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**E Vanitha Sree**  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India

**Katari Kantha**  
Department of Community  
Health Nursing, Narayana  
College of Nursing, Nellore,  
Andhra Pradesh, India

**Arumugam Indira**  
Principal, Narayana  
College of Nursing, Nellore,  
Andhra Pradesh, India

**Correspondence**  
**Katari Kantha**  
Associate Professor  
Department of Community  
Health Nursing, Narayana  
College of Nursing, Nellore,  
Andhra Pradesh, India

## Knowledge regarding gastrostomy feeding among staff nurses and nursing students

**E Vanitha Sree, Katari Kantha and Arumugam Indira**

### Abstract

**Background:** Gastrostomy is an alternative approach to nasogastric tube feeding when the person is unable to swallow for long period. The nutrient solution through a tube that has been surgically inserted into the stomach through abdominal wall. Some of the special diets given to the patient who are receiving enteral or parental nutrition.

**Aim:** To compare the level of knowledge regarding gastrostomy feeding between staff nurses and nursing students.

**Setting and Design:** The study was conducted in Narayana Medical College hospital by using a descriptive design.

**Materials and Methods:** The sample size selected for the study was 30 samples. 15 staff nurses and 15 nursing students working in NMCH, Nellore by using convenience sampling technique. **Statistical Analysis Used:** The collected data was organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study.

**Results:** The results regarding knowledge on gastrostomy feeding shows that, among staff nurses out of 15, 11 (73.3%) are having adequate knowledge 3(20%) are having moderately adequate knowledge and 1(6.7%) is having inadequate knowledge. Among nursing students out of 15, 13(86.6%) are having adequate knowledge 1(6.7%) is having moderately adequate knowledge and 1(6.7) is having inadequate knowledge.

**Conclusion:** The study concluded that majority of staff nurses and nursing students had adequate knowledge regarding gastrostomy feeding.

**Keywords:** Gastrostomy feeding, staff nurses, nursing students

### 1. Introduction

No disease process improve significantly with starvation, but providing nutrition can be a challenge in a patient who can't or will not eat. Failure of enteral supplements dietary counseling and appetite stimulation frequently leads to a decision about the use of the tube feeding.

Enteral access must be obtained for the feeding to begin. Temporary access can be achieved with a gastric or enteral feeding tube. These tubes are easily placed at the bed side and can also be easily removed unfortunately, they often failure secondary to clogging or in adherent dislodgement and do not provide a secure access route for the provision of nutrition, medication and fluids.

More permanent external access can be obtained either endoscopic ally surgically (or) with interventional radiology, resulting in either a gastrostomy or jejunostomy. Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) procedure and standardized PEG kits was important technological advance in the external access field.

Nurses are important members of a critical care team. They need adequate knowledge regarding gastrostomy feeding to perform this procedure during emergency and needed to perform this at correct time without any complications, so the investigator decided to assess the knowledge regarding the gastrostomy feeding among staff nurses and nursing students.

### 2. Objectives of the Study

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding gastrostomy feeding among staff nurses.
- To assess the level of knowledge regarding gastrostomy feeding among nursing students.

- To compare the level of knowledge regarding gastrostomy feeding between staff nurses and nursing students.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding gastrostomy feeding and socio demographic variables of staff nurses.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding gastrostomy feeding and socio demographic variables, of nursing students.

**3. Detailed Research Plan**

**3.1 Research Approach:** Quantitative Approach.

**3.2 Research Design:** Descriptive design.

**3.3 Target Population**

The target population of the study comprised of staff nurses and nursing students.

**3.4 Accessible Population**

The population of the study comprised of staff nurses and nursing students who are posted in the Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.

**3.5 Sample**

The samples for the present study includes all the staff nurses and nursing students who fulfill the inclusion criteria were selected.

**3.6 Sampling Technique**

Non probability convenience sampling technique was adopted.

**3.7 Sample Size**

The sample size selected for the study was 30 samples. 15 staff nurses and 15 nursing students working in NMCH, Nellore.

**4. Results and discussion**

**4.1 Distribution of socio demographic variables of staff nurses**

**Table 1:** Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of staff nurses

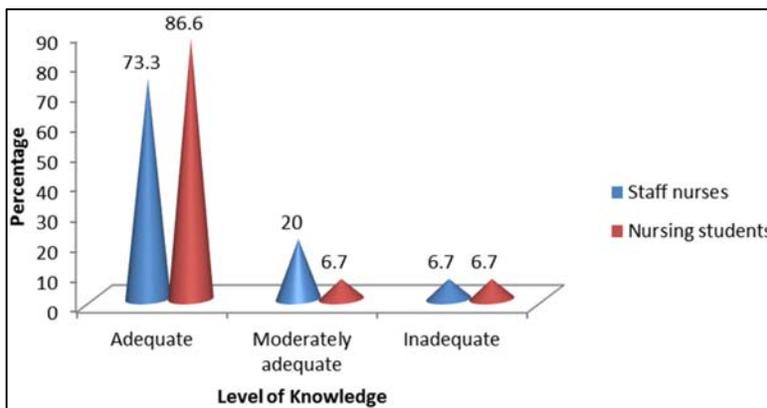
Demographic Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>		
22-25 years	13	86.6
26-30 years	1	6.7
31-35 years	1	6.7
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	1	6.7
Female	14	93.3
<b>Educational Qualification</b>		
GNM	1	6.7
B.Sc.(N)	14	93.3
<b>Years of experience</b>		
<1 years	6	40
1-2 years	6	40
3-5 years	3	20
<b>Source of information</b>		
Curriculum	4	26.7
Books and Journals	2	13.3
Internet	1	6.7
All the above	8	53.3
<b>In-service education and CNE attended</b>		
Attended	7	46.7
Not attended	8	53.3

**Table 2:** Comparison of level of knowledge between staff nurses and nursing students regarding gastrostomy feeding. (N=30)

Level of knowledge	Staff Nurses		Nursing Students (n=15)	
	f	%	f	%
Adequate	11	73.3	13	86.6
Moderately adequate	3	20	1	6.7
Inadequate	1	6.7	1	6.7
Total	15	100	15	100

Table No:2 Shows that with regard to level of knowledge regarding gastrostomy feeding, among staff nurses out of 15,11(73.3%) are having adequate knowledge 3(20%) are having moderately adequate knowledge and 1(6.7%) is

having inadequate knowledge. Among nursing students 15, 13 (86.6%) are having adequate knowledge 1(6.7%) is having moderately adequate knowledge and 1(6.7) is having inadequate knowledge.



**Fig 1:** Percentage distribution of staff nurses and nursing students based level of knowledge.

**4.2 Association between the level of knowledge and socio demographic variables of staff nurses:** The association between the level of knowledge and selected socio demographic variables of staff nurses. It shows that gender, education, experience, source of information are non significant and age, in service education are significant.

**4.3 Association between the level of knowledge and selected socio demographic variables of nursing students:** the association between the level of knowledge and selected socio demographic variables of nursing students it shows that age, education, source of information and attended workshop are non significant. Good eating practices, Spirulina the future food supplementation and alternative practices helps the individuals to keep their health <sup>[11-14]</sup>.

## 5. Conclusion

The study concluded that majority of staff nurses and nursing students had adequate knowledge regarding gastrostomy feeding.

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