

A study to compare the knowledge about prevention of pressure ulcer among nurses working in selected hospitals, in district Drug (C.G)

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Abstract

Nursing is one of the most important and noble profession dedicated to the service of mankind. Nurses are partner in the total health care system of the country. Nursing action is dynamic therapeutic and educative process in meeting the health hazards of the individuals, families and society at large.

Keywords: knowledge, ulcers, nurses, hospital, care

Introduction

Among 45% of hospitalized patients due to prolonged immobilization which causes pressure ulcer because of the inadequate blood supply to the tissue of bony prominences. The study of pressure ulcers is really the study of man's health and his environment. The uncared, unattended and immobilized patients are prone to develop "Pressure *Ulcers*." Numerous studies suggest that pressure ulcers are present in 6-14% of patient in acute care settings and up to 25% of patients in continuous residential nursing care that represent a significant burden for patients and their family members. The key to successful prevention and treatment of pressure ulcers is the administrative process of setting up proper care plans as well as hands on nursing work. The significance of this study was to compare the knowledge about prevention of pressure ulcers among nurses working in selected hospitals.

Research Methodology

The research approach adopted for the present study was non-experimental descriptive comparative.

The population for the study was registered general nurses who were working in JLN Hospital & Research Center, BHILAI and Govt. Hospital Durg (CG). The sample of the study consisted of 50 staff nurses in total, out of which 25 nurses from JLN Hospital & Research Center, Bhilai and 25 nurses Govt. Hospital Durg in CG.

The tool used for data collection was self-structured questionnaire. The sampling technique used by the investigator was convenient sampling. Data Collected was analyzed using inferential and descriptive statistics.

Major Findings of the Study

The major findings related to socio demographic variables are as follows

1. Out of 50 staff nurses all 50 (100%) were female nurses.
2. Majority of the subjects 37 (74%) belong to the age group of above 35 years, while 12(24%) belong to the age of 31 -35 and minority 1(2%) belong to the age group of 21-25 years.
3. Majority of the subjects 48% belonged to Christian. 36% belonged to Hindu and remaining 16% belonged to Muslim.
4. Majority of the subjects 70% were trained from Govt. Institution and 30% subjects were trained from public sector training institution.
5. Majority of nurses 38 (76%) had above 15 yrs of experience, 6(12%) had 11-15 years' experience, 5(10%) had 6-10 years' experience, 6(12%) had year experience and remaining 1(2%) were 0-5 years' experience.
6. A majority 45(90%) of subjects were working in areas having, 1:5 nurse patient ration.
7. A majority of the subjects 38(76%) of subject received knowledge from direct experience and 8(16%) of subject has received knowledge from self-reading 2(8%) subject received knowledge from seminar.

I. Finding related to knowledge level of nurses regarding prevention of pressure ulcer.

(A) Knowledge level of nurses working in JLN & RC.

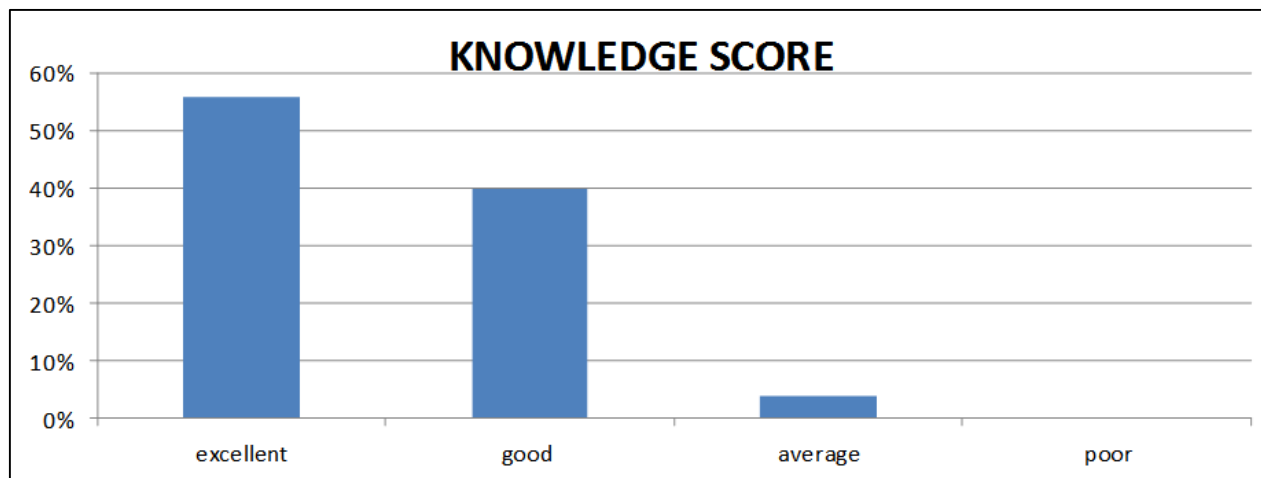
In JLN&RC, Bhilai majority 14(56%) of the subject had excellent knowledge. 10(40%) of the subject had good knowledge, 1(4%) of the subject had average knowledge regarding prevention of pressure ulcer.

(B) Knowledge level of nurses working in Govt. hospital, Durg.

In Govt. hospital, Durg show that majority of subjects 14(56%) had average knowledge, about 2(8%) had excellent knowledge, 2(8%) good knowledge, 7(28%) and minority 2(8%) regarding prevention of pressure ulcer.

III. Comparison of knowledge about prevention of pressure ulcer between JLN&RC, and Govt. hospital, Durg (C.G) by using t-test.

Mean knowledge score of JLN&RC, Bhilai was 35.16 with the standard deviation was 3.19. In Govt. hospital, Durg the total mean knowledge score was 26 with the corresponding standard deviation was 3.94. Result indicated was based on the t-test value 8.81 which is significant that is greater than tabulated value at 0.05. Therefore the H1 hypothesis was accepted that there is a significant difference in level knowledge on prevention of pressure ulcer among nurses working in selected hospitals



Objective of the Study

1. To assess the knowledge about prevention of pressure ulcers among nurses working in selected hospital in Chhattisgarh.
2. To compare the knowledge about prevention of pressure ulcer among the nurses working in selected hospitals in Chhattisgarh.
3. To assess the knowledge about prevention of pressure ulcer among nurses working in different hospitals with selected demographic variables.
4. To prepare an information booklet on prevention of pressure ulcer.

In order to accomplish the objective of the study a comparative study approach was adopted in the present study.

Recommendation

On the basis of findings in the present study the following recommendations were made for further research.

- The study can be replicated on a large sample of nurses from different hospitals for wider generalization.
- A similar study can be conducted with an experimental research design.
- A study can be carried by using other teaching strategies like video film, manual, computer assisted instructions. A follow-up study may be conducted to compare the knowledge about the prevention of pressure ulcer among nurses.
- A study to assess the incidence of pressure ulcer in hospital.

- A study may be designed to explore the knowledge and practice of staff nurses regarding pressure ulcer.

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