

A Study to Assess the Knowledge of Staff Nurses Regarding First 24 Hours Care of Patients with Myocardial Infarction admitted to ICU/Emergency in Hospital Pt. B.D. Sharma PGIMS Rohtak with a View to Develop Self-Instructional Module

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Abstract

Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) includes-Coronary Atherosclerosis and Myocardial Infarction. The most common cause of cardiovascular disease in India is atherosclerosis, an abnormal accumulation of lipid, or fatty substances, and fibrous tissue in the lining of arterial blood vessel walls. These substances block and narrow the coronary vessels in a way that reduces blood flow to the myocardium

Objectives of the study: To assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding first 24 hours care of patients with Myocardial Infarction admitted to ICU.To analyze the relationship between knowledge of staff nurses regarding first 24 hours care of patients with Myocardial Infarction admitted to ICU with selected socio-demographic variables. To develop a self-instruction module regarding first 24 hours care of patients with Myocardial Infarction

Material and Methods: The scientist conducted the study exploitation quantitative approach and non- experimental style on a hundred staff nurses by non likelihood purposive sampling technique. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of staff . Descriptive and inferential statistics accustomed analyze the info. Results: The study that most of the staff nurses (74%) had moderate knowledge, with only 10% having adequate knowledge and 16% had inadequate knowledge.

Conclusion: The study provides us with evidence that most of the staff nurses (74%) had moderate knowledge, with only 10% having adequate knowledge and 16% had inadequate knowledge.The findings revealed that if the staff nurses has given adequate knowledge regarding first 24 hours care and immediate management of patient with MI, they can manage the patient immediately and can save life of patient without delay. There issignificant association between knowledge with selected demographic variables.

Keywords: *Coronary artery disease, Myocardial Infection, staff nurses , self structured module*

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Introduction

Coronary artery sickness (CAD) is that the most prevailing style

of disorder in adults. For this reason, nurses should acknowledge varied manifestations of arteria coronaria conditions and proof based mostly strategies for assessing, preventing and treating these disorders.¹ The world Burden of sickness study instructed, coronary vascular sickness incidence death rate of 272 per 100'000 population in Asian country, that is over the world average of 235 per 100'000 population. In Asian country mortality in terms of years of life lost thanks to coronary vascular sickness multiplied by fifty nine, that is, from 23.2 million in 1990 to thirty seven million in 2010 (Prabhakaran & Jheemon, 2016). Register General of Asian country rumored that coronary cardiovascular disease caused terrorist organization of total deaths and twenty sixth of adult deaths in 2001-2003, that multiplied up to twenty third of total deaths and thirty second of adult deaths in 2010-2013.¹ within the year 2015, World Health Organization has foreseen that, Asian country can have one hundred million or hr of world's heart patients.² In 2011, World Health Organization (WHO) rumored the age standardized CVD mortality among males and females in Asian country (per 100'000) at 363-443 and 181-281, severally.¹ In the year 2007, WHO calculable that globally twenty nine per cent of deaths were because of vessel diseases and among them, 25-28 per cent of deaths were because of MI.² And over a meg Americans had a brand new or continual acute coronary syndrome and to blame for over 250,000 deaths annually.¹ once the blood offer to the center is compromised for over twenty minutes, irreversible tissue harm and death occur, that is, a MI. though any condition that disrupts blood flow to the center will cause tissue harm, arterial sclerosis is

that the commonest cause. arterial sclerosis is that the buildup of fatty deposits or plaque within the walls of the arteries. The plaque within the arteries will break through the epithelium and are available in touch with blood flow. The rough surface of the plaque activates the body's coagulation mechanisms, and a coagulum forms. The coagulum, or clot, occludes the vessel and prevents blood flow to the portion of the cardiac muscle equipped by that vessel. Lack of blood flow suggests that lack of gas and tissue harm happens.⁴

Need for the Study

MI a important health standing which needs standardized care policies, further as its want qualified and complete health supplier to get sensible outcome of management. With the modification in life vogue, the speed of MI augmented since individuals tend to like urban life with less physical efforts. In such circumstance and thanks to important standing of the patients throughout the primary twenty four hours, treatment ought to be supervised by qualified health care suppliers among WHO nurses represents the nearest line of care employees. Through out observe, it's has been discovered that nurses' performance towards MI in again and again don't satisfy the desired level, this necessitates additional analysis and workup. The opportunities of coaching provided for nurses in such field ar restricted by several difficulties that expected to be mirrored on developing the nurses' performance.⁵ Nurses ar an outsized a part of the treatment and interference method. Nurses should keep several problems in mind for a patient experiencing Associate in Nursing acute MI. One such initiative is that the One during a Million Hearts Initiative, a joint effort of the

U.S. Health and Human Services Department, the Centers for sickness management and non-profit-making teams, like the AHA. The goal of this program is to stop one million heart attacks and strokes in five years. As a part of the group's effort, they promote the ABCS—appropriate analgesic medical aid, pressure level management, cholesterol management, and smoking stop.⁶

Statement of the problem

A study to assess the information of employees nurses concerning 1st twenty four hours care of patients with MI admitted to ICU Emergency in hospital Pt. B.D. Sharma, PGIMS Rohtak with a read to develop self-instructional module.

Objectives of the Study

1) To assess the information of employees nurses concerning 1st twenty four hours care of patients with MI admitted to ICU.

2) To analyze the link between information of employees nurses concerning 1st twenty four hours care of patients with MI admitted to ICU with hand-picked socio-demographic variables.

3) To develop a self-instruction module concerning 1st twenty four hours care of patients with MI.

Operational definitions

Knowledge: It refers to the extent of understanding of the employees nurses concerning 1st twenty four hours care of patients with MI.

Staff Nurses:

The qualified nurses UN agency have completed 3 years of General Nursing and Midwifery course and dealing at PGIMS Rohtak.

Myocardial

Infarction:

Myocardial Infarction is that the sphacelus of some of heart ensuing from shrivelled blood offer by a partial or complete blockage of artery.

ICU:

ICU could be a specially staffed and equipped ward dedicated to the management of patients with life threatening sicknesses, injuries or complications.

Self-Instruction Module: It refers to the consistently organized directions designed for the employees nurses to produce info on 1st twenty four hours care of patients with MI.

Assumption

- The employees nurses might have adequate information concerning 1st twenty four hours care of patients with MI.
- The employees nurses information might vary with hand-picked demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H1: there'll be important association between the information of employees nurses concerning 1st twenty four hours care of patients with MI with hand-picked demographic variables.

H0: there'll be no association between information of employees nurses concerning 1st twenty four hours care of patients with MI with demographic variables.

Limitations

1. Single setting of ICU/Emergency in Pt. B.D. Sharma, PGIMS Rohtak was taken.

- 2. Tiny portion of population was taken as sample.
- 3. Sampling technique was purposive, no organization was taken.
- 4. The study is proscribed to employees’ nurses solely

100 staff nurses working in PGIMS.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

The sample for this study was drawn by non-probability purposive sampling technique.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEACH APPROACH:

Quantitative approach adopted by the researcher for the accomplishment of the present study.

RESEARCH DESIGN :

Non- experimental research design.

SETTINGS OF THE RESEACH:

The present study was conducted in ICU/ Emergency PGI , Rohtak, Haryana.

POPULATION:

In this study, the target population consisted staff nurses working in PGIMS, Rohtak.

SAMPLE :

The sample in this study includes staff nurses working in PGIMS, Rohtak.

SAMPLE SIZE :

In the present study, the sample size comprised of

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Ø Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data.

Ø Frequency and percentage would be computed to describe demographic data.

ORGANIZATION OF FINDINGS

The analysis of data from study is presented under the following headings:

SECTION-A: Demographic characteristics of the participants in terms of frequency and percentage.

SECTION-B: Knowledge score of study sample regarding first 24hours care of patient with MI

SECTION-C: Association of the test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

SECTION-A: Demographic characteristics of the participants in terms of frequency and percentage

Table :1 Frequency and percentage of demographic characteristic of the sample N=100

Sr. No.	Socio-demographic variables	Frequency	Percentile
1.	Age (in years)		
	a) 21-30	88	88%
	b) 31-40	12	12%
	c) >40	0	00

Cont... Table :1 Frequency and percentage of demographic characteristic of the sample N=100

2.	Gender		17	17%
	a)	Male		
	b)	Female	83	83%
3.	General education		40	40%
	a)	Diploma		
	b)	Graduation		
	c)	Post-graduation	50	50%
			10	10%
4.	Experience in ICU'S:		56	56%
	a)	0-2		
	b)	2-4		
	c)	4-6		
	d)	>6	20	20%
			10	10%
			14	14%
5.	Present working area		27	27%
	a)	ICCU		
	b)	Emergency department		
	c)	CCU		
	d)	WARD-25	58	58%
			8	8%
			7	7%
6.	Source of information:		25	25%
	a)	Seminar/Workshop/Conference		
	b)	No source of information	75	75%

Table 1: Reveals that among the subjects chosen majority of staff nurses (88%) were belong to age group 21-30 years whereas 12% were belong to 31-40 years age group and none of the staff nurse belongs to > 41 years age group. Table also depicts that 50% of staff nurses were graduates while 40% had done Diploma in Nursing and 10% had done PG in Nursing. The table also depicts that 56% of staff nurses had 1-2

years' experience in ICU, whereas 20% had 2-4year's experience, 10% had 4-6 years' experience and 14% had >6 years' experience in ICU. Table also shows that 75% of staff nurses had no source of information regarding first 24 hours care of MI patient while 25% had attended Workshop/Seminar/Conference regarding it.

SECTION-B: Knowledge score of study sample regarding first 24hours care of patient with MI**Table: 2 Knowledge level of the staff nurses regarding first 24 hours care of patients with MI****N=100**

Knowledge level	Range of score	Staff nurses	
		Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Adequate	21-30	10	10
Moderate	11-20	74	74
Inadequate	0-10	16	16
Total	30	100	100.0

Table no. 2 Data presented in the table depicts that most of the staff nurses (74%) had moderate knowledge, with only 10% having adequate knowledge and 16% had inadequate knowledge.

SECTION-C: Association of the test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.**TABLE NO.3- ASSOCIATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES WITH KNOWLEDGE**

Sample Characteristic	F	Adequate	Moderate	Inadequate	Chi-Test	p-Value	df	t-value
1.Age a.21-30 year b.31--40 year c.>40	88 12	14 2	64 9	10 1	0.09	0.95NS	2	5.99
2. Gender a. Male b. Female	17 83	0 16	14 59	3 8	4.34	0.11NS	2	5.99
3.Level of Education a. Diploma b. Graduate c.Post-Graduate	40 50 10	8 4 4	28 42 3	4 4 3	13.13	0.01*	4	9.49
4. Experience in ICU a. 0-2yrs b. 2-4yrs c. 4-6yrs d. >6yrs	56 20 10 14	6 5 3 2	45 14 6 8	5 1 1 4	9.20	0.16NS	6	12.59

Cont... TABLE NO.3- ASSOCIATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES WITH KNOWLEDGE

5. Present working area	27	7	16	4	7.76	0.25NS	6	12.59
a. ICCU	58	6	47	5				
b. ED	8	1	5	2				
c. CCU	7	2	5	0				
d. Ward-25								
6. Source of information	25	3	19	3	0.40	0.19NS	2	5.99
a. Workshop/ conference/seminar	75	13	54	8				
b. No source of information								

Table no.3 showed that 64% staff nurses had moderate knowledge, 14% had inadequate knowledge and 10% had adequate knowledge among the age of 21-30 years. Only 2% staff nurses had inadequate, 9% had moderate and only one had adequate knowledge among 31-40 years of age. In the age >40 years, no one had adequate, inadequate & moderate knowledge. The calculated Chi-square value (0.09) is lower than the tabulated chi-square value (5.99) at df (2) & 0.05 level of significant. So null hypothesis is accepted, it prove that there is no significant association between knowledge level and age of sample.

Discussion

This study concluded that that most of the staff nurses (74%) had moderate knowledge, with only 10% having adequate knowledge and 16% had inadequate knowledge.

There are less programmes organized by the health department especially for staff nurses so that they can improve and update their knowledge time to time. Most of staff nurses were not provided any extra

training related to ICU care of patients. The written material prepared by the investigator in the form of information booklet will help in improving their knowledge.

Nursing implications

The implications of the study had been discussed in relation to nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing practice

Development of information module on first 24hrs care of patient with MI.

v Serve as guide for doctor, nurses and other HCP for ready references and help in managing MI patient in emergency.

v Staff nurse's knowledge regarding first 24hrs care of patient with MI can help to provide better care.

v A piece of literature generated by the present study will be used by future researchers.

Nursing Education

Finding of the study have implication for nursing education. With the emerging health care trends nursing education must focus on reduction of neonatal mortality and morbidity.

v Very often, the physicians can't reach on time of emergency and nurses have to care and manage the patient comes in ICU/emergency. Therefore, nurses must be equipped with knowledge and skill to make accurate decision regarding MI in emergency, so stress should be given in nursing curriculum to strengthen the knowledge and clinical experience of student nurses in adequate care of MI emergency.

v Students can refer this study for their reference purpose.

v The methodology also gives guidelines to reach people for collecting information.

v The primary task is to help the nurse to master at basic level and evaluate the update content as an ongoing future.

Nursing administration

Administration plays a key role in an organization for the staff development programs. Nursing is a rapidly growing profession. In present era advanced technology, recent advances in care there is always demand for quality care to be provided. So, it is the main responsibility of the nursing administrative authority to initiate, conduct and carry out educational programs for the teaching and training of the students.

v The nursing administrators should focus on health promotion through outreach and mass health education programme etc. health workers can be given training on first 24hrs care of MI patient, the

nursing administrators should train the students and staffs in the emergency while providing care.

v Professional interaction between the nurse and the other HCP will help to improve professional standards and create better image.

Nursing administrators can plan an in-service education programs to take leadership role in educating college students and staff nurses regarding first 24hrs care of MI patient. Nurses should take up responsibility to publish more information module and other health educational packages.

Nursing research

Nurse researcher should take efforts to conduct interactive session regarding first 24hrs care of MI patient among staff nurses for enhancing their knowledge.

v Further research can be carried out on this aspect to assess the effectiveness information module regarding first 24hrs care of MI patient.

v The study will serve as a variable reference material for future investigators.

v The result of the study can be published in nursing journals.

The findings of the study can be presented in various local, state or national.

Recommendations

v Based on the findings of the study, the study can be replicated on larger sample to validate the findings of the study.

v Similar study can be carried out to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice regarding first 24hrs care of MI patient among HCP in different areas and

settings.

v The study can be done in different districts and different states of India as the knowledge may vary.

v The short-term training programme on first 24hrs care of MI patient and its effectiveness can be analysed through a pre and post-test method.

Ethical Clearance- Taken from Pt. B.D Sharma University, Rohtak .

Source of Funding- Self

Conflict of Interest - NIL

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