



ISSN Print: 2394-7500  
ISSN Online: 2394-5869  
Impact Factor: 5.2  
IJAR 2016; 2(6): 157-160  
www.allresearchjournal.com  
Received: 15-04-2016  
Accepted: 16-05-2016

**MS.G. Betty Lebona. G**  
Lecturer, Dept. of Child Health  
Nursing, Narayana College of  
Nursing, Chinthareddypalem  
Nellore.

**Elizabeth Jasmine. S**  
Associate professor of OBG &  
Gynecological nursing,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore.

**Dr. Indira .S**  
Principal Narayana college of  
Nursing, Chinthareddypalem  
Nellore.

**Correspondence**

**MS.G. Betty Lebona. G**  
Lecturer, Dept of Child Health  
Nursing, Narayana College of  
Nursing, Chinthareddypalem  
Nellore.

## **Assess the knowledge regarding physical examination done by and nursing students at Narayana Medical College and General Hospital, Nellore.**

**MS.G. Betty Lebona. G, Elizabeth Jasmine S, Dr. Indira S**

### **Abstract**

Nurses are the most often the first persons to detect the changes in client conditions, regardless of the setting for this reason, the ability to think critically and interrupt the meaning of the clients behaviours and presenting physiological changes is very important.

The skills of physical examination provides nurses with powerful tools to defet subtle as well as obvious changes in a client health the nurses workers in a variety of setting ,seeking information about the client health status. The nurse conducts health assessments at health screening clinics, physicians offices in acute care agencies and at the clients home.

**Methodology:** Quantitative research approach was utilized to assess the knowledge regarding physical examination done by nursing students in at Narayana Medical College and General Hospital, Nellore. The sample size was 60, of the 30 were staff nurses and 30 were student nurses. Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used for selection of subjects. Semi structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of staff nurses and student nurses regarding administration of intravenous fluid

**Results:** shows among 30 sample of nursing students 5(16.7%) have inadequate knowledge, 15(50%) have moderately adequate knowledge regarding and, 10(33.3%) have adequate knowledge regarding Physical examination.

**Conclusion:** The study concluded that majority of nursing students have moderately adequate knowledge students.

**Keywords:** physical examination, nursing students, clients behaviours, physicians office

### **Introduction**

A complete health assessment involves a more detailed review of clients condition the nurses collects history and performs a behavioural and physical examination ,collecting health history by interview method in an opportunity to establish a relationship with the client that promotes sharing information and for developing a mutual test. A physical examination is a head to toe review of body system that offers objective information about client and allows the nurse to make clinical judgement.

The accuracy of the physical examination influence the choice of therapies a client receives and the determination of the responses to therapies continues in health care improves where the nurse makes ongoing, objective and comprehensive assessment.

### **Statement of the Problem**

A Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Physical Examination Done By And Nursing Students At Narayana Medical College And General Hospital, Nellore.

### **Objectives**

- To assess the level of knowledge physical examination done by and nursing students
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding physical examination done by nursing students with their selected demographic variables.

### **Assumptions**

The nursing students have some knowledge regarding physical examination.

**Materials and Methods**

Quantitative research approach was utilized to assess the knowledge regarding physical examination done by nursing students in NMCH, Nellore. The sample size was 60, of the 30 were staff nurses and 30 were student nurses. Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used for selection of subjects. Observational checklist was used to assess the knowledge of staff nurses and student nurses regarding physical examination done by nursing students.

**Criteria for Sample Selection**

**Inclusion Criteria**

1. Nursing students who are available at the time of data collection
2. Student nurses who are available at the time of data collection.

**Exclusion Criteria**

1. Nursing students who are excluded based on the following criteria
2. Nursing students who are not willing to participate in this study
3. Nursing students who are on leave

**Description of the Tool**

The tool consists of two parts.

**PART-I.**

**Deal with demographic data**

Demographic variables including Age, education, Year of study, sources of information.

**PART II.**

Deals with Observational checklist to assess the knowledge regarding physical examination.

**Score Interpretation**

S. No	Level of Knowledge	Score	Percentage
1.	Inadequate Knowledge	0-12	<50%
2.	Moderately Adequate Knowledge	13-24	51-70%
3.	Adequate Knowledge	25-36	>71%

**Data Collection Procedure**

The data collection procedure was done for a period of 1 week from 5/5/15 to 10/5/15. After obtaining the formal permission from the Narayana College of nursing. 30 samples were selected by non-probability convenience sampling techniques. Nursing students and staff nurses, who fulfilled the inclusion criteria, were included for this study after obtaining informed consent from them and the confidentiality of shared was assured. For the present study observational checklist method was adopted to collect the data, it took 30 minutes to complete the observation checklist by each nursing student.

**Plan for Data Analysis**

Data analysis was done using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.

**Descriptive statistics**

- frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables
- Mean & standard deviation

**Inferential statistics**

- Chi-square test to find association with knowledge of nursing students with physical examination.

**Results**

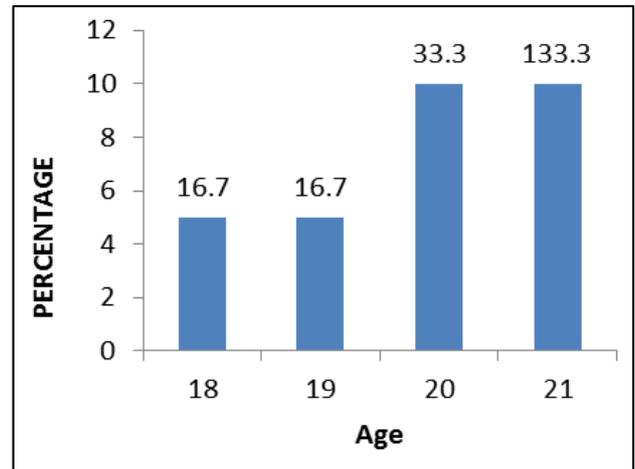


Fig 1: Percentage distribution of nursing student based on age.

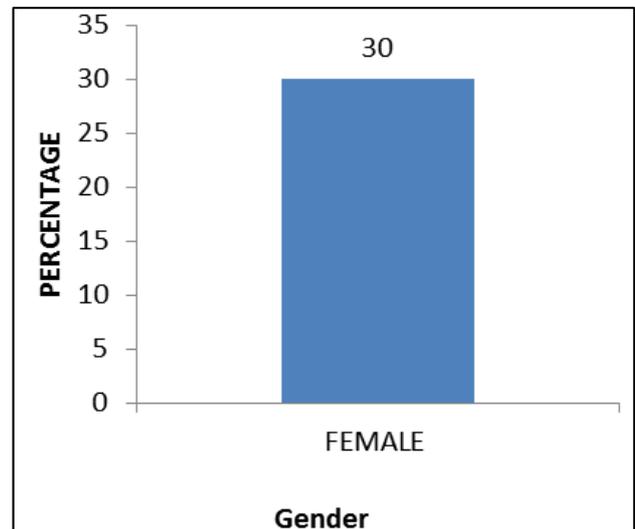


Fig 2: Percentage distribution of nursing students based on gender.

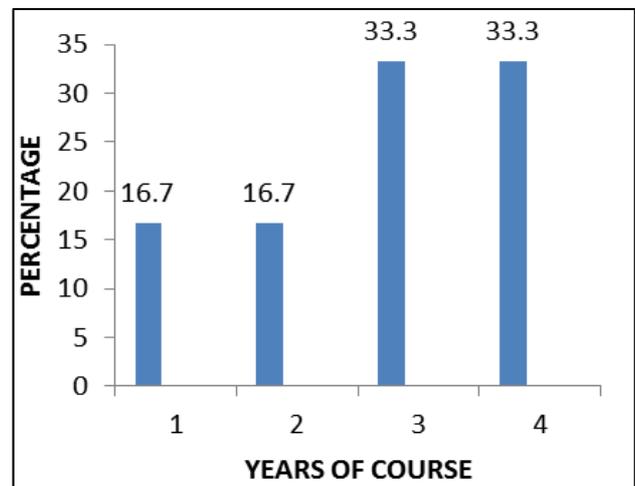


Fig 3: Percentage distribution of nursing students based on Year of course.

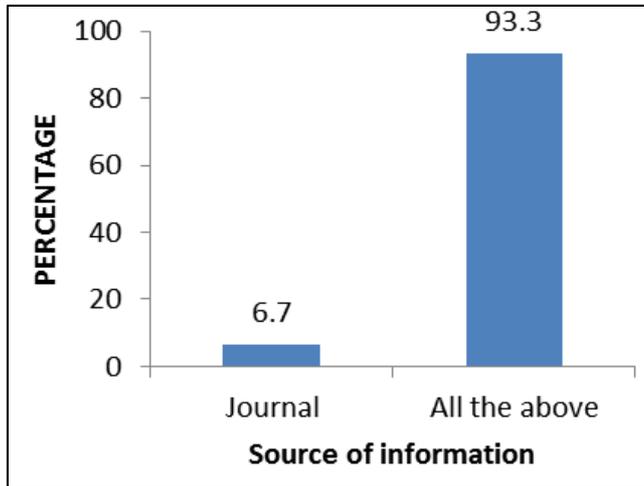


Fig 4: Percentage distributions of nursing students based on Source of information.

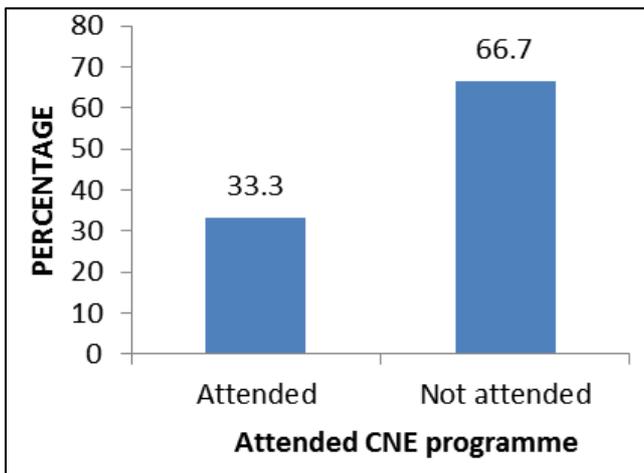


Fig 5: Percentage distribution of nursing students who attended CNE related Physical examination.

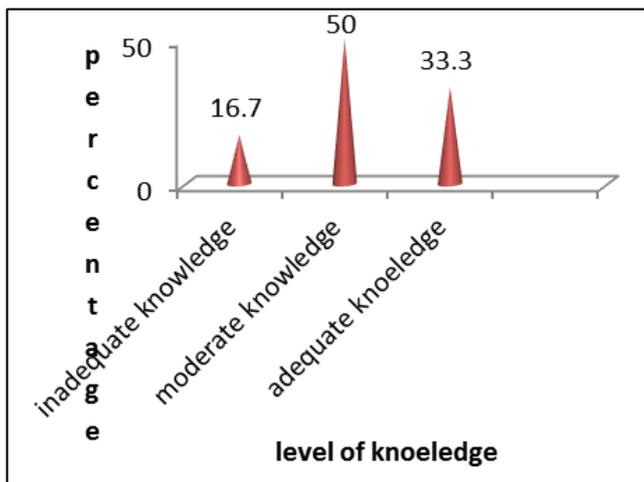


Fig 6: level of knowledge regarding Physical examination done by nursing students.

shows among 30 sample of nursing students 5(16.7%) have inadequate knowledge, 15(50%) have moderately adequate knowledge regarding and,10(33.3%) have adequate knowledge regarding Physical examination .

Section-III

Table 1: Mean knowledge score and standard deviation of nursing students.

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation
Nursing students	20.3	4.11

Association between the Level of Knowledge with Their Selected Socio Demographic Variables (n=30)

S.N O	Demographic variables	Inadequate		Moderately adequate		adequate		Chi-square
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
1.	Year of Experience							C=20.13 T=12.6 df=6 S* P=0.05
	a.I st year	3	10					
	b.II nd year	3		1	3.34	1	3.4	
	c)III rd year	5	10	1	3.34	1	3.4	
	d) Iv th year	5		4	13.4	1	3.4	
			16.66	4	13.4	1	3.4	

The level of knowledge regarding physical examination by nursing students.

Shows among 30 samples of nursing students 5(16.7%) have inadequate, 15(50%) have moderately adequate and, 10(33.3%) have adequate knowledge regarding physical examination.

Fabrizio Consorti<sup>1</sup>, Rosaria Mancuso<sup>1</sup>, Annalisa Piccolo<sup>1</sup>, et al (2013) [12] conducted a study on Evaluation of the acceptability of Peer Physical Examination (PPE) in medical and osteopathic .The aim of this study was to compare the acceptability of PPE in two classes of medical and osteopathic students after their first experience, to obtain comparative information useful for an understanding of the different professional approaches. Cross sectional design was used to assess the students skill during physical examination. The mean score of the new questionnaire was significantly higher for the osteopathic students than for the medical students (53.4±6.3 vs. 43.4±8.9; p<0.01). The only independent variables that were significantly predictive of the score in a linear regression analysis were gender and the condition of medical or osteopathic student. The EFS mean score also showed a significant difference between the osteopathic and medical students (30.76±2.9 vs. 27.85±4.3; p<0.01). Factor analysis of the new questionnaire identified three factors (appropriateness and usefulness, sexual implications and passive role) accounting for 62.8% of the variance. Criterion validity was assessed by correlation with the EFS (Pearson’s r coefficient=0.61). Reliability was expressed in terms of Cronbach’s alpha coefficient, which equals 0.86.These quantitative results are consistent with previous qualitative research on the process of embodiment both in medicine and osteopathy. The new questionnaire proved to be valid and reliable. The objective assessment of the acceptability of PPE is a way to determine differences in students’ attitudes towards contact with the body and can be used for counselling students regarding career choice. This study can also highlight differences between students from different professions and serve as a basis for reflection for improved mutual interprofessional understanding and future interprofessional education.

### **Description of demographic variables of nursing students.**

With regard to age, 10(33.3%) are 24 years old, with regard to Year of course 10 (33.3) the nursing students belongs to third and four year, with regard to source of information, 13(86.6%) received from curriculum, with regard to attended workshop, 14(93%) have not attended.

### **The association between the levels of knowledge of nursing students regarding physical examination with their selected socio demographic variables.**

Year of course having significant association with level of knowledge regarding Physical examination done by nursing students

Gender, Source of information, attended any CNE Programme had non-significant association with level of knowledge of nursing students regarding administration of intravenous fluid. (P=0.05)

Wearn Am<sup>1</sup>, Bhoopatkar H, Mathew Tk, Stewart L.(2012) conducted a study on Exploration of the attitudes of nursing students to peer physical examination and physical examination of patients .the research design was Dual cohort, cross-sectional, anonymous survey conducted in Three-year undergraduate nursing programme, skills centre and service clinical learning The response rate was 76% (128/168). The students were predominantly female (93% female; 7% male). Most students were comfortable with examining non-sensitive body regions of peers (78.2%-100% willing) and patients (92.3-100% willing). Male gender was significantly associated with willingness to examine and be examined by peers (p=0.001); Asian students were significantly less willing to engage in peer physical examination with opposite gender (p<0.007). Year 3 students were significantly more comfortable than Year 1 in examining patients of either gender (p<0.001). In spite of the male gender findings, this predominantly female population expresses similar attitudes to the gender-balanced medical student studies - high acceptability for non-sensitive areas. The role of characteristics and attitudes to peer physical examination shows similarities and differences to other studies. Student characteristics were not related to patient examination attitudes.

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