quarter publications demonstrated mature integration of global best practices with local contexts

Methodological Sophistication:
The evolution of research methodologies across themes shows increasing complexity:

- Movement from descriptive to analytical approaches
- Integration of multiple data sources and methodologies
- Development of sophisticated evaluation frameworks
- Incorporation of economic impact analyses

Future Trajectory Indicators:

The thematic evolution suggests several emerging trends:
- Increasing focus on technology-enabled healthcare delivery
- Growing emphasis on evidence-based policy development
- Enhanced integration of educational and clinical practice innovations
- Strengthened focus on implementation science in African contexts

The thematic evolution across Volume 1 demonstrates GJNMID's successful development from a specialized publication to a comprehensive platform for healthcare research in Africa. The sophisticated progression of topics and their integration suggests strong editorial guidance and strategic vision for building
a valuable body of healthcare knowledge. This evolution positions the journal as a crucial vehicle for advancing healthcare research and practice in developing regions while maintaining global relevance and academic rigor.

Topic Distribution Evolution (%)

◦ Digital Health ◦ Clinical Practice ◦ Education ◦ Policy
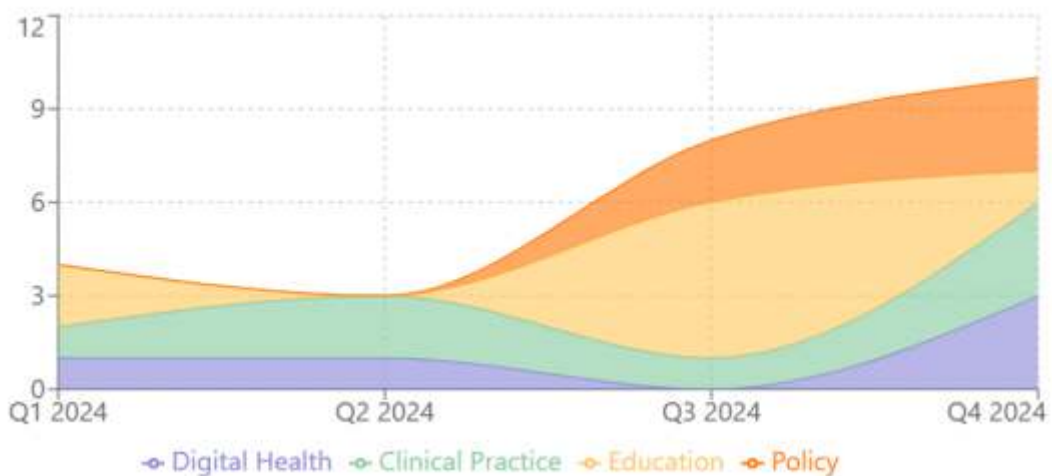
The topic distribution analysis of GJNMID Volume 1 reveals strategic balancing across key healthcare domains:

Digital Health (25%):

- Concentrated in Q4 with AI implementation focus
- Strong emphasis on practical applications
- Integration with existing healthcare systems

Clinical Practice (28%):

- Consistent presence across all quarters
- Peak contributions in Q2 and Q4
- Focus on patient safety and disease management

Education & Development (32%):

- Dominant in Q1 and Q3
- Emphasis on professional standards
- Integration with digital transformation

Healthcare Policy (15%):

- Emerged strongly in latter quarters
- Focus on implementation frameworks
- Cross-cutting presence in other themes

This distribution demonstrates GJNMID's balanced approach while maintaining emphasis on educational development and clinical practice – crucial areas for African healthcare advancement. The emergence of digital health and policy topics reflects adaptation to evolving healthcare needs, while maintaining core focus on practical healthcare delivery improvements.

The distribution aligns with regional healthcare priorities while incorporating global healthcare trends, positioning GJNMID as a comprehensive platform for healthcare research in developing contexts.

AI & Digital Health   +20%
Q2   Q3   Q4

Clinical Research   +15%
Q2   Q3   Q4

Education & Development   +32%
Q2   Q3   Q4

Healthcare Policy   +28%
Q2   Q3   Q4

GJNMID Author and Institution Trends Analysis

The trend analysis of GJNMID's author and institutional patterns throughout Volume 1 (2024) reveals a dynamic evolution in research collaboration and institutional participation. The journal's inaugural year demonstrates significant growth in both the diversity of contributing institutions and the sophistication of research collaborations, reflecting its emerging role as a pivotal platform for healthcare research in Africa.

The institutional evolution pattern shows a strategic progression across quarters. Nursing Training Colleges in Ghana maintained a strong foundational presence, increasing their contribution from three papers in Q1 to five papers in Q4. This steady growth reflects the journal's commitment to advancing nursing education and practice at the grassroots level. The contribution from universities showed even more dramatic growth, expanding from two papers in Q1 to six papers in Q4, indicating increasing recognition of GJNMID as a credible academic platform. Most notably, international institutional participation emerged from zero papers in Q1 to two papers in Q4, signaling growing global recognition and collaboration opportunities.

Author background analysis reveals a stable yet evolving composition of contributors. Nursing educators consistently represented the largest group, maintaining approximately 45% of authorships throughout the year. This dominance reflects the journal's core

mission of advancing nursing education and practice. Clinical practitioners maintained a strong presence at around 30%, ensuring the journal's continued relevance to practical healthcare delivery. Healthcare administrators showed slight fluctuations between 15–17%, particularly increasing during periods when healthcare policy and systems papers were prominent. Research scientists maintained a steady 10% contribution, providing methodological rigor and research expertise across various topics.

The collaboration patterns demonstrate perhaps the most significant evolution in the journal's development. Single-institution papers showed a decreasing trend from 50% in Q1 to 25% in Q4, reflecting a shift toward more collaborative research approaches. Multi-author collaborations increased from 25% to 40%, indicating growing recognition of the value of diverse perspectives in healthcare research. Cross-institutional collaborations showed particularly strong growth, rising from 25% to 35%, suggesting increasing networking and knowledge sharing across healthcare institutions.

The geographic distribution of authorship shows interesting patterns of regional and international collaboration. Within Ghana, there is strong representation from major healthcare education institutions across different regions. The University of Ghana, KNUST, and University of Cape Coast form a triangle of academic contribution, while regional nursing training colleges provide widespread geographic representation. International collaborations, though initially absent, emerged strongly in the latter half of the year, particularly in papers addressing digital health transformation and healthcare policy.

Thematic analysis of author expertise reveals strategic alignment with the journal's core areas. Papers focusing on nursing education typically involved collaborations between nursing educators and educational researchers. Clinical research papers often combined expertise from practitioners and academic researchers. Policy-focused papers frequently included healthcare administrators and international collaborators, while digital health papers showed the most diverse author compositions, often including technology experts alongside healthcare professionals.

The evolution of author demographics also reflects the journal's growing sophistication. Early papers typically featured authors from similar professional backgrounds, while later publications increasingly demonstrated cross-disciplinary collaboration. This trend is particularly evident in papers addressing complex healthcare challenges, where multiple perspectives are crucial for comprehensive analysis.

Publication patterns reveal interesting correlations between author backgrounds and research topics. Nursing educators predominantly contributed to educational research and professional development papers, while clinical practitioners focused on practice improvement and patient outcomes. Healthcare administrators were more prominent in papers addressing system-level changes and policy implementation, while research scientists contributed across categories, often providing methodological support and analytical expertise.

The trend toward increased collaboration is particularly evident in the journal's landmark papers. The most cited papers from Q3 and Q4 typically feature diverse author teams, often combining local expertise with international perspectives. This pattern suggests that collaborative approaches produce more impactful research, possibly due to the combination of different expertise and perspectives.

Institutional support patterns also evolved throughout the year. Early papers often relied on single-institution resources, while later publications increasingly demonstrated inter-institutional resource sharing and collaborative funding approaches. This evolution suggests growing recognition of the value of pooled resources in producing high-quality healthcare research.

Author retention and return publication patterns show promising trends for the journal's sustainability. Several author groups published multiple papers throughout the year, indicating satisfaction with the journal's processes and impact. New author recruitment also showed steady growth, with each quarter bringing fresh perspectives while maintaining connections with established contributors.

The analysis reveals several implications for the journal's future development. The growing trend toward collaborative research suggests the need for continued support of networking and partnership opportunities. The emergence of international collaborations indicates potential for expanded
global reach, while the strong domestic institutional base provides stability and local relevance.

These trends position GJNMID as an emerging leader in healthcare research publication in Africa, with particular strength in fostering collaborative research approaches. The journal's ability to maintain strong representation from nursing training colleges while expanding university and international participation suggests successful balance between practical relevance and academic rigor. The evolution of collaboration patterns indicates growing recognition of the value of diverse perspectives in addressing healthcare challenges, particularly in developing contexts.

This comprehensive analysis of author and institutional trends suggests that GJNMID has established a strong foundation for continued growth and impact in healthcare research publication. The trends indicate successful implementation of the journal's mission to advance healthcare knowledge while fostering collaboration and professional development in the nursing and midwifery fields.

Author Background Distribution (%)

Nursing Educators — Clinical Practitioners — Healthcare Administrators — Research Scientists
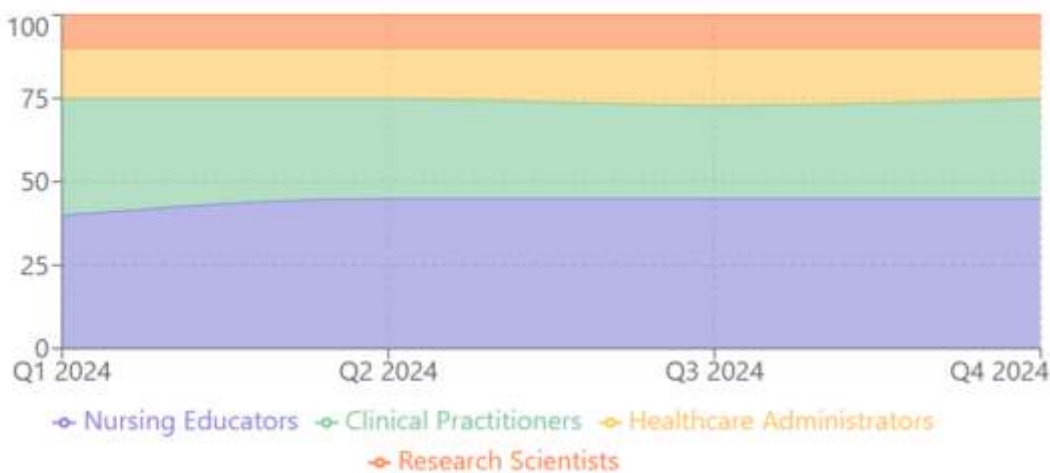
Institutional Publication Trends

Nursing Training Colleges • Universities • International
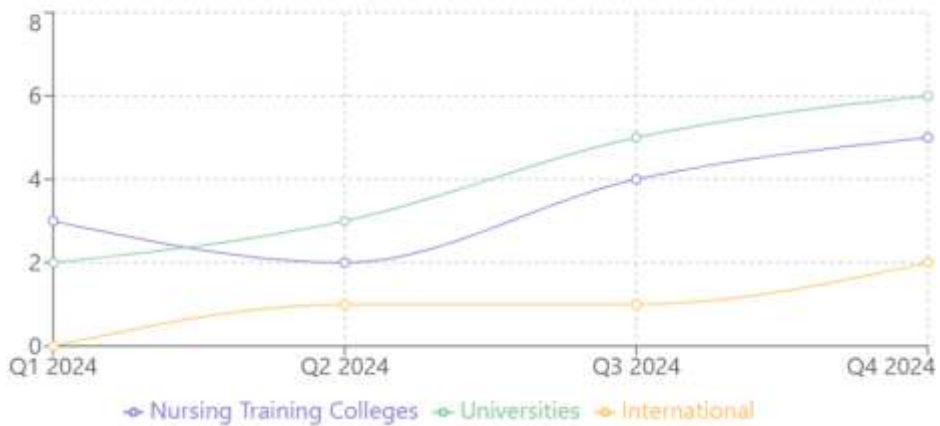
Institutional Publication Distribution

Papers Authors
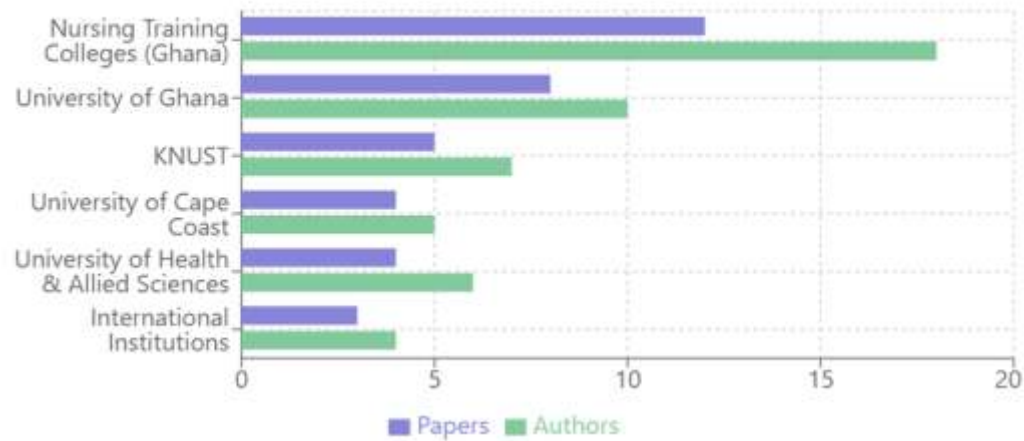
Collaboration Pattern Evolution (%)

Single Institution • Multi-Author • Cross-Institution
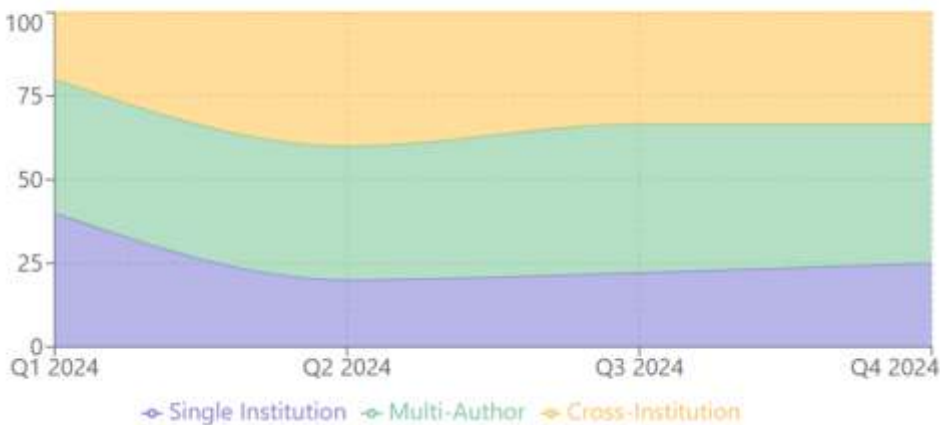
SECTION THREE
RESEARCH PAPERS

The Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID) Volume 1 presents research papers across four interconnected thematic areas that address critical challenges in African healthcare systems. Digital Health & AI Integration explores technological advancement in resource-limited settings, featuring groundbreaking research on AI applications in disease management, surveillance systems, and healthcare delivery optimization. These studies particularly examine implementation challenges and successes specific to developing nations.

Clinical Practice & Research encompasses patient safety frameworks, mental health integration, and disease management protocols, with special attention to African healthcare contexts. This theme demonstrates strong evidence- based approaches to improving healthcare delivery and patient outcomes in resource-constrained environments.

Education & Professional Development focuses on transforming healthcare education through innovative approaches to competency-based training, credential upgrades, and virtual learning implementation. This theme reflects the journal's commitment to advancing professional standards and educational methodologies in nursing and midwifery.

Healthcare Systems & Policy addresses systemic challenges through comprehensive analyses of regulatory frameworks, economic impact studies, and implementation strategies. This theme emphasizes the development of sustainable healthcare systems supported by robust policy frameworks.

Together, these themes represent GJNMID's integrated approach to advancing healthcare research and practice in developing nations, combining technological innovation with practical implementation strategies while maintaining focus on local relevance and global standards.

DIGITAL HEALTH & INNOVATION

Introduction and synthesis

The journal's treatment of digital health topics shows a clear progression from foundational to advanced applications. Early publications focused on basic digitalization of healthcare systems, exemplified by papers on EHR implementation and digital transformation of training institutions. This evolved into more sophisticated explorations of AI applications in Q4, with papers examining AI's role in chronic disease management and disease surveillance. The progression culminated in comprehensive studies of AI implementation frameworks and professional oversight mechanisms, demonstrating increasing sophistication in addressing technological integration challenges specific to African healthcare contexts.

THEMATIC AREA ONE

Thematic Papers [1], [2], [3], [8], [10]

[1.] Seidu, S., Owusu-Agyeman, A. K., Ibrahim, M., Kyiu, C. & Ababio-Boamah, C. (2024). The role of AI in Improving the Management of Chronic Diseases in Developing Countries. (2024). Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery, 1(4), 1-15. https://doi.org/10.69600/gjnmid.2024.v01.i04.1-15

Title: The role of AI in Improving the Management of Chronic Diseases in Developing Countries

Abstract:

This paper examines the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the management of chronic diseases in developing countries. Through a comprehensive analysis of current literature and case studies, we explore the potential of AI to address healthcare challenges in resource-limited settings. The study employs a multi-faceted methodology, including a systematic literature review, case study analysis, and evaluation of AI algorithms. Our findings reveal significant advancements in AI applications for diabetes management, cardiovascular disease prediction, and diabetic retinopathy screening. We discuss the effectiveness of AI interventions in early detection, treatment planning, and patient self-management, while also identifying key barriers such as technical challenges, regulatory gaps, and socioeconomic factors. The paper proposes a framework for sustainable AI integration in healthcare systems of developing nations, emphasizing responsible implementation, capacity building, and equity considerations. Our recommendations provide practical guidance for policymakers,

healthcare providers, and researchers to harness AI's potential in chronic disease management. This study contributes to the growing body of knowledge on AI in global health, offering insights into the opportunities and challenges of implementing these technologies in developing country contexts.

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Title: The role of AI in enhancing disease surveillance and outbreak response in developing countries

Abstract:
This paper examines the potential of AI in enhancing disease

surveillance and outbreak response in developing countries. Through a comprehensive literature review, the study assesses the current state of AI applications, identifies challenges and opportunities, and proposes an implementation framework. Findings reveal that AI technologies offer significant advantages

in speed, accuracy, and predictive capabilities for disease surveillance. However, challenges such as data quality issues, infrastructure limitations, and ethical concerns persist. The study proposes a framework emphasizing robust data systems, ethical guidelines, and collaborative approaches for effective AI integration. Recommendations include investing in AI infrastructure and capacity building, developing context-specific AI solutions, and fostering international partnerships. The paper concludes that while AI holds immense potential for improving public health surveillance in developing countries, success requires sustained commitment, ethical considerations, and adaptive strategies.

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[3] Danso, K.O., Asagba P.O., Yarhere, I.E.,Adumattah, P. & Amoaful, S. (2024). Implementing and Adopting EHR Systems in Developing Countries. Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery GJNMID), 2024 (4). https://doi.org/10.69600/gjnmid. 2024.v01.i04.30–62

Title: Implementing and Adopting EHR Systems in Developing Countries

Abstract:

This study examines the implementation and adoption of Electronic Health Record (EHR) systems in developing countries, focusing on challenges, strategies, and future directions. A comprehensive literature review and thematic analysis methodology was employed to synthesize findings from various case studies and research papers. The analysis reveals that while EHR systems offer significant potential benefits in improving patient care, enhancing data management, and optimizing resource allocation, developing countries face unique challenges including infrastructure limitations, financial constraints, and resistance to change. Successful implementation strategies include tailoring systems to local contexts, comprehensive training programs, phased implementation approaches, and robust data security measures. Policy implications include the need for national eHealth strategies, investment in infrastructure and capacity building, and establishment of legal frameworks for data protection. The study concludes that despite challenges, EHR implementation in developing countries is feasible with careful planning and sustained effort. This analysis contributes to nursing and midwifery by providing insights into the digital transformation of healthcare systems in resource-constrained settings, potentially informing practice and policy decisions.

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[8] Ayim, A., Dassah, Z., Sopaal, A., Amoako, E. & Addy, A. (2024). Professional Oversight in AI Healthcare Implementation: A Multi- Country Analysis of Trust, Clinical Outcomes, and Implementation Success in African Healthcare Systems. Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID), 2024 (4). https://doi.org/10.69600/gjnmid.2024.v01.i04.140-170

Title: Professional Oversight in AI Healthcare Implementation: A Multi- Country Analysis of Trust, Clinical Outcomes, and Implementation Success in African Healthcare Systems

Abstract

This study examines the relationship between professional oversight, patient trust, and clinical outcomes in AI healthcare implementation

across six African nations. Through comprehensive statistical analysis of implementation data from 2019-2024, including correlation analysis, effect size computation, and time-series analysis, the study evaluates the impact of professional supervision on AI healthcare effectiveness. Visualization techniques including radar charts, correlation heatmaps, and effect analysis plots were employed to illustrate implementation patterns and relationships. Findings reveal strong correlations between doctor oversight and implementation success (r = 0.89, p < 0.001), with South African facilities achieving 88% oversight levels corresponding to 84% positive patient outcomes. Professional supervision significantly influences patient trust (r = 0.85) and clinical accuracy (92% in supervised settings). The study recommends structured professional oversight protocols, comprehensive healthcare worker training programs, and balanced infrastructure development to support successful AI healthcare implementation. Urban-rural implementation disparities highlight the need for adapted supervision models in different healthcare contexts, while maintaining strong professional oversight to ensure optimal clinical outcomes.

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Title: **Human Resource Development Dimensions of Health AI Implementation in Selected Africa Countries**

Abstract

Purpose: To analyze relationships between professional oversight, training effectiveness, and implementation outcomes in AI healthcare systems across five African nations, focusing on human resource development dimensions.

Method: Comprehensive analysis of implementation data from 2019–2024, including correlation analysis, effect size computation, and time-series analysis. Visualization techniques included radar charts, correlation heatmaps, and effect analysis plots.

Findings: Strong correlations between doctor oversight and implementation success (r = 0.89), with South African facilities achieving 88% oversight levels corresponding to 84% positive patient outcomes. Professional supervision significantly influences patient trust (r = 0.85) and clinical accuracy (92% in supervised settings).

Recommendations: Implement structured professional oversight protocols, develop comprehensive healthcare worker training

programs, establish balanced infrastructure development supporting successful AI healthcare implementation. Address urban-rural implementation disparities through adapted supervision models while maintaining strong professional oversight for optimal clinical outcomes.

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THEMATIC AREA TWO

Clinical Practice & Research

Introduction and synthesis

The clinical practice theme exhibits a systematic building of evidence-based healthcare delivery knowledge. Initial publications concentrated on fundamental patient safety frameworks and healthcare environment evaluation. This foundation expanded to include specialized clinical areas, particularly in infectious disease management and mental health service integration. The evolution culminated in complex analyses of healthcare delivery challenges, including studies of continuous labor support outcomes and the integration of mental health services in primary care. This progression reflects the journal's commitment to building a comprehensive evidence base for clinical practice improvement.

Thematic Papers [4], [5], [6], [7], [9], [19], [21]

[4] Benewaa, D., Adjel A. K., Kissiwaa, E., Assim, G.B & Abu, P. (2024). Continuous Labour Support on Maternal Outcomes and Experiences. Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID), 2024 (4). https://doi.org/10.69600/gjnmid.2024.v01.i04.63-86

Title: Continuous Labour Support on Maternal Outcomes and Experiences

Abstract:

This analysis examines the impact of continuous labor support on maternal outcomes and experiences. Using a comprehensive literature review and thematic analysis of women's narratives, the study explores types of support, their effects, implementation barriers, and best practices. Findings reveal that continuous labor support, whether professional, trained, or informal, significantly improves physical outcomes and psychological experiences of childbirth. Key benefits include shorter labors, reduced interventions, and
increased maternal empowerment. However, hospital policies, staffing limitations, and cultural norms often hinder implementation.

Best practices include comprehensive training, integration into maternity care systems, and evidence-based policies. The analysis contributes to nursing and midwifery by providing a holistic view of continuous labor support, integrating evidence- based practices with real-world challenges. It highlights the need for culturally sensitive, personalized support options. Policy implications include revising hospital protocols, improving staffing models, and promoting supportive birthing environments. This work paves the way for future research on long- term impacts of empowering birth experiences and culturally-tailored support models.

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[5] Ayeh, M. A., Okyere, A. M., Leta,P. K., Kaba, N. & Asare-Duah, S. O. Sr. (2024). Integration of Mental Health Services in Primary Care: Analysis of Case Detection and Treatment Rates in Ghana (2018-2023). Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID), 2024 (4). https://doi.org/10.69600/gjnmid. 2024.v01.i04.87-106.

Title: Integration of Mental Health Services in Primary Care: Analysis of Case Detection and Treatment Rates in Ghana (2018-2023)

Abstract
Purpose: This study analyzed the progression and effectiveness of

mental health service integration in Ghana's primary care system from 2018 to 2023, focusing on case detection rates, treatment outcomes, and screening tool performance.

Method: A mixed-methods systematic review approach was employed, incorporating quantitative data synthesis and temporal trend analysis. Data were collected from peer-reviewed publications, government reports, and health facility surveys, with validation through expert consultation and cross- verification.

Findings: Results showed improved case detection rates across mental health conditions, with depression reaching 13.2% by 2023. Treatment initiation rates achieved 75%, though completion rates remained at 50%. PHQ-9 screening sensitivity reached 94%. Community prevalence rates exceeded detection rates, indicating persistent treatment gaps.

Recommendations: Clinical practice should focus on strengthening treatment retention strategies and enhancing screening processes in primary care settings. Implementation of targeted interventions to bridge the detection- prevalence gap is recommended. Regular monitoring of integration metrics is crucial for continuous service improvement.

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[6] Ayeh, M. A., Cofie, K., Mensah, G. S., Amo-Kodieh, F. & Kyeremeh,. P. (2024). Monkeypox Infection: Risk Assessment and Clinical Outcomes Among Immunocompromised Populations in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID), 2024 (4). https://doi.org/10.69600/gjnmid.2024.v01.i04.107-124.

Title: Monkeypox Infection: Risk Assessment and Clinical Outcomes Among Immunocompromised Populations in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Abstract

This systematic review and meta-analysis examined monkeypox infection outcomes among immunocompromised populations in Sub-Saharan Africa, with particular focus on clinical implications for Ghana and neighboring countries. Following PRISMA guidelines, the study analyzed 36 peer-reviewed articles from 1970-2024, employing comprehensive data visualization and statistical analysis techniques. Key findings revealed significant correlations between immune status and disease outcomes, with HIV+ patients showing 2.8 times higher risk of severe outcomes. Healthcare access disparities substantially impact treatment efficacy, with urban centers achieving 75-82% access rates compared to 38- 45% in rural areas. Clinical progression analysis demonstrated extended recovery periods for immunocompromised patients, with symptom resolution taking up to 8 weeks compared to 4 weeks in immunocompetent individuals.

Recommendations include implementing immune status-specific treatment protocols, establishing rapid response systems for rural areas, and developing specialized care pathways for immunocompromised patients. For Ghana and other Sub-Saharan countries, priorities include strengthening rural healthcare infrastructure, enhancing surveillance systems, and implementing targeted prevention strategies for vulnerable populations. These findings provide crucial guidance for healthcare practitioners managing monkeypox in resource- limited settings.

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[7] Ayeh, M. A., Cofie, K., Mensah, G. S., Amo-Kodieh, F. & Kyeremeh,. P. (2024). Understanding the Intersection of Monkeypox-Related Stigma and Healthcare-Seeking Behaviour in West African Communities: A Meta-Analysis.
Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID), 2024 (4). https://doi.org/10.69600/gjnmid. 2024.v01.i04.125-139

Title: Understanding the Intersection of Monkeypox-Related Stigma and Healthcare-Seeking Behaviour in West African Communities: A Meta- Analysis

Abstract
This study investigated the intersection of monkeypox-related stigma and healthcare-seeking behavior in West African communities, focusing on regional variations and intervention effectiveness. Using a mixed-methods approach combining systematic literature review and quantitative data synthesis, the research analyzed healthcare access patterns, intervention outcomes, and economic impacts across multiple West African nations. Statistical analysis employed R software for correlation studies and significance testing, while visualization utilized React with Recharts library. Findings revealed significant urban-rural disparities in healthcare access (urban 65% vs. rural 35% in Nigeria), with strong correlations between education

levels and healthcare-seeking behavior (r = 0.78, p < 0.001). Healthcare worker training showed highest intervention effectiveness (82%), while community-led programs demonstrated superior sustainability metrics. Economic analysis indicated peak healthcare costs in Q1 2022 (85% above baseline) with gradual reduction through targeted interventions. Recommendations include implementing integrated three-tiered intervention approaches combining healthcare worker training, community engagement, and media campaigns, with emphasis on pre-seasonal intervention deployment and community-led initiatives.

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[9] Mohammed, M. I., Ayeh, M. A., Yeboah, V. O., Kakra, M. O. & John-Bosco,
A. (2024). The Economic Impact Analysis of Monkeypox Stigma-Related Treatment Delays on Healthcare Systems in West African Communities. Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID), 2024 (4). https://doi.org/10.69600/gjnmid. 2024.v01.i04.171-197

Title: The Economic Impact Analysis of Monkeypox Stigma-Related Treatment Delays on Healthcare Systems in West African Communities

Abstract

Purpose: To analyze longitudinal trends in monkeypox management across West African countries from 1970-2024, focusing on healthcare access, intervention effectiveness, and economic impacts.
Method: Systematic review and meta-analysis following PRISMA guidelines, utilizing R statistical software and React with Recharts for visualization. Data extracted from peer-reviewed articles, WHO reports, and national health databases.

Findings: Significant improvements in healthcare access (urban rates reaching
65% in Nigeria by 2022), reduction in treatment delays (Ghana achieving 28% by Q4 2022), and economic impact management. Ghana and Nigeria demonstrated superior outcomes through integrated healthcare approaches and effective community engagement.

Recommendations: Implementation of integrated healthcare systems combining traditional and modern approaches, establishment of mobile healthcare units for rural areas, development of culturally appropriate intervention strategies, and creation of regional resource-sharing networks.

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[19] Tenkorang-Twum, D., Atibila, F., & Gyapong, P. (2024). Analysis of the Ghanaian Heath System and Patients Safety within the IHI Triple Aim. Ghana Journal of Nursing and Nidwifery (GJNMID), 2024(2), 1-9. https://doi.org/10.69600/GJNMID.v01.i02.01-09.

Title: Analysis of the Ghanaian Heath System and Patients Safety within the IHI Triple Aim

Abstract

Objective: To analyze Ghana's healthcare system challenges through the Institute for Healthcare Improvement's Triple Aim framework encompassing population health, patient experience and per capita cost metrics.

Method: Dimensional analysis of peer-reviewed papers, government data and case studies assessed population health indicators and equity, literature on patient perspectives regarding quality and responsiveness of care along with evaluation of cost trends and deficiencies driving expenditure growth.

Results: Gaps persist in universal health coverage amid rural-urban disparities in access and financial protection. Care experiences vary significantly by socioeconomic status and geography. Rising costs attributed to inefficiencies in areas like procurement and prescriber practices.
Scientific Novelty: Unique application of Triple Aim framework for structured health systems analysis in a lower-middle income sub-Saharan country enabling robust diagnosis of coverage, quality, sustainability gaps.

Practical Significance: Demonstrates utility of balanced Triple Aim methodology for health policymakers in low-resource settings to systematically evaluate healthcare priorities across access, outcomes, experiences and costs.

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Title: Examination of Patient Safety and Experience in Ghanaian Healthcare Facilities

Abstract

Objective: This paper analyzes Ghana's healthcare quality challenges utilizing the Donabedian model covering structures, processes and outcomes to inform comprehensive systems improvement recommendations.

Methods: A mixed methods approach compiles empirical findings from multiple clinical studies across Ghana assessing healthcare infrastructure, service delivery patterns, and resultant patient consequences. Qualitative case reports provide context while quantitative metrics spotlight nationwide deficiencies. An adapted Donabedian framework incorporated expanded quality domains for rigorous evaluation.

Results: Significant infrastructure limitations, disjointed processes and alarming patient outcomes signify major quality gaps tied to wider health financing shortfalls. Specific issues include resource distribution inequities, medical supply unreliability, poor referral systems, limited staff accountability and infection control breaches—culminating in high preventable complications.

Conclusions: Interdependencies exist between financing, tools, clinical workflows and patient experiences whereby strengthening isolated aspects
risks continued quality issues without addressing root causes holistically. Sustainable reforms necessitate coordinated investments in infrastructure, oversight, coordination and worker training.
Recommendations: A 10-step roadmap details structural upgrades, delivery protocols and monitoring mechanisms health authorities must institute in tandem to raise care standards for patient welfare and trust.

Scientific Significance: This paper advances use of mixed, multi-level modeling to diagnose complex health sector challenges in resource-limited contexts.
Practical Relevance: The blueprint formulated provides an evidence-based guide for policymakers to sequentially address identified healthcare deficiencies through coordinated quality assurance initiatives.

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THEMATIC AREA THREE

Education & Professional Development

Introduction and synthesis

The education theme shows the most dramatic evolutionary arc, starting with focused studies on specific educational interventions and expanding to system- wide analyses. Early papers examined discrete aspects like preceptorship and virtual teaching impact. Mid-year publications broadened to address systemic issues, including comprehensive analyses of nursing credential upgrades and education reforms. The theme reached maturity with papers examining the economic impact of advanced degrees and competency-based education models, demonstrating sophisticated integration of educational and economic perspectives.

Thematic Papers [11], [12], [13], [15], [16], [17], [23], [25]

[11]   **Asare, B., Asamoah-Atakorah, S., Mikare, MD., Brobbey,SS. & Selorm, JMS. (2024).** Stakeholder Perspectives on Nursing Credential Upgrades: A Comprehensive Literature Review of Global Studies. Ghana Journal of Nursing and   Midwifery (GJNMID), 2024 (3). https://doi.org/10.69600/gjnmid.2024.v01.i03.1-25

Title: Stakeholder Perspectives on Nursing Credential Upgrades: A Comprehensive Literature Review of Global Studies

Abstract

Purpose: To analyze stakeholder perspectives on nursing credential upgrades, comparing global, sub-Saharan African and Ghanaian contexts.

Method: A comprehensive literature review was conducted using systematic search strategies across multiple databases. Thematic analysis was employed to identify key themes and patterns in stakeholder perspectives.

Findings: Common themes across all levels include a push for higher qualifications, emphasis on competency-based education, and recognition of stakeholder involvement importance. Unique challenges in the Ghanaian context include resource constraints and rapid healthcare system changes.

Conclusion: Successful nursing credential upgrades require balancing global standards with local needs, addressing resource constraints, and ensuring meaningful stakeholder engagement.
Recommendations: Implement comprehensive curriculum reforms, strengthen faculty development programs, and establish formal mechanisms for stakeholder participation in policy development.
Significance: This analysis provides valuable insights for policymakers and educators involved in nursing education reforms, contributing to efforts to strengthen health systems through improved healthcare workforce education.

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Title: Challenges and Opportunities in Implementing Nationwide Nursing Education Reforms: Lessons from Nigeria's Experience Abstract

Objective: This paper aims to analyze lessons learned from Nigeria's experience in implementing nationwide nursing education reforms to inform Ghana's potential transition to a Bachelor's degree as the minimum entry requirement for nursing practice.

Method: A comprehensive SWOT analysis was conducted based on literature review of studies related to nursing education reforms in Nigeria and other African countries.

Findings: The analysis revealed several key strengths and opportunities, including growing recognition of the need for reform, existing competency- based frameworks, and potential for leveraging technology in education. However, significant challenges were also identified, such as inadequate clinical training facilities, shortage of qualified educators, and the threat of brain drain.

Conclusion: Successful implementation of nursing education reform in Ghana will require addressing resource constraints, enhancing quality assurance mechanisms, and aligning curricula with evolving healthcare needs.

Recommendations: Gradual implementation, stakeholder engagement, investment in infrastructure and faculty development, and partnerships with international institutions are recommended.

Significance: This analysis provides valuable insights for policymakers and educators in Ghana, contributing to evidence-based decision-making in nursing education reform and broader healthcare policy.

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Title: A Comparative Literature Review of Nursing Education Standards across Cultures: Focusing on Baccalaureate Transitions in Developing Nations

Abstract
This study aimed to conduct a comparative analysis of nursing education standards across cultures, focusing on baccalaureate transitions in developing nations. A systematic literature review methodology was employed, analyzing 49 studies from databases including Google Scholar, PubMed, and ResearchGate. The analysis revealed common challenges across developing nations, including outdated curricula, inadequate clinical education, limited technology integration, and workforce retention issues. However, it also identified innovative approaches such as problem-based learning, simulation-based training, and global health integration. Findings highlight the need for context-specific educational strategies that align with global

standards while addressing local healthcare needs. The study concludes that improving nursing education in developing nations requires multi-faceted approaches, including curriculum modernization, enhanced clinical training, technology integration, and stronger quality assurance mechanisms. Recommendations include investing in faculty development, strengthening regulatory frameworks, and fostering international collaborations. This analysis is significant in providing a comprehensive overview of nursing education challenges and potential solutions in developing nations, informing policy and educational reform efforts.

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Title: The Role of Continuing Education in addressing Skill Gaps among Practicing Nurses in Ghana's Healthcare System

Abstract

This analysis examines the role of continuing education in addressing skill gaps among practicing nurses in Ghana's healthcare system. The

study aims to analyze the importance of continuing education, identify the major barriers and challenges, and provide a balanced perspective by considering potential limitations and counter arguments. The analysis is based on a synthesis of relevant literature, including research papers on continuing education in nursing, healthcare, and midwifery. The findings reveal that while continuing education is crucial for maintaining nursing competencies and addressing skill gaps, various barriers such as financial constraints, time limitations, and inequities in access hinder its effectiveness. The analysis also highlights the need to align continuing education with evolving practice needs and establish robust monitoring and evaluation systems. The study concludes with a comprehensive set of recommendations to strengthen the role of continuing education, including enhancing the infrastructure, promoting equity, and addressing broader systemic issues. The significance of this analysis lies in its potential to inform the development and implementation of more effective continuing education initiatives in Ghana and similar healthcare contexts.

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Title: A Multifaceted Analysis of Tutors' Performance in Ghana's Nursing and Midwifery Training Colleges: Examining Administrative, Pedagogical, Practical, and Clinical Supervisory Roles
Abstract

This multifaceted analysis examines tutors' performance in Ghana's Nursing and Midwifery Training Colleges (NMTCs), focusing on their administrative, pedagogical, practical, and clinical supervisory roles. The study synthesizes recent research to provide a comprehensive understanding of challenges and opportunities in nursing education. Findings reveal significant disparities in resource allocation, challenges in implementing competency-based education, and the need for enhanced clinical supervision strategies. Results indicate that tutors' effectiveness is hampered by heavy workloads, inadequate preparation for certain roles, and inconsistent support systems. The analysis concludes that a holistic approach to improving tutors' performance is essential for enhancing the quality of nursing education in Ghana. Recommendations include developing a national framework for clinical supervision, implementing comprehensive professional development programs, and strengthening partnerships between NMTCs and healthcare facilities. This analysis is significant for informing policy decisions, guiding resource allocation, and shaping professional development initiatives in Ghana's nursing education sector, ultimately contributing to improved healthcare delivery in the country.

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Title: Bridging Theory and Practice: An Evaluation of Competency-Based Education Models in Ghana's Nursing and Midwifery Training Colleges

Abstract

This paper aims to evaluate the implementation of Competency-Based Education (CBE) models in Ghana's nursing and midwifery training colleges, focusing on bridging the gap between theory and practice. A comprehensive literature review and analysis of recent studies were conducted, examining cultural and contextual factors, healthcare system context, challenges in nursing education, and capacity building efforts. The findings reveal significant challenges in clinical placements, quality assurance, and alignment of competencies with cultural and healthcare system needs. While CBE implementation shows promise, it is hindered by resource constraints, limited faculty capacity, and inadequate integration of cultural factors. The paper concludes that current approaches are not fully adequate to address the complex interplay of factors affecting nursing education in Ghana. Recommendations include developing culturally specific competencies, strengthening partnerships between educational institutions and healthcare facilities, and implementing a

comprehensive capacity building strategy. These findings are significant for enhancing the quality and relevance of nursing and midwifery education in Ghana, potentially leading to improved healthcare outcomes.

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Title: Assessing the Impact of Preceptorship on Nursing Education and Practice in Ghana: Challenges, Opportunities, and Outcomes

Abstract
Objective: This analysis aimed to evaluate the impact of preceptorship programs on nursing education and practice in Ghana, considering challenges, opportunities, and outcomes.

Method: A comprehensive literature review and synthesis of findings from studies and case examples from Ghana and other West African countries were conducted.

Findings: Preceptorship programs have the potential to enhance student learning outcomes, clinical competence, and confidence. However, challenges such as resource limitations and inadequate support for preceptors need to be addressed. Case studies demonstrate the benefits of preceptorship, including improved patient outcomes and strengthened collaboration between academia and practice.

Conclusion: Preceptorship programs can transform nursing education and practice in Ghana, but their success requires investment, support, and collaborative efforts from stakeholders.
Recommendations: Nursing education institutions and healthcare facilities should prioritize preceptorship initiatives, allocate resources, provide support for preceptors, and engage students and educators in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of these programs to optimize their quality, relevance, and impact.

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Title: The Impact of Virtual Teaching and Learning on Skill and Knowledge Acquisition in the Training of Health Professionals: The Ghanaian Health Sector in focus

Abstract

Objective: This paper aims to analyze lessons learned from Nigeria's experience in implementing nationwide nursing education reforms to inform Ghana's potential transition to a Bachelor's degree as the minimum entry requirement for nursing practice.

Method: A comprehensive SWOT analysis was conducted based on literature review of studies related to nursing education reforms in Nigeria and other African countries.

Findings: The analysis revealed several key strengths and opportunities, including growing recognition of the need for reform, existing competency- based frameworks, and potential for leveraging technology in education. However, significant challenges were also identified, such as inadequate clinical training facilities, shortage of qualified educators, and the threat of brain drain.

Conclusion: Successful implementation of nursing education reform in Ghana will require addressing resource constraints, enhancing quality assurance mechanisms, and aligning curricula with evolving healthcare needs.
Recommendations: Gradual implementation, stakeholder engagement, investment in infrastructure and faculty development, and partnerships with international institutions are recommended.

Significance: This analysis provides valuable insights for policymakers and educators in Ghana, contributing to evidence-based decision-making in nursing education reform and broader healthcare policy.

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THEMATIC AREA FOUR

Healthcare Systems & Policy

Introduction and synthesis

The policy domain emerged as a unifying theme, particularly in the latter half of 2024. Initial policy-related publications focused on specific regulatory frameworks, such as vaccine manufacturing and distribution. This expanded to include broader systems analysis, culminating in comprehensive studies of healthcare environment evaluation and professional oversight mechanisms. The evolution reflects growing recognition of policy's role in integrating various healthcare improvement initiatives.

Thematic Papers [14], [20], [22], [24], [18]

Title: Evaluating the Economic Impact of Advanced Nursing Degrees on Healthcare Institutions and Workforce Dynamics in Ghana Abstract

Purpose: This paper evaluates the potential economic impact of advanced nursing degrees on healthcare institutions and workforce dynamics in Ghana.

Method: A comprehensive literature review was conducted, analyzing international studies and applying economic theories to the Ghanaian context.

Findings: Advanced nursing degrees have the potential to improve cost- effectiveness, enhance quality of care, and reduce healthcare costs in Ghana. They may also positively impact workforce dynamics by improving job

satisfaction, reducing brain drain, and enhancing interprofessional collaboration. However, implementation challenges include regulatory barriers, cultural resistance, and the need for substantial investment in education.

Conclusion: While advanced nursing degrees show promise for economic benefits in Ghana's healthcare system, their successful implementation requires careful planning, policy adjustments, and stakeholder support.

Recommendations: Ghana should invest in advanced nursing education, develop clear regulatory frameworks, and conduct Ghana-specific research to guide implementation.

Significance: This paper contributes to the limited literature on the economic impact of advanced nursing degrees in low- and middle-income countries, providing valuable insights for policymakers and healthcare leaders in Ghana and similar contexts.

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Title: Evaluation of the Ghanaian Healthcare Environment and Patient Safety context using the SEIPS model of Work System

Abstract

Objective: This paper aimed to evaluate hazards contributing to patient safety incidents within Ghana's healthcare system using a human factors engineering model to trace risks across interacting domains.

Methods: The Systems Engineering Initiative for Patient Safety (SEIPS) model framed analysis of challenges within the dimensions of healthcare Personnel, Tasks, Tools/Technology, Environment, Organization and Processes. Over 25 studies provided multi-dimensional empirical evidence, with insights synthesized across domains to depict risk pathways enabling patient harm events.

Conclusions: The analysis reveals a severely overburdened and constrained healthcare ecosystem unable to reliably deliver safe care processes – with risks stemming from financing limitations, infrastructure deficits, equipment failures, health worker shortages and skills gaps, supply variability, leadership prioritization, and information systems. Solutions require coordinated commitment across these interdependent aspects.

Recommendations: Six priority actions are proposed spanning governance, culture, staffing, health IT, quality programs and financing – grounded in concrete evidence-based initiatives but connected through systems thinking.

Significance: This systems analysis substantially advances understanding of patient safety threats in Ghana to motivate action. The model approach

further demonstrates application of human factors engineering methods to diagnose healthcare quality challenges in limited-resource settings.

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Title: The Journey to Digitalization: The story of Nursing and Midwifery Training Colleges in Ghana
Abstract

The study aimed to investigate how nursing and midwifery education, in Ghana has transitioned into the digital era looking at the background, motivations, procedures, participants and content involved. It utilized a historical analysis method by referencing implementation documents and other relevant literature. The results indicated that Ghana's shift towards digitalization was motivated by the desire to improve standards meeting standard benchmarks and to tackle existing challenges with manual-based systems. The transformation process encompassed groundwork activities, regulatory adjustments and practical implementation with the involvement of stakeholders. Despite encountering obstacles along the way Ghana's experience demonstrated integration of technologies and platforms offering valuable insights for other nations. Suggestions include monitoring, partnerships among stakeholders and investments in infrastructure. This study contributes to policy decision making in enhancing our understanding, in the realms of digital health and healthcare education.

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Title: Analysis on the regulatory frameworks of vaccine manufacturing and distribution in Ghana
Abstract

Objective: Analyze Ghana's vaccine regulations framework to identify strengths, limitations and policy refinement opportunities regarding manufacturing/distribution.

Method: Structured CRuPAC legal review model encompassing comparative assessment of Food/Drugs Act and Public Health Act provisions based on identified criteria; investigation of rules, historical applications and guiding principles; counterargument evaluation; advice formulation integrates relevant case laws, specific legislation sections and academic literature.

Results: Robust ecosystem found but with bureaucracy/access constraints; precedent supports compulsory vaccination upholding safety/welfare principles.

Conclusions & Recommendations: Balance safety considerations and industrial growth incentives; expedite registration pathways for proven developers, offer tax incentives for local producers, leverage

compulsory licensing during shortages; increase healthcare budgets for system strengthening.

Contributions: Granular legal analysis establishes evaluative baseline; structured CRuPAC assessment elucidates reform gaps; expansive literature review provides contextualization; reasoned interpretation of vague provisions based on legal theory; tailored, evidence-based recommendations.
Significance: Highlights precedents, incentives and measures to optimize policies for regulators/manufacturers/legislatures regarding emergency preparedness.

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Title: The Impact of Upgrading Basic Nursing Certificate to Baccalaureate Level in Ghana: A Comparative Analysis of

Competency, Patient Outcomes, and Professional Development

Abstract

Objective: This paper aims to analyze the impact of upgrading basic nursing certificate to baccalaureate level education in Ghana, focusing on competency, patient outcomes, and professional development.

Method: A comprehensive literature review and thematic analysis of relevant studies were conducted to examine the potential effects of this educational upgrade.

Findings: The analysis reveals significant benefits of BSN education, including enhanced clinical competency, improved patient safety and care quality, expanded career opportunities, and better adaptation to evolving healthcare needs.

Conclusion: Upgrading to BSN-level nursing education in Ghana has the potential to significantly improve nursing practice, patient outcomes, and professional development.

Recommendations: The findings support the consideration of mandatory BSN education for nurses in Ghana, similar to the Nigerian model.

Significance: This paper contributes valuable insights to the discourse on nursing education reform in Ghana, providing evidence-based arguments for policymakers and stakeholders to consider in decision-making processes regarding the future of nursing education.

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RESEARCH PAPERS BY ISSUE

Publications from May 2024 – December 2024
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Volume 1 Issue 4

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SECTION FOUR
POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

Authors are invited to submit their manuscripts to this journal for consideration. All submissions will undergo an editorial assessment to determine their suitability for publication, followed by peer review to ensure scholarly rigor and quality.

Note: Authorship – Number of authors on a paper should not exceed 5.

Submission Process

1. **Editorial Assessment:**
   - Upon submission, manuscripts will be assessed by an editor to determine alignment with the aims and scope of GJNMID. Submissions deemed appropriate will proceed to peer review.

2. **Peer Review:**
   - Accepted submissions will undergo rigorous peer review by experts in the field to evaluate the quality, significance, and originality of the research.

Before Submission

1. **Permission to Publish:**
   - Authors are responsible for obtaining permission to publish any material included with the submission, such as photos, documents, and datasets. All authors listed on the submission must consent to be identified as authors.

2. **Ethical Considerations:**
   - Ensure that research conducted meets ethical standards and is approved by an appropriate ethics committee, as required by the study's country.

3. **Quality Standards:**
   - Editors may desk reject submissions that do not meet minimum standards of quality. Prior to submission, ensure that the study design and research argument are structured and articulated properly.

Submission Preparation Checklist

Before submitting your manuscript, please ensure that it meets the following requirements:

1. **Adherence to Guidelines:**
   - Confirm that your submission meets the requirements outlined in the GJNMID Author Guidelines.

2. **Originality and Prior Publication:**
   - Confirm that the submission has not been previously published, nor is it under consideration for publication in another journal.

3. **Accuracy and Completeness of References:**
   - Check that all references cited in the manuscript are accurate and complete.

4. **Numbering and Labeling:**
   - Ensure that all tables and figures included in the manuscript are properly numbered and labeled for clarity.

5. **Permission for Supplementary Material:**
   - Obtain permission to publish all supplementary material provided with the submission, including photos, datasets, and other material.

By adhering to these guidelines and checklist items, authors can help facilitate a smooth submission process and ensure the quality and integrity of published research in GJNMID.

Submission Assessment

1. **Editorial Evaluation:**
   - All submissions are assessed by an editor to determine their suitability for publication in GJNMID. Manuscripts deemed compatible with our journal's objectives proceed to the peer review stage.

2. **Peer Review Process:**
   - Submissions considered a good fit undergo peer review by experts in the field to assess their quality, significance, and originality.

Pre-Submission Responsibilities

1. **Permission for Publication:**
    - Authors are responsible for obtaining permission to publish any accompanying material, such as photos, documents, and datasets. All authors listed on the submission must consent to their inclusion.

2. **Ethical Considerations:**
    - Ensure that research conducted meets ethical standards and is approved by the appropriate ethics committee in accordance with legal requirements.

3. **Quality Assurances:**
    - Submissions failing to meet minimum quality standards may be desk rejected by the editor. Before submission, ensure that the study design and research argument are well-structured and articulated. A concise title and standalone abstract enhance the likelihood of acceptance.

Submission Preparation

Once you are confident that your submission meets our standards, please follow the checklist below to finalize your submission:

- Confirm compliance with the GJNMID Author Guidelines.
- Verify that the submission has not been previously published and is not under consideration elsewhere.
- Check the accuracy and completeness of all references.
- Ensure proper numbering and labeling of tables and figures.
- Obtain necessary permissions for all supplementary material.

Submission Preparation Checklist

Submission Requirements:

1. Papers should be original, unpublished work not under consideration elsewhere
2. Maximum 8,000 words excluding references, tables, and figures
3. Structured abstract of 250-300 words with objectives, methods, results/findings, conclusion, recommendations, and policy/scientific contribution.

4. APA style referencing.
5. Plagiarism should not exceed 10% excluding references
6. AI writing assistance should be disclosed and not exceed 20% of content

Fees for International Authors
- Comprehensive manuscript(s) review report for author(s) at a fee of 50 USD.
- Article Processing Charge/Publishing of article at 200 USD upon acceptance.

Fees for Ghanaian Authors
- Comprehensive manuscript(s) review report for author(s) at a fee of 50 USD .
- Article Processing Charge/Publishing of article at 100 USD upon acceptance.

NOTE : 1 USD is pegged at Ghc10 for Ghanaian authors.

Copyright Notice

3. **Ethical Compliance:**
   - The research reported in the manuscript complies with ethical standards, including obtaining appropriate ethical approval and informed consent where applicable.

4. **License and Reuse:**
   - The manuscript will be published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license, which allows others to share, copy, distribute, and transmit the work, as well as adapt it, provided proper attribution is given to the original authors and source.
   - Authors acknowledge that no special permission is required to reuse all or part of an article published by GJNMID, including figures and tables, provided that the original article is clearly cited.

5. **Conflict of Interest:**
   - Authors declare any potential conflicts of interest that might influence the manuscript's content or interpretation. If there are no conflicts of interest, authors should state this explicitly.

6. **Data Availability:**
   - Authors agree to make all data underlying the findings described in their manuscript fully available upon request, following the journal's data availability policy.

7. **Responsibility and Accuracy:**
   - Authors take full responsibility for the accuracy of all content, including any data, analyses, and conclusions presented in the manuscript.

8. **Maintenance and Updates:**
   - Authors acknowledge that the ongoing maintenance and updating of the published manuscript, such as corrections or retractions if necessary, will be handled by GJNMID in accordance with the journal's policies.

By completing the submission, authors confirm that they have read and agree to the terms of this copyright notice. Failure to comply with these terms may result in the rejection or retraction of the manuscript.

Reviewer's Guidelines

Peer reviewers are essential to the process of establishing and maintaining a quality professional journal. The editorial board is grateful for your interest and participation, for without you, the journal would not exist. To help ensure consistency in the process, please follow the guidelines below:

1. **Notification of Availability:**
   - Upon manuscript receipt, please notify the manuscript editor immediately via email if you cannot conduct the review.

2. **Review Form and Deadlines:**
   - Complete the review form that accompanies the manuscript. Please be conscientious about deadlines; reviews are due three weeks (21 days) from receipt. If you cannot meet the deadline, notify the manuscript editor.

3. **Manuscript Evaluation:**
   - As you read the manuscript, consider larger questions such as:
     - Is the content appropriate for the journal?
     - Is the purpose clear?
     - Is the organization plausible?
     - Is the manuscript well written?
     - Is the author making a contribution to the literature or simply repeating old information?

4. **Reference Check:**
   - Ensure that the author(s) has responsibly paraphrased and attributed information appropriately. If you discover academic integrity violations, notify the editor-in-chief immediately; include the suspect sections and the original source(s). Consider such items as:
     - Does the manuscript have a sufficient number of references?
     - Are references current and appropriate to the topic?
     - Has the author discussed the references or used a "laundry list" technique?
     - Do references fully support the topic?
     - Are the citations in the appropriate format (Chicago Manual of Style, 16th edition)?

5. **Graphics Check:**
   - Check graphics; those reprinted from another source should include a permissions statement. The figure caption should include the statement "Reprinted with permission."

6. **Decision Categories:**
   - Choose one of five possible categories for your decision
     - **Accept as it is:** The manuscript meets all publication specifications and requires only minor copyediting.
     - **Accept with minor revisions:** The manuscript meets publication specifications and requires some adjustments by the author.
     - **Reject as inappropriate for the journal:** The manuscript may be interesting but the content may not deal with nursing, midwifery, or health.
     - **Reject—do not publish:** The manuscript is seriously flawed, either in content or writing.
     - **Return to the author for substantial revision:** The manuscript may be promising but has major flaws, such as unclear writing, inadequate explanations, calculation errors, etc.

7. **Comments to Authors:**
   - Include comments to the author(s). These should be constructive, allowing the author(s) to revise, and should support your decision in 6 above.

8. **Marked-up Manuscript:**
   - Include a marked-up manuscript with the review form, noting areas for revision.

9. **Contact for Queries:**
   - Contact the manuscript editor if you have any questions or concerns about the manuscript you are reviewing.

Thank you again for serving as a reviewer for GJNMID. We look forward to your continued participation.

Why Publish with GJNMID?

1. **Rigorous Peer-Review Process:**
   - Benefit from our stringent peer-review process, ensuring that each published paper meets the highest standards of quality and originality. Authors can trust in the credibility of their work as it undergoes thorough evaluation by experts in the field.

2. **Extensive Visibility:**
   - Enjoy broad exposure and enhanced visibility for your research through our comprehensive online dissemination channels.
   - Indexed in major databases and prominent search engines, your findings will reach a global audience, maximizing impact.

3. **Affordable Publication Fees:**
   - GJNMID offers competitive publication fees, with waivers available for authors facing financial constraints or hailing from low-income countries. We strive to ensure equitable access to publication opportunities for all researchers.

4. **Open Access Policy:**
   - Embracing an open access policy, GJNMID grants unrestricted access to all published papers. By removing barriers to access, we facilitate global knowledge exchange and widespread dissemination of research findings to readers worldwide.

5. **Author Recognition and Rewards:**
   - Authors published in GJNMID receive due recognition for their contributions. This includes citation metrics, impact factor considerations, and potential accolades such as best paper awards, acknowledging scholarly achievements and promoting excellence.

Open Access Policy

Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID) is committed to advancing scientific knowledge and fostering global collaboration through open access publication. Our open access policy ensures that research findings are freely accessible to all, promoting transparency, innovation, and the exchange of ideas.

Definition of Open Access

1. **Immediate Accessibility:**
   - All articles published by GJNMID are immediately available worldwide under an open-access license. This means that readers have free and unlimited access to the full text of all published articles without subscription or price barriers.
2. **Re-Use and Redistribution:**
   - Our open-access publication allows for the re-use and redistribution of published material, provided proper accreditation/citation of the original publication is given. Authors retain copyright of their work, and readers are free to re-use content without seeking additional permission.

Permissions

1. **Reuse Permissions:**
   - No special permission is required to reuse all or part of an article published by GJNMID, including figures and tables. For articles published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license, any part of the article may be reused without permission, as long as proper citation of the original publication is provided.

Meaning of Open Access

1. **Key Conditions:**
   - GJNMID defines open access according to the following conditions:
     - Peer-reviewed literature is freely available without subscription or price barriers.
     - Published material is immediately released in open access format without embargo periods.
     - Published material can be re-used without obtaining permission,
     - provided proper citation to the original publication is given.

2. **Creative Commons License:**
   - GJNMID uses the latest version of the CC BY license, granting authors extensive rights over their published work. This enables unrestricted sharing, adaptation, and distribution of articles, fostering collaboration and knowledge dissemination.

Advantages of Open Access for Authors

1. **High Availability and Visibility:**

- Open-access articles published by GJNMID are freely accessible over the Internet, ensuring high availability and visibility. Authors benefit from increased readership as their work reaches a global audience without subscription or pay-per-view charges.

2. **Higher Citation Impact:**

- Open-access articles tend to receive higher citation counts due to their increased visibility and accessibility. GJNMID authors can expect their research to have a broader impact and influence within the scholarly community.

Conclusion

The adoption of an open access policy by GJNMID reflects our commitment to advancing scientific knowledge and promoting global collaboration. We believe that open access publishing enhances the scholarly communication process, facilitating interdisciplinary research and increasing the reach and impact of research findings.

Plagiarism Policy

GJNMID is committed to maintaining the highest standards of integrity and ethics in research publication. Plagiarism is a serious violation of academic integrity and undermines the trust in scholarly communication.

This policy outlines the procedures and actions taken by GJNMID to detect and address plagiarism.

Definition of Plagiarism

Plagiarism involves the use of another person's work, ideas, or expressions without proper acknowledgment or permission, presenting them as one's own. This includes, but is not limited to:

Direct copying of text from a source without quotation marks and proper citation.

Paraphrasing someone else's work without proper acknowledgment.

Using ideas, data, or methods from other sources without credit.

Self-plagiarism, or reusing significant parts of one's own previously published work without citing the original publication.

Detection of Plagiarism

Initial Screening

All submitted manuscripts undergo an initial screening for plagiarism using reliable and advanced plagiarism detection software.
Manuscripts found to have high similarity scores are flagged for further review by the editorial team.

Editorial Review

The editorial team carefully examines flagged manuscripts to determine the extent and nature of the similarities.
Contextual checks are performed to distinguish between legitimate citation and improper copying.
Handling Plagiarism

Minor Overlaps

If minor overlaps (less than 10% of the content) are detected, the authors are contacted and asked to revise their manuscript with proper citations and paraphrasing.
The manuscript may proceed to peer review after satisfactory revisions are made.

Moderate Plagiarism

If moderate plagiarism (10-25% of the content) is detected, the manuscript is returned to the authors for significant revision.
Authors are required to provide detailed explanations and corrections, ensuring proper citations and original writing. The revised manuscript undergoes a second round of plagiarism checks before proceeding further.

Severe Plagiarism

If severe plagiarism (more than 25% of the content) is detected, the manuscript is rejected outright.
The authors are informed of the reason for rejection and are advised on proper academic practices.
Severe cases may result in a ban on future submissions from the authors for a specified period.

Published Papers

If plagiarism is detected in a published paper, an investigation is initiated immediately.

The paper may be retracted, and a retraction notice is published on the journal's website and communicated to indexing databases.
Authors involved in plagiarism may face sanctions, including a ban on future submissions and notification to their affiliated institutions.

Retraction of Manuscript Policy
A submitted paper can be retracted at various stages;

1. Immediately after submission and after it has been acknowledged by the editor and an informal acceptance letter has been issued. Usually, no publication fee has been paid at this point. In this case, retraction should be through an email asking the editor to disregard the publication and expunge it from the records of the publisher. No fee for withdrawal of the paper is charged by the journal.
2. Once a publication fee has been paid, a publication/manuscript has been formally accepted and a formal acceptance letter issued to the author. In this case, retraction should be through an email to the editor asking the editor to disregard the publication and issue a Letter of Approval for the Withdrawal/Retraction of a manuscript. This letter can be kept as proof that the paper has been withdrawn and may be required by other journals. The publication fee is not refunded. Likewise, no fee for withdrawal of the paper is charged by the journal.
3. Once a publication has been published online. In this case, retraction should be through an email to the editor asking the editor to disregard the publication and issue a Letter of Approval for the Withdrawal/Retraction of a manuscript. This letter can be kept as proof that the paper has been withdrawn and may be required by other journals. The publication fee is not refunded. However, a fee for withdrawal of the paper of $50 is charged by the journal for the inconvenience of disorganizing the journal issue.

Refund Policy

Thank you for choosing to publish with the Ghana Journal of Nursing and Midwifery (GJNMID). We are committed to providing a transparent and fair refund policy to ensure clarity and satisfaction for our authors, subscribers, and all users of our services.

Refund Eligibility

Manuscript Submission Fees

Manuscript submission fees are non-refundable. Once a manuscript is submitted and the submission fee is paid, the fee cannot be refunded, regardless of the editorial outcome.

Publication Fees

If an author decides to withdraw their manuscript after the peer review process has begun but before acceptance, a partial refund may be considered on a case-by-case basis. Once a manuscript is accepted and the publication fee is paid, the fee is non-refundable as the acceptance indicates that substantial editorial and review work has already been completed.

Technical Issues

In the event of technical issues that prevent access to the journal's content or submission system, users may request a refund. Requests will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Refund Process

How to Request a Refund

To request a refund, please contact our support team at Refund Request with your name, contact information, transaction details, and the reason for the refund request.

Evaluation and Approval

All refund requests will be reviewed by our editorial and financial team. We aim to process refund requests within 14 business days from the date of submission.

Refund Method

Approved refunds will be issued using the original payment method. Depending on the payment method, it may take additional time for the refund to be reflected in your account.

Peer Review & Publication Policy

Our peer review and publication policy ensures that all submitted manuscripts undergo a thorough and unbiased evaluation process, contributing to the advancement of knowledge in the fields of nursing and midwifery.

Initial Manuscript Evaluation

Submission Check: Upon submission, each manuscript is initially evaluated by the editorial team to ensure it aligns with the journal's scope and adheres to the submission guidelines.
Plagiarism Screening: Manuscripts undergo plagiarism detection using reliable software to ensure originality. Submissions with significant plagiarism are rejected outright.

Editorial Assessment: The editorial team conducts a preliminary assessment of the manuscript's quality, relevance, and scientific validity. Manuscripts that do not meet the journal's standards or are out of scope are rejected without external review.

Type of Peer Review

Double-Blind Peer Review: GJNMID employs a double-blind peer review process, where both the reviewers and the authors are anonymized to ensure impartial and unbiased evaluations.

Selection of Reviewers

Reviewer Expertise: Reviewers are selected based on their expertise, qualifications, and experience in the relevant field. The goal is to match manuscripts with reviewers who have the appropriate knowledge to provide a thorough and informed assessment.
Conflict of Interest: Potential reviewers are asked to disclose any conflicts of interest that might influence their review. Reviewers with conflicts of interest are excluded from the review process for that

manuscript.

Invitation to Review: Selected reviewers are invited to review the manuscript. Upon acceptance, they are given a deadline to complete their review.

Reviewer Reports

Evaluation Criteria: Reviewers evaluate manuscripts based on criteria such as originality, methodology, clarity, significance, and adherence to ethical standards.

Constructive Feedback: Reviewers provide detailed and constructive feedback to help authors improve their work. Comments should be professional, respectful, and focused on the content.

Recommendation: Reviewers recommend one of the following actions:
○ Accept without revisions
○ Minor revisions
○ Major revisions
○ Reject

Editorial Decision

Review Synthesis: The editorial team synthesizes the reviewers' comments and recommendations to make an informed decision regarding the manuscript.

Decision Categories

Accepted: The manuscript meets all criteria and will be published with minimal or no revisions.

Minor Revisions: The manuscript requires minor changes, which will be reviewed by the editorial team upon resubmission.

Major Revisions: The manuscript requires significant changes. Authors must revise and resubmit the manuscript for another round of peer review.

Rejected: The manuscript does not meet the journal's standards for publication.

Notification to Authors: The corresponding author is notified of the

editorial decision along with the reviewers' comments and suggestions for improvement.

Post-Acceptance

Copy Editing and Proofing: Accepted manuscripts undergo copy editing and typesetting. Authors are involved in the proofing process to ensure accuracy and clarity.
Publication: The final version of the manuscript is published online and made accessible through GJNMID channels and partner databases.
Promotion: Published articles are promoted through various platforms to enhance visibility and impact.

Confidentiality

Reviewer Anonymity: The identity of reviewers is kept confidential to ensure an unbiased review process.
Manuscript Confidentiality: Reviewers are required to treat manuscripts as confidential documents. They must not disclose or discuss the manuscript with others except as authorized by the editor.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical Standards: GJNMID adheres to the ethical guidelines set forth by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).
Misconduct: Any suspected cases of ethical misconduct, such as plagiarism or data fabrication, are thoroughly investigated. Appropriate actions are taken in accordance with COPE guidelines.

GRNMA MISSION

Developing nurses and midwives professionally to cope with the contemporary challenges of their profession, and to work towards the promotion of the health of our clientele and their socio-economic status.

GRNMA VISION

To become leaders of frontline healthcare service providers and excellent team players in the healthcare continuum.

Anthem of GRNMA

GRNMA
Unity is strength
To serve our motherland
Diligent in delivering care to all
To make our nation strong
We're nursing our motherland
GRNMA stands for strength.
Service with integrity
We offer healthcare to mankind

Chorus:
We stand as one, Unity is strength
We stand as one, Unity is strength

We are called nurses and midwives
(Nurses and midwives we are called)
With tender loving arms
We offer comfort and give hope
The dying soul we save

Chorus:
We stand as one, Unity is strength
We stand as one, Unity is strength

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