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Original Article

A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Practice among the Staff Nurse Regarding Care of Cerebrovascular Accident Patients with a View to Develop an Information Booklet in the Selected Hospital, Jaipur

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Abstract

Introduction : Stroke remains to be one of the major health care problems around the World. Stroke is the second leading cause of death, responsible for 4.4 million (9%) of the total 50.5 million deaths each year. Stroke is the number three cause of death in the U.S., behind heart disease (with which it is closely linked) and cancer.

Methodology : Non experimental research approach with exploratory descriptive study design was used. The study was conducted in selected hospitals of Jaipur such as Soni Manipal Hospital, Jaipur and Metro Mass Hospital, Jaipur. 90 staff nurse selected with Non probability convenient sampling technique.

Results : The chi-square analysis revealed statistically significant associations between the present working area of staff nurses and their knowledge ($\chi^2 = 1.221$, $p < 0.05$) and practice ($\chi^2 = 1.211$, $p < 0.05$) regarding CVA patient care. Additionally, significant associations were found between staff nurses' professional experience and their knowledge ($\chi^2 = 2.708$, $p < 0.05$) and practice ($\chi^2 = 3.888$, $p < 0.05$) in caring for CVA patients.

Conclusions : The study's findings revealed that staff nurses possessed moderate knowledge and practice regarding care for CVA patients

Keywords : Knowledge; Practices; Co-relation; Association; Information Booklet.

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Background :

Stroke affects more than 700,000 individuals annually in the United States (approximately one person every 45 seconds). About 500,000 of these are first attacks, and 200,000 are recurrent attacks. Someone in the U.S. dies every 3.3 minutes from stroke. Stroke is the leading cause of disability among adults in the U.S. More than 4 million people in the United States have survived a stroke or brain attack and are living with the after-effects.

In developed countries, stroke is the first leading cause for disability, second leading cause of dementia and third leading cause of death. Stroke is also a predisposing factor for epilepsy, falls and depression in developed countries. Among stroke survivors 31% require assistance with self care, 20%

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require assistance with ambulation, 71% have some impairment in vocational abilities up to 7 years following the stroke and 16% are institutionalized.

The latest available estimates from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) indicate that in 2004 there were 930,985 cases of stroke in India with 639,455 deaths and 6.4 million disability adjusted life years (DALY) lost. In India the incidence of stroke is likely to rise in the coming years due to increase in population, increase in life expectancy, rapid urbanization resulting from migration from villages to the cities, changing lifestyles involving sedentary habits, smoking, excess alcohol use and rising stress level in life. According to the estimates by the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, India, there will be 1.67 million stroke cases in India in 2015. Recent evidence suggests that 72.7% of stroke survivors in rural India have severe disability and unmet needs for stroke care

Methododology

This chapter deals with the methodology of the present study and it includes research approach, research design, setting sample, sampling technique, data collection technique, tools used, validity, pretesting and reliability of the tools, Pilot study, and procedure for data collection and plan for data analysis.

Research Approach : Non experimental research approach

Research Design : Exploratory descriptive study design

Variables

Study variables : Knowledge and practice regarding the care of cerebrovescularaccident patient.

Demographic variables : Age, sex, professional qualification, experience, workingarea, in service education

Setting of the Study : The study was conducted in selected hospitals of Jaipur such as Soni Manipal Hospital, Jaipur and Metro Mass Hospital, Jaipur.

Population : The population for the study is the staff nurses who are qualified with either Diploma or Bachelor in Nursing.

Sample : In this present study the sample were the staff nurses those are working in the selected hospitals of Jaipur who fulfill the inclusion criteria, during the period of data collection.

Sample Size : 90 staff nurses

Sampling Technique : Non probability convenient sampling technique.

Sampling Criteria :

Inclusion criteria :

The sample consists of 'significant staff nurse of CVA patients'.

- Working in Neurology ward, ICU and General Medical and Surgical Ward of the selected hospitals.
- Willing to participate in the study.
- Available in the setting at the time of data collection.
- Who are able to communicate in English and Hindi
- Staff nurse who are qualified with either diploma or bachelor nursing.

Exclusion criteria :

The study excludes 'staff nurse of CVA patients'.

- Who are not willing to participate in the study.
- Who are not available during the data collection period.
- Who have undergone teaching program regarding care of CVA patients.

Development of the Tool : Data collection tools are the instruments used by the investigator to observe or measure the key variable in the research problem. In this study the tool consisted of:-

Section A : Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the demographic data of staff nurses such as age, sex, education qualification etc. in selected hospital Jaipur.

Section B : Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of the staff nurses regarding care of cerebrovascular patients.

Section C : Check list to assess the practices regarding care of cerebrovascular accident patient.

Section D : Prepare an Information booklet regarding care of CVA. .

Pilot Study :

The pilot study was conducted in Merto Mass Hospital, Jaipur from 05 august to 08 august 2014. 10 subjects were selected after conducting the screening test by Non-probability convenience sampling method.Knowledge and practice was assessed of the selected samples. Data analysis was done using descriptive and inferential statistics by Karl's pearson co-relation coefficient.

Data Collection Procedure :

The investigator had had following phase in collection of data.

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Phase-1st - After obtaining the permission from concerned authority and informed consent from the sample, investigator will collect the base line demographic data.

Phase-2nd - The investigator will administered the self administered questionnaires to assess the knowledge of staff nurse regarding care of CVA patient.

Phase-3rd - The investigator will administered check list to assess the level of practice of staff nurse regarding care of CVA patient.

Phase-4th - Based on the study findings the investigator will distribute an Information booklet regarding care of CVA patient that will be administered to the staff nurses.

Results

The data collected will be analyzed by using Descriptive & Inferential statistics:-

Descriptive statistics : Frequency, percentage distribution, mean, standard deviation.

Inferential statistics : Karl's Pearson co-relation coefficient will be used to co-relates knowledge & practice of staff nurses regarding care of CVA patient.

Chi-square test will be used to associate the knowledge & practice with their selected demographic variables of staff nurses.

The study shows that about 63.33% (57) of staff nurses had moderate knowledge, whereas 23.33% (21) of staff nurses had adequate Knowledge and 13.33% (12) had Inadequate Knowledge regarding care of CVA patient.

Overall maximum knowledge Score of staff nurse was 28. The mean score was 19.46, with standard deviation 3.55 and range from 28-16=12. The mean score percentage was computed and it was found to be 69.45%. From the above results it was found that the sampled subjects were having moderate Knowledge regarding care of cerebrovescular accident patient. It was found that about 45.55% (41) of staff nurses had moderate practice, whereas 54.44% (49) of staff nurses had adequate practice and none of them had inadequate practice regarding care of CVA patient.

Overall maximum practice Score of staff nurse was 14. The mean score was 11.92, with standard deviation 1.09 and range from 14-10=04. The mean score percentage was computed and it was found to be 85.14%.From the above results it was found that the sampled subjects were having moderate practice regarding care of cerebrovascular accident patient.

The rank co-relation between knowledge and practice of staff nurses regarding care of CVA patient. The result of rk= 0.1537. It indicates that there is significant co-relation between knowledge & practice score of staff nurses regarding care of CVA patient.

The result shows that the all characteristics are not significant with the pre test knowledge & practice scores of staff nurses regarding care of CVA patient, except Present working area and professional experience.

The chi square value of present working area is, for knowledge 1.221 and practice 1.211.

The association result of present working area of staff nurse is significant.

The chi square value of professional experience is, for knowledge 2.708 and practice 3.888. The association result of professional experience of staff nurse is significant.

Conclusions

The following conclusions were drawn from the following findings of the study. While the samples were taken for the study the samples had moderate knowledge and practice regarding care of the CVA patients. So it was assesses that, the staff nurses have moderate knowledge and practice regarding the care of CVA patient and there is a need to improve knowledge and practice among the staff nurses by information booklet. So the booklet was prepared to improve the knowledge and practices among staff nurses.

Recommendations

- A similar study can be undertaken on a larger scale for better generalization.
- An Evaluative study can be done on the assessment of nurse's knowledge and practice regarding CVA care.
- A comparative study can be done on the effect of different method of teaching on knowledge and practice regarding care of CVA patient.
- An evaluative study can be done to assess the knowledge and practice regarding care of CVA patient among nursing students.
- A Similar kind of study can be undertaken in different settings and different target population, such as nursing students and other senior and junior nurses.

Ethical approval : The study was approved by the Institutional Ethical Committee.

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Conflicts of interests : The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest with regard to the content of the report.

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