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A study of assess the knowledge regarding care of ostomies among staff nurses and nursing students in Narayana medical college hospital, Nellore

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Abstract

Introduction: Ostomy frequency is increasing worldwide. These are approximately 750,000 ostomies in United States. According to the survey conducted by Asia South pacific ostomy association and ostomy association of India, Mumbai as on June 2010-2012, there are 3 lakh ostomates in India. Many times, patients are embarrassed when they have to use public restorations to empty their bag. Teach the patients with ostomies about the various methods of odor control. Remind them that if the bag is clean and sealed well odor usually is not a problem during normal activity. Types of ostomy procedures include colostomy, ileostomy, and urostomy. The type performed depend on the location and extent of the disease or injury. A colostomy involves creating an opening in the abdomen and pulling through a portion the large intestine.

Methods: A Non-Experimental descriptive research was adopted for this study. The study was conducted in selected hospital, Nellore district. 30 samples were selected by using Simple random sampling technique by means of learning methods. Structured questionnaire were used to assess the knowledge regarding care of ostomies among staff Nurses and Nursing students.

Results: The study results shows that with regard to knowledge regarding care of ostomies 7 (46.7%) staff nurses and 9 (60%) of nursing students having inadequate knowledge, 6(40%) of staff nurses and 5 (33.3%) of nursing students are having moderately adequate knowledge, 2 (13.3%) of staff nurses and 1 (6.7%) of nursing students are having adequate knowledge.

Conclusion: The study concluded that majority of staff nurses and nursing students had inadequate knowledge regarding care of ostomies. So there is a need to improve knowledge both by the student nurses and as well as staff nurses.

Keywords: Knowledge, care of ostomies, Nursing students, Staff nurses.

1. Introduction

Ostomy frequency is increasing worldwide. These are approximately 750,000 ostomies in United States. According to the survey conducted by Asia South pacific ostomy association and ostomy association of India, Mumbai as on June 2010-2012, there are 3 lakh ostomates in India. Many times, patients are embarrassed when they have to use public restorations to empty their bag. Teach the patients with ostomies about the various methods of odor control. Remind them that if the bag is clean and sealed well odor usually is not a problem during normal activity. Types of ostomy procedures include colostomy, ileostomy, and urostomy. The type performed depend on the location and extent of the disease or injury. A colostomy involves creating an opening in the abdomen and pulling through a portion the large intestine. There are four main type; ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid colostomy.

Reasons for ostomies are Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, familial adenomatous polyposis, and total colonic Hirschsprung's disease, colorectal cancer. In some patients with crohn's disease, there is the option of a procedure called an ileorectal anastomosis, which is done if crohn's disease attack the entire large intestine but stays away from the rectum. In this procedure, the entire large intestine is surgically removed, but the rectum is left intact. The ileum is then stitched to the rectum to allow fecal matter to go through the rectum just as it did when the patient had a large intestine.

2. Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding care of ostomies among staff nurses.
- To assess the level of knowledge regarding care of ostomies among nursing students.
- To compare the level of knowledge regarding care of ostomies between staff nurses and nursing students.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding care of ostomies among staff nurses, nursing students with their selected socio demographic variables.

3. Materials and Methods: A Non-Experimental descriptive research was adopted for this study. The study was conducted in selected hospital, Nellore district. 30 samples were selected by using simple random sampling technique. Structured questionnaire were used to assess the knowledge regarding care of ostomies among staff Nurses and Nursing students

3.1 Sample Size: 30 samples were selected by using simple random sampling technique by means of lottery mehod. Among them 15 were staff nurses and 15 were student nurses.

Data were obtained by the following methods:

- A) Through questionnaire method by interviewing the samples for assessing their sociodemographic variables
- B) Self-administered questionnaire were used to assess the knowledge regarding care of ostomies.

3.2 Ethical Clearance: There was no drug administration or invasive procedure involved in the study. A written

Permission was obtained from the institutional authority and ethical committee. Written informed consent was obtained from samples who participated in the study and Confidentiality and anonymity of the subjects was maintained throughout the study. (harika, 2015):

4. Results

Table 1: Distribution of Demographic Variables of staff nurses (N=15)

S.no	Demographic Variables	Staff nurses (n-15)	
		f	%
1	Age 20-25 years	15	100
2	Gender Female	15	100
3	Educational qualification GNM	1	6.7
	B.SC(N)	14	93.3
4	Professional experience Below 1 year	8	53.3
	1-3 years	7	46.7
5	Conference related to care of ostomies Attended	5	33.3
	Not Attended	10	66.7
6	Source of information: a) Internet and Journals	1	6.7
	b) Community participation	2	13.3
	c) Curriculum	1	6.7
	d) All the above	11	73.3

Table 2: Distribution of Demographic Variables of student nurses (N=15)

S.no	Demographic Variables	Student nurses (n-15)	
		f	%
1	Age 18-19 years	4	26.7
	20-21 years	10	66.7
	22-23 years	1	6.6
2	Conference related to care of ostomies Not Attended	15	100
3	Source of information: a)Text book b)CNE programme c) All the above	15	100
4	Year of course 3 rd year	5	33.3
	4 th year	10	66.67

Table 3: Comparison of level of knowledge on care of ostomies between staff nurses and nursing students

S.no	Level of Knowledge	Staff Nurses (n=15)		Nursing Students (n=15)	
		f	%	f	%
1	Inadequate knowledge below (50%)	7	46.7	9	60
2.	Moderately Adequate knowledge (50%-70%)	6	40	5	33.3
3.	Adequate knowledge (more than 70%)	2	13.3	1	6.7
	Total	15	100	15	100

Table no-3. Shows that comparison of level of knowledge on care of ostomies between staff nurses and nursing students (30 samples), 7(46.7%) staff nurses and 9(60%) of nursing students having inadequate knowledge, 6(40%) of

staff nurses and 5(33.3%) of nursing students are having moderately adequate knowledge, 2(13.3%) of staff nurses and 1(6.7%) of nursing students are having adequate knowledge.

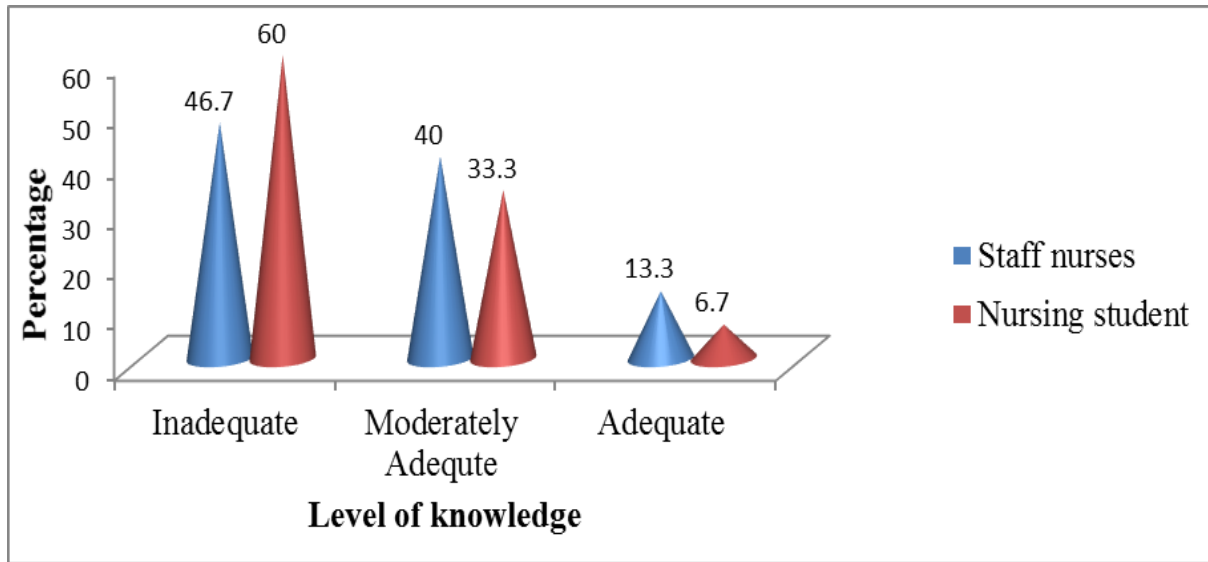


Fig 1: Percentage distribution of staff nurses and nursing students based on level of knowledge

Table 4: Comparison of mean knowledge score and standard deviation among staff nurses and nursing students. (N-30)

Sample Categories	Mean	Standard Deviation
Staff Nurses	17.4	3.3
Nursing Students	16.9	2.5

Table no-4. Shows that with regards to comparison of level of knowledge regarding care of ostomies between staff nurses and student nurses. In staff nurses, the mean value is 17.4 with standard deviation is 3.3 and nursing students the mean value is 16.9 with standard deviation is 2.5.

5. Discussion

The aim of the present study was to assess the knowledge regarding care of ostomies staff nurses and nursing students.

Findings of the Study Based On Objectives

Findings related to comparison of the level of knowledge regarding care of ostomies between staff nurses and nursing students.

Table no. 3 Shows that comparison of level of knowledge on care of ostomies between staff nurses and nursing students (30 samples), 7(46.7%) staff nurses and 9(60%) of nursing students having inadequate knowledge, 6(40%) of staff nurses and 5(33.3%) of nursing students are having moderately adequate knowledge, 2(13.3%) of staff nurses and 1(6.7%) of nursing students are having adequate knowledge.

Elizabeth. A. (2011) conducted a comparative study to assess knowledge regarding care of ostomies among nursing students in Canada. The study result shows that they used randomized trial for the study, 71.9% of students having adequate knowledge and 28.1% of students having inadequate knowledge. The study concluded that student nurses having some knowledge regarding care of ostomies

Findings related to Association between the level of knowledge of staff nurses regarding care of ostomies with their selected socio demographic variables.

In association with Educational qualification of staff nurses, the calculated value is 1.16 and table value is 5.99 at $P \leq 0.05$ level. The calculated value is lesser than the table value, Hence there is no significance.

In association with professional experience of staff nurses, the calculated value is 3.2 and table value is 5.99 at $P \leq 0.05$ level.

The calculated value is lesser than the table value, Hence there is no significance.

In association with Source of information of staff nurses, the calculated value is 5.292 and table value is 12.59 at $P \leq 0.05$ level. The calculated value is lesser than the table value, Hence there is no significance

In association with Attended any CNE programmes of staff nurses, the calculated value is 1.25 and table value is 5.99 at $P \leq 0.05$ level. The calculated value is lesser than the table value, Hence there is no significance.

There is no significant association of socio demographic variables such as educational qualification, total professional experience, source of information, attending any CNE programmes.

There is no significant association between the demographic variables such as age, gender, educational qualification, total professional experience, attended any CNE/Workshop with level of knowledge regarding bowel wash.

Findings related to Association between the level of knowledge of nursing students regarding care of ostomies with their selected socio demographic variables.

In association with Age of nursing students, the calculated value is 2.89 and table value is 9.49 at $P \leq 0.05$ level. The calculated value is lesser than the table value, Hence there is no significance.

In association with Years of course of nursing students, the calculated value is 1.33 and table value is 5.99 at $P \leq 0.05$ level. The calculated value is lesser than the table value, Hence there is no significance.

In association with Source of information of nursing students, the calculated value is 3.56 and table value is 9.49 at $P \leq 0.05$ level. The calculated value is lesser than the table value, Hence there is no significance.

There is not significant association of socio demographic variables such as age, year of course, sources of information.

6. Conclusion

The study concluded that majority of staff nurses and nursing students had inadequate knowledge regarding care of ostomies. So there is a need to improve knowledge both by the student nurses and as well as staff nurses.

7. Recommendations

On the basis of the findings of the study, recommendations are:

- A similar study can be replicated on a large sample to generalize the findings.
- An experimental study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of teaching programme on knowledge regarding care of ostomies.
- Similar study can be done on different hospital settings.

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