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A study to assess the knowledge regarding bowel wash among staff nurses and nursing students in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore

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Abstract

Introduction: Bowel wash plays a vital role in the treatment of constipation it is also very significant for the purpose of cleansing the bowel prior to almost all the abdominal surgeries. Bowel wash was originally developed to cleanse the large bowel before surgery or colonoscopy. Bowel wash has the effect of mechanically flushing the ingested poison out of the gastro intestinal tract before it can be absorbed into the body. Solution used during bowel wash are plain water, cold water (ice enemata), normal saline, sodium bicarbonate solution 1to 2 percent, antiseptic solution such as silver nitrate-1:5000, potassium permanganate solution -1:5000, boric solution 1to2%, amount of solution used :2 to 3 liters or till the return flow is clear.

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 non probability convenience sampling technique. Structured questionnaire were used to assess the knowledge regarding bowel wash among staff Nurses and Nursing students

Results: The study results shows that with regard to knowledge regarding bowel wash among staff nurses, 8(53.3%) had inadequate knowledge, 6(40%) had moderately adequate knowledge, 1(6.7%) had adequate knowledge, whereas in nursing students, 8(53.3%) had inadequate knowledge, 5(33.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge, 2(13.3%) had adequate knowledge

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

Keywords: knowledge, Bowel wash, Nursing students, Staff nurses

1. Introduction

Bowel wash was originally developed to cleanse the large bowel before surgery or colonoscopy. Bowel wash has the effect of mechanically flushing the ingested poison out of the gastro intestinal tract before it can be absorbed into the body. Bowel wash plays a vital role in the treatment of constipation it is also very significant for the purpose of cleansing the bowel prior to almost all the abdominal surgeries. Bowel wash has the effect of mechanically flushing the ingested poison out of the gastro intestinal tract before it can be absorbed into the body. Solution used during bowel wash are plain water, cold water (ice enemata), normal saline, sodium bicarbonate solution 1to 2 percent, antiseptic solution such as silver nitrate-1:5000, potassium permanganate solution -1:5000, boric solution 1 to 2%, amount of solution used: 2 to 3 liters or till the return flow is clear [1].

Barbara Bradley Bolen (2007) Conducted a study on over the course of 12 years, the incidence of chronic constipation was just over 17% or almost 1 out of every 6 people. Gender issues emerged –in those who were under the age of 50, 9.2%of men Vs 18.3% of women suffered from chronic constipation. Those gender differences appear to lesson with age [2].

2. Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding bowel wash among staff nurses.
- To assess the level of knowledge regarding bowel wash among nursing students.
- To compare the level of knowledge regarding bowel wash between staff nurses and nursing students.

- To find out the association between the levels of knowledge regarding bowel wash 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 non-probability convenience sampling technique. Structured questionnaire were used to assess the knowledge regarding bowel wash among staff Nurses and Nursing students

3.1 Sample Size: 30 samples were selected by using non-probability convenience sampling technique. 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 socio demographic variables
- B) Self-administered questionnaire were used to assess the knowledge regarding bowel wash

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.³

4. Results

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

S.no	Demographic Variables	Staff nurses(n-15)	
		f	%
1	Age 22-25 years	14	93.3
	26-30 years	1	6.7
2	Gender Female	14	93.3
	Male	1	6.7
3	Educational qualification GNM	1	6.7
	B.SC(N)	14	93.3
4	Professional experience Below 1 year	12	80
	2-3 years	3	20
5	CNE programme related to bowel wash Attended	15	100

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	10	66.7
	20-21 years	5	33.3
2	CNE programme related to bowel wash Attended	15	100
3	Educational qualification BSC	15	100
4	Year of course 1 st year	11	73
	4 th year	4	27

Table 3: Comparison of level of knowledge on bowel wash 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%)	8	53.3	8	53.3
2.	Moderately Adequate knowledge (50%-70%)	6	40	5	33.3
3.	Adequate knowledge (more than 70%)	1	6.7	2	13.3

Table no.3 Shows that comparison of level of knowledge on bowel wash between staff nurses and nursing students (30 samples), 8(53.3%) staff nurses have inadequate knowledge, 6(40%) staff nurses have moderately adequate knowledge and 1(6.7%) staff nurses have adequate knowledge, whereas

8(53.3%) nursing students knowledge and 2(13.3%) nursing students have adequate knowledge have inadequate knowledge, 5(33.3%) nursing students have moderately adequate knowledge.

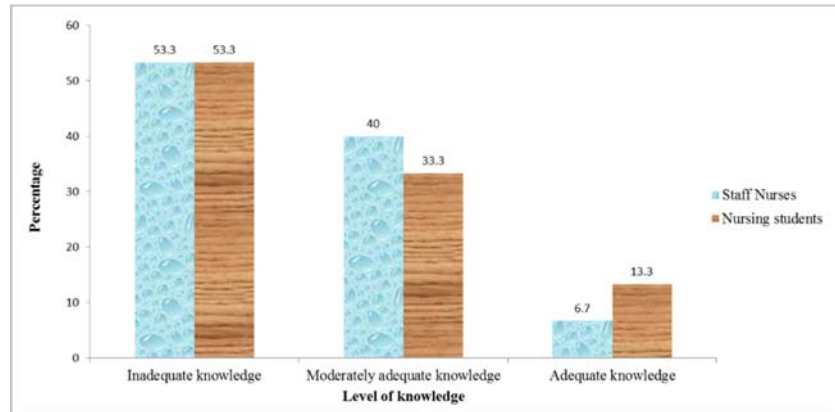


Fig1: Percentage distribution of staff nurses and nursing students based on level of knowledge

Table4: Comparison of mean knowledge score and standard deviation among staff nurses and nursing students. (N-30)

Sample Categories	Mean	Standard Deviation
Staff Nurses	17	4.2
Nursing Students	16.3	4.3

Table.no-4 Shows that with regards to comparison of level of knowledge regarding bowel wash between staff nurses and student nurses. In staff nurses, the mean value is 17 with standard deviation is 4.2 and nursing students the mean value is 16.3 with standard deviation is 4.3.

4. Discussion

The aim of the present study was to assess the knowledge regarding bowel wash among staff nurses and nursing students

Findings of the Study Based On Objectives

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

Table no.3 Shows that comparison of level of knowledge on bowel wash between staff nurses and nursing students (30 samples), 8(53.3%) staff nurses have inadequate knowledge, 6(40%) staff nurses have moderately adequate knowledge and 1(6.7%) staff nurses have adequate knowledge, whereas 8(53.3%) nursing students knowledge and 2(13.3%) nursing students have adequate knowledge have inadequate knowledge, 5(33.3%) nursing students have moderately adequate knowledge.

Bernal Model P & Mendoza N [2012]: Conducted a randomized clinical trial on effects of high volume saline versus no bowel wash during labor by selecting a sample of 443 women with an aim to address an identified knowledge gap by determining the effects of routine bowel wash used during first stage of labor on puerperal and neonatal infection rates. The results of study concluded that bowel wash will improve maternal and neonatal outcomes and provide and overall benefit.⁴

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

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 Bowel wash with their selected socio demographic variables.

There is no significant association between the demographic variables such as age (harika, 2015), attended any Workshop, educational qualification, year of course with level of knowledge regarding bowel wash.

5. Conclusion

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

6. Recommendations

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

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

7. References

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