



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2017; 3(4): 674-677
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 18-02-2017
Accepted: 19-03-2017

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Knowledge regarding post-operative care in adult, among the staff nurses and nursing students

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Abstract

The post - operative period begins immediately after surgery and continues until the patient is discharged from medical care. Much of post-operative nursing care involves; protecting the patient, who has been placed at physiologic risk during surgery, preventing complications while the body repairs itself during the recovery process. The post - operative patients having many infectious complications during the time of surgery, patient needs more care at the time of surgery, especially in the surgical site patient get more infection, in this time post-operative care is more important. The study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding post-operative care in adult among the staff nurses and the nursing students in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore. This study would help in developing a better knowledge regarding post-operative care in adult among the staff nurses and the nursing students. A quantitative study approach was used for this study and descriptive method was used for the research design. The sample size was 15 staff nurses and 15 nursing students. The non-probability simple random sampling technique was used for the selection of the subjects. The data was collected with the help of structured questionnaire and finally data was analyzed using the descriptive and inferential statistics. Regarding level of knowledge among 15 staff nurses and 15 student nurses in that 4(26.6%) staff nurses 3(20%) nursing students are having inadequate level of knowledge, 5(33.3%) staff nurses and 3(20%) nursing students are having moderate level of knowledge, 6(40%) staff nurses 9(60%) nursing students are having adequate level of knowledge. The study concluded that compare the level of knowledge between the staff nurses and nursing students regarding the post-operative care in adult. Staff nurses had moderately adequate knowledge than the nursing students regarding post-operative care in adult.

Keywords: Post-operative care, staff nurses, student nurses, knowledge

Introduction

The post - operative period begins immediately after surgery and continues until the patient is discharged from medical care. Much of post-operative nursing care involves; protecting the patient, who has been placed at physiologic risk during surgery, preventing complications while the body repairs itself during the recovery process [1].

The patient immediately recovery period is supervised by a post - anesthesia care nurse, a nurse specialist working in a post anesthesia care unit (PACU). Three phases of post - anesthesia care provide different levels of care depending on the needs of individual patients. These different phases of post-anesthesia care have been identified because the current variety of types of surgery, levels of anesthesia and ambulatory surgeries result in patient with wide variation in post-operative care [2].

Purpose of post-operative care include the prevention of the complications after the surgery, prevent the infection in the surgical site, improve their immunization level and to promote the ability to control infection.

The post - operative patients having many infectious complications during the time of surgery. Patient needs more care at the time of surgery. Especially in the surgical site patient get more infection, in this time post-operative care is more important [3].

Objectives

- Assess the level of knowledge regarding the post-operative care in adult, among staff nurses in NMCH.

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- Assess the level of knowledge regarding the post-operative care in adult, among nursing students.
- To find out the association between the levels of knowledge regarding post operative care in adult among staff nurses with their selected socio-demographic variables.
- To find out the association between the levels of knowledge regarding post operative care is adult among nursing students with their selected socio-demographic variables.

Methodology ^[4]

The present study was aimed to "assess the knowledge regarding postoperative care in adult among the staff nurses and student nurses in NMCH, Nellore. An appropriate design had been selected to conduct the study.

Research approach

Quantitative approach was adopted to determine the knowledge regarding post operative care in adult, among staff nurses and nursing students in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.

Research design

The research design was used for this present study was no experimental descriptive design to identify the knowledge regarding post operative care in adult among staff nurses, and nursing students in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.

Setting

The setting selected for the study was Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore, which was located in the urban area with attached to super specialty hospital. This is 1750 bedded hospital with all the specialties with skilled staff and specialized equipments. The college was situated with the distance of 8km from Nellore City. The setting selected for this study in post operative wards which consist of 2 units with bed strength of 25 and 20 nurses working in unit area.

Sample

The sample for the present study includes the all nursing students and staff nurses who full fill the inclusion criteria.

Sample size

The sample size for the present study was 30, 15 staff nurses and 15 nursing students.

Sample technique

Non probability convenience sample was adopted for this study

Data analysis& interpretation

Section-I

- Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables among staff nurses.
- Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables among student nurses.

Section-II

- Comparison of level of knowledge regarding postoperative care of adult between staff nurses and nursing students.

Section-III

- Comparison of mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge among staff nurses and student nurses.

Section-IV

- Association between the level of knowledge regarding postoperative care of adult among staff nurses with their selected demographic variable.
- Association between the level of knowledge regarding postoperative care of adult among student nurses with their selected demographic variables.

Section-I

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of the staff nurses based on age (n=15)

Age	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a) 22-24 years	13	86.7
b) 25-27 years	2	13.3
Total	15	100

Table No: 1 the above table shows that with regard to age. There are 13(86.7%) are belongs to 22-24 years, 2(13.3%) are belongs to 25-27 years.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of staff nurses based on gender. (n=15)

Gender	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a) Male	1	7
b) Female	14	93
Total	15	100

Table No: 2 The above table shows that with regard to gender 1(7%) staff nurses are male and 14(93%) are females.

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of staff nurses based on educational qualification. (n=15)

Educational qualification	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a) GNM	4	27
b) BSC	11	73
Total	15	100

Table No: 3 The above table shows that with regarding to educational qualification of staff nurses there were GNM 4(27%) and 11(73%) were BSC(N).

Table 4: Frequency and percentage distribution of staff nurses regarding based on year of experience. (n=15)

Year of experience	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a) 0-1 year	4	27
b) 2-4 year	11	73
Total	15	100

Table No: 4 The above table shows that with regard year of experience 4(27%) are belongs to 0-1 years, 11(73%) staff nurses are belongs to 2-4 years of experience.

Table 5: Frequency and percentage distribution of staff nurses based on CNE attended. (n=15)

CNE attended	Frequency (f)	Percentages (%)
No	15	100
Total	15	100

Table No: 5 The above table shows that with regard to attending CNE programme 15(100%) staff nurses are not attended

Part-B

Table 6: Frequency and percentage distribution of nursing students based on age. (n=15)

Age	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a) 18-20 years	6	40
b) 20-21 years	9	60
Total	15	100

Table No: 6 The above table shows that with regard to there were 6 (40%) are belongs to 18-20 years, 9(60%) are belongs to 20-21 years.

Table 7: Frequency and percentage distribution of student nurses based on educational qualification. (n=15)

Educational qualification	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a) GNM	2	13
b) BSc (N)	13	87
Total	15	100

Table No: 7 The above table shows that with regard educational qualification 2(13%) students are GNM, 13(87%) are B.Sc (N).

Table 8: Frequency and percentage distribution of student nurses based on year of course. (n=15)

Course	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a) 2 nd year	6	40
b) 3 rd year	9	60
Total	15	100

Table No: 8 the above table shows that with regard year of course 6(40%) students were 2nd year, 9(60%) students were in 3rd year

Table 9: Frequency and percentage distribution of student nurses based on CNE attended. (n=15)

CNE attended	Frequency (f)	percentage%
b) no	15	100
Total	15	100

Table No: 9 The above table shows that regarding attending CNE programme. There were 15(100%) students are not attended CNE.

Section -II

Table 10: Comparison of level of knowledge regarding post-operative care in adult between staff nurses and nursing students. (n=30)

Level of knowledge	Staff nurses		Nursing students	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
In adequate (<50%)	4	26.7	3	20
Moderate (51-70%)	5	33.3	3	20
Adequate (>70%)	6	40	9	60
Total	15	100	15	100

Table No.10 Shows that regarding level of knowledge among 15 staff nurses and 15 student nurses in that 4(26.6%) staff nurses 3(20%) nursing students are having inadequate level of knowledge, 5(33.3%) staff nurses and 3(20%) nursing students are having moderate level of knowledge, 6(40%) staff nurses 9(60%) nursing students are having adequate level of knowledge.

Table 11: Comparison of level of knowledge regarding pap smear among staff nurses and nursing students (N=30)

Sample categories	Mean	Standard Deviation
Staff Nurses	17.3	3.84
Nursing students	16.6	3.17

Tables No 11: shows that the mean value of staff nurses is 17.3 and standard deviation is 3.84 and among nursing students mean is 16.6 and standard deviation is 3.17.

Section - III

Section-IV

Table 12: Association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables of staff nurses. (n=15)

Demographic variables	Adequate		Moderate		In adequate		Chi-square X ²
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Age in years							c=1.584, t=5.99, d=2, p=0.05, (NS)
a) 22-24 years	3	20	4	26.6	6	40	
b) 25-27 years	1	6.6	1	6.7	0	0	
Sex							c=13.60, t=5.99, d=2, p=0.05 (S)
a) Male	1	6.6	0	0	0	0	
b) Female	3	20	5	33.3	6	40	
Educational qualification							c=3.067, t=9.49, d=2, p=0.05, (NS)
a) GNM	2	13.3	0	0	2	13.3	
b) BSc(N)	2	13.3	5	33.3	4	26.6	
Year of experience							C=.2553, t=9.49, d=6, p=0.05(NS)
a) 0-1	1	6.6	1	6.6	2	13.3	
b) 2-4	3	20	4	26.6	4	26.6	

Note: S- Significant, NS - Not Significant, df= Degree of freedom (r-1) (c-1), T=Table value, C=Calculated value, P=Probability

Table No: 12 shows that association of level of knowledge among staff nurses with socio demographic variables such as educational qualification is significant and age, gender, year of experiences, source of information, association with

the level of knowledge. In educational qualification calculated value is 3.067 and table value is 9.49. The calculated value is more than table value so there is significant.

Table 13: Association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables of student nurses. (n=15)

Demographic Variables	Adequate		Moderately Adequate		Inadequate		Chi-Square X ²
	F	%	f	%	f	%	
Age in years							
a) 18-20 years	4	26.6	0	0	2	13.3	C=2.961, t=5.99, d=2, P=0.05, (NS)
b) 20-21 years	5	33.3	3	20	1	6.6	
Educational Qualification							
a) GNM	1	6.6	1	6.6	0	0	C=1.537, t=9.49, d=4, P=0.05, (NS)
b) BSC(N)	8	53.3	2	13.3	3	20	
Year of course							
c) 2 nd year	4	26.6	0	0	2	13.3	C=2.961, t=12.59, d=6, P=0.05, (NS)
d) 3 rd year	5	33.3	3	20	1	6.6	

Note: S- Significant, NS - Not Significant, df= Degree of freedom (r-1) (c-1), T=Table value=Calculated value, P=Probability

Table – 13 The above data shows that association level of knowledge among student nurses with socio demographic variables such as year of course shows significant and age, educational qualification, shows non- significant association with level of knowledge.

Conclusion

The study concluded that compare the level of knowledge between the staff nurses and nursing students regarding the post-operative care in adult. Staff nurses had moderately adequate knowledge than the nursing students regarding post-operative care in adult.

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