

"A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CPR AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN SHREE SARDAR SMARAK HOSPITAL, BARDOLI IN GUJARAT STATE"

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ABSTRACT

Background

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is an emergency procedure that combines chest compression often with artificial ventilation in an effort to manually preserve intact brain functions until further measures are taken to restore spontaneous blood circulation and breathing in a person who is taken to restore spontaneous blood circulation and breathing in a person who is in cardiac arrest. It is recommended in those who are unresponsive with no breathing or abnormal breathing.

Title

"A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding CPR among staff nurses working in shree sardar smarak hospital, Bardoli in Gujarat state"

Objectives

1. To assess the socio demographic variables.
2. To assess the knowledge regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in shree sardar smarak hospital Bardoli, Gujarat state.
3. To identify the relationship between the knowledge level with selected social demographic variables.

Methods

An evaluative research approach with descriptive survey and the study was conducted at shree sardar smarak hospital Bardoli, Gujarat state. Sample comprised of 30 staff nurses. Data collection done on 15-09-2020. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result

The result of study showed (36.67%) staff nurses having poor knowledge and (50%) staff nurses having average knowledge and (13.33%) staff nurses having good knowledge. There was significant association between socio demographic variables in years of experience. The calculated Chi-square values for this variable were higher than the table values at the 0.05 level.

Conclusion

The main objective of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding CPR among staff nurses of shree sardar smarak hospital, Bardoli in Gujarat state. The statistical analysis revealed that majority of the sample having average knowledge score regarding CPR among staff nurses.

Keywords: CPR: Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation.

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.Introduction:

Health is the level of function & metabolic efficiency of a living organism. In human it is the ability of individual to adopt and self-manage when facing physical, mental, psychological changes with environment. According to WHO health is a state of complete physical, mental, social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is an emergency procedure that combines chest compressions often with artificial ventilation in an effort to manually preserve intact brain functions until further measures are taken to restore

spontaneous blood circulation and breathing in a person who is taken to restore spontaneous blood circulation and breathing in a person who is in cardiac arrest. It is recommended in those who are unresponsive with no breathing or abnormal breathing, for example, vaginal respiration.

Need For the Study:

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) in India the survival rate to hospital admission was 32.5% the survival rate to hospital discharge was 8.8% & with good cerebral performance category (CPCI) neurological status was 3.8% . Majority of OHCA was seen in elderly individuals between 51 to 60

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years, predominately in males. Majority of OHCA were witnessed arrests (56.5%) with 1.3% bystander CPR rate, 92.5% arrest occurred at home, 96% presented with initial non-shakable rhythm & 92.5% with presumed cardiac etiology but survival was better in those who experienced OHCA at public place, in witnesses arrest, in patients who had shakable presenting rhythm & in those where CPR duration was <20 minutes. If bystander CPR was initiated more consistently, if AEDs were more widely available & if every community could achieve a 20% cardiac arrest survival rate, an estimated 40,000 more lives could be saved each year.

Recently American Heart Association (AHA – 2020) has revised CPR guideline in the year 2020. Many changes have been in co-operated in the new recommendation to improve the outcome of patient. In past CPR was administered through the ABC- Airway, Breathing and circulation. While the order has changed to CBA. First 30 compression are given then the airway is open, then two rescue breath are administer.

Title:-

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Objectives:-

To assess the socio demographic variables.

- To assess the knowledge regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in shree sardar smarak hospital Bardoli, Gujarat state.
- To identify the relationship between the knowledge level with selected social demographic variables.

Hypothesis:

H01: There will be a significant association between knowledge score with their selected socio demographic variables among staff nurses at 0.05 level of significant.

Operational Definition:

Assess: Evaluate or estimate the nature, ability, or quality of CPR.

Knowledge: Knowledge refers correct response of staff nurses regarding CPR.

CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation):

According to AHA “CPR is an emergency lifesaving procedure performed when the heart stops beating. Immediate CPR can double or triple chance of survival after cardiac arrest.”

Staff Nurses: staff nurses are a registered who has passed diploma & degree course in nursing & working in shree sardar smarak hospital, Bardoli in Gujarat state.

Hospital: Hospital is a health care set up in which the treatment or care should be provided to the patient by the qualified medical, nursing staff.

Research Methodology:

Research Approach: - Quantitative approach

Research Design: - Descriptive survey design

Research Setting: - Staff nurses working in shree sardar smarak hospital, Bardoli in Gujarat state.

Target Population: - Staff nurses working in ICU, Surgical ward, general ward, others emergency department in shree sardar smarak hospital, Bardoli in Gujarat state.

Sample: - Staff nurses who are working in shree sardar smarak hospital, Bardoli in Gujarat state.

Sample Size: - In this study sample size is total 30 staff nurses

Sample Technique: - Convenient sampling technique

Selection of Tool:

In this self-administered structured knowledge questionnaires was used to assess the knowledge regarding CPR among staff nurses.

Description of the Tools:

Section 1: socio demographic data

Socio demographic variables include Age, gender, marital status, religion, qualifications, years of experience, working unit, monthly income, attended any ISE, workshop/ conference regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

Section 2: Structured knowledge questionnaires

Self-administered structured knowledge questionnaires regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). It included 30 questions regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) each right answer carries 1 mark and maximum score is 30 and minimum score is 0.

Result:

Section: 1

Data Collection of Socio Demographic Variables:

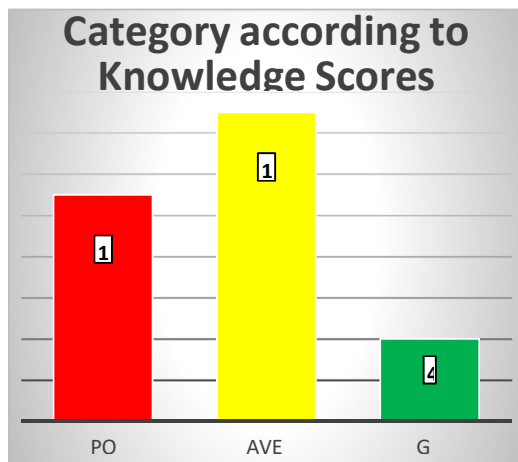
[Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of staff nurses] N= 30

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Age in year	20	66.67
21-30	05	16.67
31-40	02	6.66
41-50	03	10
More than 50		
Gender	00	00
Male	30	100
Female		
Marital status	17	56.67
Married	03	43.33
Unmarried		

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Religion	29	96.67
Hindu	01	3.33
Christian		
Qualification	10	33.34
ANM	18	60
GNM	01	3.33
B.sc (N)	01	3.33
P.B.B.sc(N)		
Years of experience	13	43.34
02		6.66
1-3 year	05	16.67
3-6 year	10	33.33
6-9 year		
Above 9 years		
Working unit	08	26.67
ICU	04	13.33
Surgical ward	06	20
General ward	12	40
Emergency department		
Income	13	43.33
Rs. Below 10000	06	20
Rs. 10001-20000	11	36.67
Rs. 20001-30000		
ISE / Workshop / Conference	27	90
No	03	10
Yes if then mention		

Most of the participants 20(66.67%) were belonged to 21-30 years, 30(100%) were females, 17 (56.67%) were married, 29(96.67%) were belonged to hindu religion, 18(60%) had GNM qualification, 13 (43.34%) had 1-3 years of



experience, 12 (40%) were working in emergency department, 11(36.67%) had income between Rs. 20001- 30000, 27(90%) had not attained any ISE/Conference.

- The mean was 13.60, median 13, mode 10, SD 4.89 and range 18

Section: 2

Finding related to knowledge regarding CPR.

Majority of the participants 15(50%) had average knowledge, 11(36.67%) had poor knowledge and 4(13.33%) had good knowledge regarding CPR.

[Graph 1: Showing category according to knowledge]

Section: 3

Section-3: The findings related to association between knowledge scores with their socio demographic variable:

In this study years of experience had found associated with their knowledge score, remaining socio demographic variable the calculated chi square value was lesser than the tabulated value so no association found. Hence in these H01 was accepted.

The calculated value was greater than tabulated value in Years of experience. So in these H01 was rejected in these.

Conclusion:

The main objectives of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding CPR among staff nurses working in shree sardar smararak hospital, Bardoli in Gujarat state. The statistical analysis revealed that majority of the sample having average knowledge score regarding CPR. Mean knowledge score association found in socio demographic variables like Years of experience.

In condition knowledge, among staff nurses highest percentage (50%) staff nurses were having average knowledge, lowest percentage (30.33%) staff nurses were having good knowledge and (36.67%) staff nurses were having poor knowledge. As per third objectives, to identify the relationship between the knowledge level with selected socio demographic variables was found by Chi-square test.

Recommendations:

On the basis of findings of the study, the following recommendations have been made:

- A similar study can be replicated on a large sample to generalize the findings.
- A similar study can be conducted by using different research design like experimental method.
- A similar study can be done to generalize findings by using different instructional media.
- A similar study can be replicated to other health care team members.

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