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To assess the knowledge and practice regarding nursing management of patients with Endo-tracheal tube among staff nurses in Selected Hospital of Bhopal (M.P.)

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Abstract

The act of breathing is essential to sustain life. When this essential function is affected either by airway obstruction or tissue destruction there is an emergency need for a support system. Endo-Tracheal Intubation is not curative. It is a means of supporting patients until they recover the ability to breathe independently. Hence a quasi-experimental design was used to assess the effectiveness of PTP on knowledge and practice regarding nursing management of patients with endo-tracheal tube among staff nurses in Selected Hospital, Bhopal.

Objectives

1. To assess the existing knowledge and practice regarding nursing management of patients with endo-tracheal tube among staff nurses.
2. To assess the post-test knowledge and practice regarding nursing management of patients with endo-tracheal tube among staff nurses.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on the knowledge and practice regarding nursing management of patients with endo-tracheal tube among staff nurses.
4. To compare the pretest and posttest knowledge and practice score regarding nursing management of patients with endo-tracheal tube among staff nurses.
5. To determine the association between the posttest knowledge regarding nursing management of patients with endo-tracheal tube among staff nurses to their selected demographic variables.

Methodology

The target population for the study were 60 staff nurses. A non-probability purposive sampling technique using structured interview schedule was used and was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result

Findings revealed that the pretest knowledge mean score was (13.2 ±4.88) which is 44% of the total score whereas; during posttest the total mean score was (19.02±3.86) which is 65.8% of the total score. The pretest practice mean score (10±2.28) which is 68.9% of the total score whereas, during posttest the total score was (14.38±1.73) which is 79.5% of total score. There was a significant association found between the posttest Knowledge Score when compared with the selected demographic variables of staff nurses.

Conclusion

Hence the present study concluded that there is a strong need to create awareness about management of patients with endo-tracheal intubation.

Keywords: Asses, effectiveness, planned teaching program, knowledge, practice, staff nurses

1. Introduction

The respiratory system is also called as the gas exchange system or the ventilatory system that engages in the indispensable task of inhalation of respiratory gases with in human body. It allows for the absorption of gases such as oxygen in the air which can then be transported by the blood around the body to supply tissues and cell exhalation of waste gases such as carbon dioxide into the air which can be deadly if allowed to accumulate. Human respiratory system is a series of organs accountable for conserving adequate ventilation. Human body needs oxygen for fostering itself. A decrease in oxygen is called hypoxia and its complete lack is known as anoxia. Thus conditions can be fatal, four hours without oxygen cell began

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dying which leads to heart and brain damage and ultimately to death. Numerous treatment modalities are used when caring for patients with various respiratory conditions. The choice of modality is based on oxygenation disorder and whether there is a problem with gas ventilation, diffusion and both. Therapies range from simple and non-invasive modalities to complex and highly invasive treatments. Assessment and management of patient with respiratory disorder are best accomplished when the approach is multi-disciplinary and collaborative.

2. Material and Methods

The Study was experimental in approach. After obtaining permission the final study was conducted in November 2016. A non-probability purposive sampling technique was used for selecting 60 staff nurses. Questionnaire and checklist were used for data collection.

3. Ethical clearance

Ethical approval was taken from the Principal of Kusha Bhau Thakre Nursing College, Bhopal. Informed consent was taken from the participants of the study.

4. Procedure of data collection

After taking formal permission from the senior consultant of selected hospital in Bhopal. The investigator conducted the main study from 16-11-2016 to 30-12-2016. Total 60 staff nurses of selected hospital in Bhopal were selected using non-probability purposive sampling technique. The sample was made aware about the nature and purpose of the study. The sample was assured for confidentiality of their responses. The data was collected from the staff nurses by using multiple choice questions and practice checklist to determine the level of knowledge regarding care of patients with endotracheal intubation.

Pilot study was conducted in the selected hospital of Betul District. After obtaining the formal permission from the chief medical officer. The investigator conducted the pilot study from 1-11-2019 to 12-11-2019. Total 6 staff nurses were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Purpose of the study was explained and assuring about the confidentiality of the information provided. The data was

collected by using Multiple Choice Questions and practice checklist. The data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The subjects did not experience any complications during the entire study. The tool was originated to be realistic to collect the required information.

5. Result and Discussion

Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their age group shows that highest percentage (53%) of them were in the age group of 21-25 yrs and 32% were in the age group of 26-35 yrs. (Fig No. 4.1.1). Percentages wise distribution of staff nurses according to their gender depicts that 83% were females, and 17% were males. It depicts that number of female staff were more during the data collection. (Fig No. 4.1.2). Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their educational qualification depicts that highest percentage (46%) had done B.Sc. Nursing and 32% had done GNM Nursing, whereas, 17% had done Post B.Sc. Nursing. Only 5% had done M.Sc. Nursing. It reveals that most of them had done GNM and B.Sc. Nursing (Fig No. 4.1.3). Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their total years of experience reveals that highest percentage (42%) had 2-4 yrs. of experience, and 32% had 1-2yrs of experience, whereas 10% had 4-6 yrs. of experience and only 6% had >6yrs of experience. It seems that staff nurses with less clinical experience were present during the data collection. (Fig No. 4.1.4.). Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their working area revealed that highest percentage (50%) of them were working in critical care unit and 38% of them were working in High dependency unit, 7% of them in O.T and 5% in Emergency ward. It seems that maximum number of staff nurses were working in critical care unit and were doing care of the patients with endo tracheal tube. (Fig No. 4.1.5). Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to the in-service education attended on endo-tracheal tube reveals that highest percentage (65%) did not attend any in-service education, whereas 35% of them had attended in-service education. It depicts that maximum number of staff nurses did not have adequate knowledge about care of patients with endo-tracheal tube (Fig No. 4.1.6).

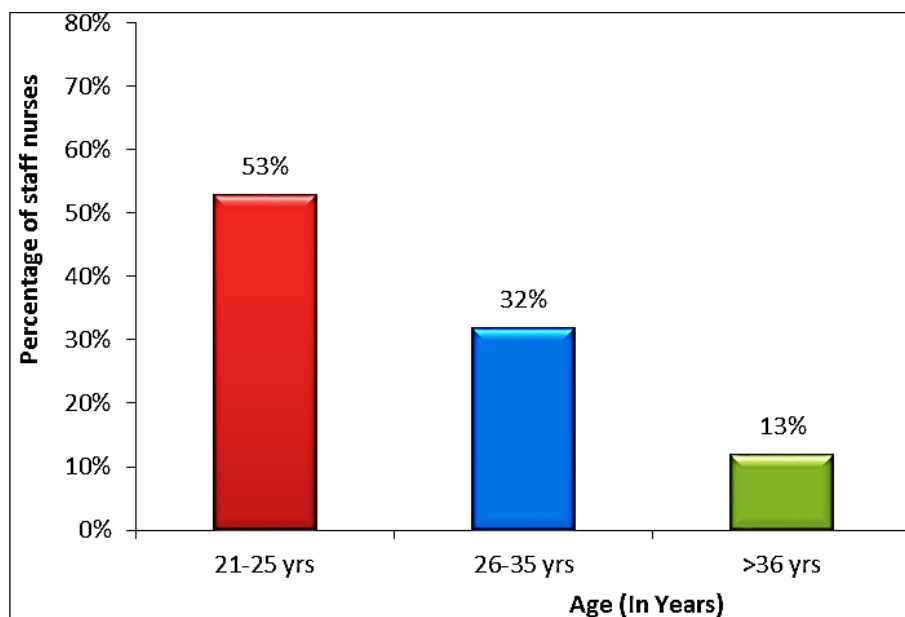


Fig 1: Bar diagram showing percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their age

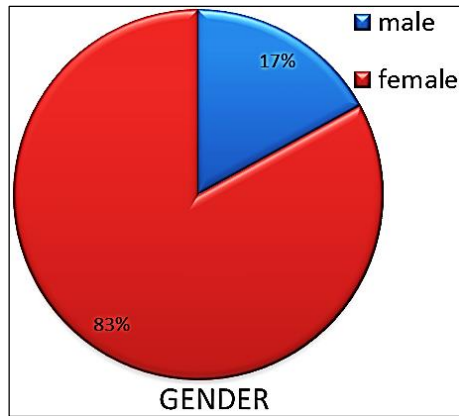


Fig 2: Pie diagram showing percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their gender

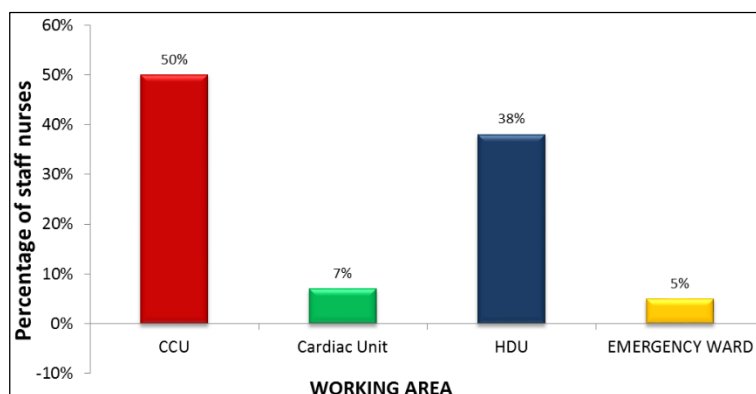
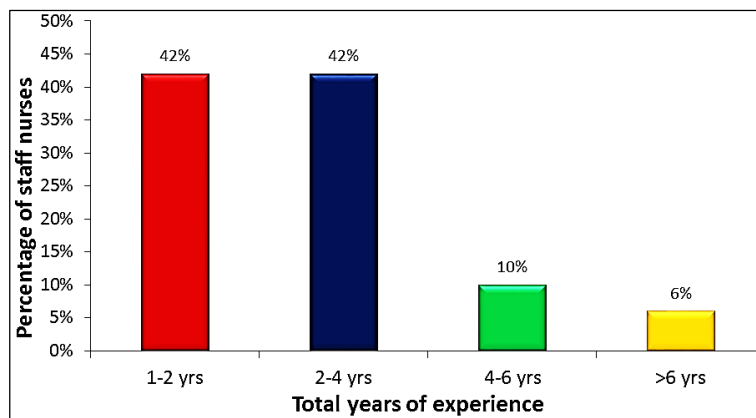
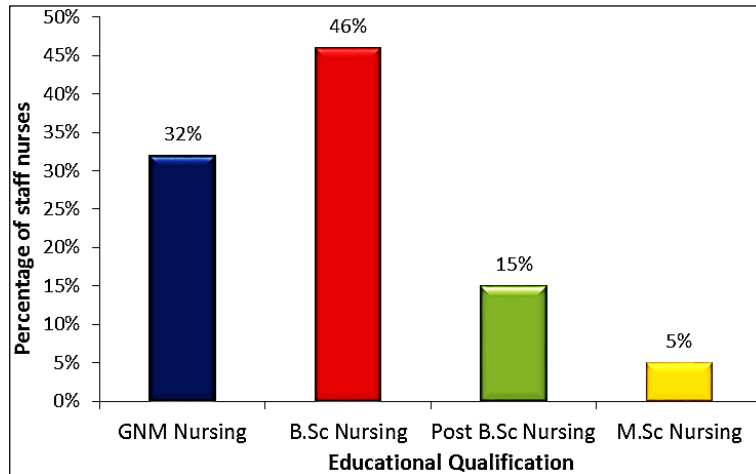


Fig 3: Bar diagram showing percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their working area

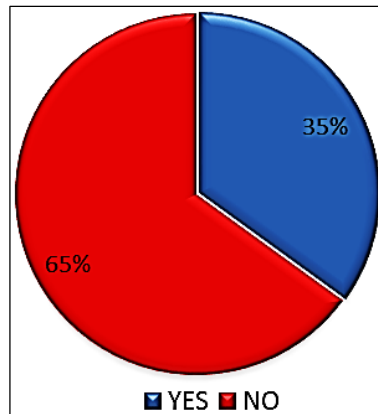


Fig 4: Pie diagram showing percentage wise distribution of staff nurses who attended in-service education

6. Discussion

The study was conducted in the selected hospital of Bhopal and sample were selected using the purposive sampling technique. A total of the 60 samples participated in the study. Their level of knowledge and practice was evaluated and the association with their selected socio- demographic characteristics was also drawn out based on the objectives and hypotheses of the study.

The Results Drawn Out

- The total knowledge score of the Staff nurses during pretest was 13.2 ± 4.88 which is 44% of total score revealing average knowledge on endo-tracheal tube. The total knowledge score of the staff nurses during posttest was 19.02 ± 3.86 which is 65.8% of total score revealing good knowledge on endo-tracheal tube.
- The total practice score of the staff nurses during pretest was 10 ± 2.28 which is 68.9% of total score revealing average practice on endo-tracheal tube. The total practice score of the staff nurses during posttest was 14.38 ± 1.73 which is 79.5% of total score revealing better practice on endo-tracheal tube.
- Highest mean score (4.1 ± 1.49) which is 51.3% of the total score during pretest was for the General information.
- Highest mean score (1.55 ± 0.50) which is 77.5% of the total score during posttest was for the Patient Education.
- Highly significant difference is found between the pretest and posttest knowledge score ($P < 0.05$)
- Highly significant difference is found between the pretest and posttest practice score ($P < 0.05$)
- There was a significant association found between the posttest knowledge score when compared with the demographic variables of staff nurses. Chi-square was calculated to find out the association between the posttest Knowledge Score of the staff nurses regarding nursing management of patients with endo-tracheal tube. There was significant association between KS of staff nurses in posttest when compared with age, educational qualification and years of experience.

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