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A descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge regarding management of bed sore among staff nurses in selected hospitals of moradabad, uttar pradesh (u.p).

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess the level of knowledge regarding management of bed sore among staff nurses findings of the study can help the health care professional to plan and implement awareness program for nurses to manage the patient with bed sore.

The objectives of the study were to assess the level of knowledge regarding management of bed sore among staff nurses and to find the association between level of knowledge regarding management of bed sore and selected demographic variables.

A survey research approach was used and the research design adopted for the present study was descriptive. The target population for the study was staff nurses in selected hospitals of Moradabad. Sample size was 157 data analysis was done by the basis of objective and hypothesis of study.

The obtained data was analyzed based on objective and hypothesis by using descriptive and inferential statistics and hypothesis were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The results of the study says that level of knowledge regarding management of bed sore among 157 staff nurses that 51 (32.5%) had good knowledge, 103 (65.6%) had a average knowledge and 3 (1.9%) had a poor knowledge.

There was no significant association between knowledge and demographic variable such as staff nurse age ($p=0.42$), education ($p=0.79$), gender ($p=0.67$), religion ($p=0.37$), experience ($p=0.60$), working place ($p=0.77$)

and source of information ($p=0.69$).

This study concluded that majority of the nurses have average knowledge that others regarding management of bed sore. The findings highlight that the health care providers can play a significant role to educate the nurses regarding importance of early detection, management and prevention of bed sore.

Introduction

Pressure ulcer is an area of the skin break down due to unrelieved pressure in one position without shifting weight for long or small duration of time against the skin which reduce blood supply to that area follow by tissue necrosis or cellular death (Fonder et.al.2008).

Pressure ulcer can be caused by immobility, loss of sensation, age, disease, lack of nutrition ,infection, injury, friction, which may can cause in decrease in blood flow which can increase the risk of tissue damage. In hospital setting there is more risk of chances in intensive care unit, orthopedics unit, surgery unit. Prevalence of pressure ulcer in hospitalized patient is 4.94% in 2012.

Objectives of the study

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding management of bed sore among staff nurses.
- To find the association between level of knowledge regarding management of bed sore and selected demographic variables

Hypotheses

All hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H₁: There will be a significant association between nurses knowledge regarding management of bed sore and selected demographic variables.

Conceptual framework

In this study researcher used Wood & Haber (1994) model . In this study General system model is used with four components -:

Input:

According to this study it is the process of putting in the demographic variables. these variables are-:

- Age
- Gender
- Experience
- Education

Process;

In this study process refers to implement a self structured questionnaire through which we can assess the nurses knowledge regarding management of bed sore. Self structured questionnaire having 20 questions.

Output:

According to the study it is a final product which is produced in three ways -:

- ❖ Good knowledge
- ❖ Average knowledge
- ❖ Poor knowledge

Methods and material

A cross sectional survey design was used in this study to assess the nurses knowledge regarding management of bed sore. the population includes nurses who all are functioning in hospital setting. Convenient Sampling used to select for selecting 157 samples

Description of data collection instrument

Tool 1: Demographic proforma.

The instrument was developed by the researcher. The tool was used to collect the background information of the participants. The tool had a total of items such as nurses age, gender, educational status, religion, experience in nursing, working place, and sores of information.

Tool 2: Structured Knowledge Questionnaire on Management of bed sore

The structured knowledge questionnaire was constructed by the researcher. The knowledge questionnaire comprised of 22 items. It dealt with the anatomy and physiology of skin, causes, risk factors, pathological changes, signs and symptoms, complications, early identification, treatment, control and prevention of bed sore. Each item carried one mark for the correct answer and zero for the wrong answer. All items had 4 alternative responses. The participants were requested to respond to the questionnaire by giving answer. The maximum possible score was 22 and minimum possible scores were 0. Knowledge score was arbitrarily classified as good knowledge (16–22), average knowledge (8–15) and poor knowledge (0 – 7).

Content validity of tool

To ensure the content validity of the tool, the tool along with the letter requesting opinion and suggestion from experts, blue print and criteria checklist were give to nine experts in the field of pediatrics , psychiatric ,CHN and MSN. The experts were requested to give their opinion regarding agreement or disagreement in terms of relevance, accuracy, appropriateness, and suggestions for modifications.

Reliability of tool

The reliability coefficient was calculated by split half method and using spearman brown prophecy formula. Reliability coefficient was found to be ($r = 0.80$).which shows the tool is reliable.

Analysis and interpretation

The analysis is done according to the problem objectives-

Section 1: Description of sample characteristics

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics (n =157)

Sample characteristics	Frequency (f)	percentage(%)
Age in year		
a) 20-24 year	102	65.0
b) 25-28 year	34	21.7
c) 29-32 year	13	8.3
d) Above 33	8	5.1
Gender		
a) Male	80	51.0
b) Female	77	49.0
Education		
a) G.NM	111	70.7
b) B.SC Nursing	40	25.5
c) Post basic B.SC	6	3.8
Religion		
a) Hindu	112	71.3
b) Muslim	33	21.0
c) Christian	12	7.6
Experience		
a) Below 1 yr	78	49.7
b) 1 to 3 years	50	31.8
c) 4 to 6 years	19	12.1
d) Above 6 years	10	6.4
Working place		
a) ICU	49	31.2
b) Surgical ward	24	15.3
c) Medical ward	28	17.8
d) Orthopaedic ward	11	7.0
e) Other	45	28.7

Source of information

a)	Health team member	97	61.8
b)	In service education	22	14.0
c)	Mass media	1	0.6
d)	Other	37	23.6

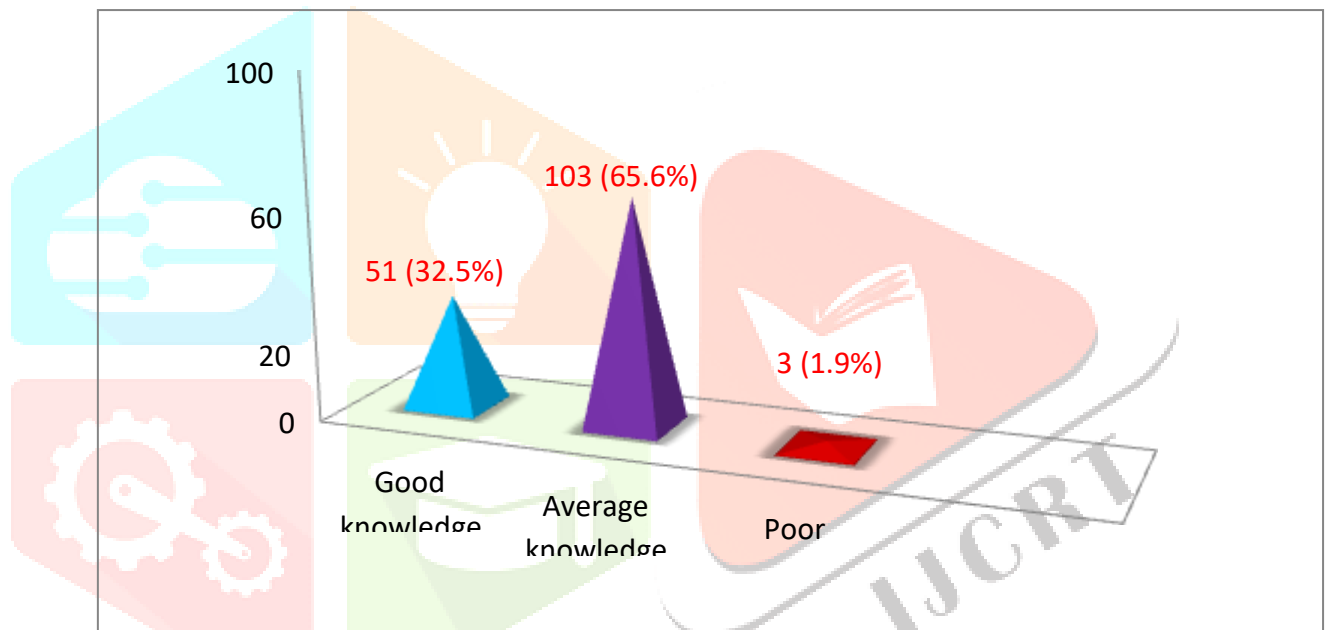
Section 2: Description of staff nurses knowledge regarding management of bed sore**Section 3: Association between the staff nurses level of knowledge regarding management of bed sore and selected demographic variables.**

Table :2 Association between the staff nurses level of knowledge regarding management of bed sore and selected demographic variables. (n = 157)

Variables	Good Knowledge	Average knowledge	Poor knowledge	df	p value
Age in year					
a) 20-24 year	33	66	36	6	0.42
b) 25-28 year	10	24	0		
c) 29-32 year	7	6	0		
d) Above 33	1	7	0		
Gender					
a) Male	28	51	1	2	0.67
b) Female	23	52	2		
Education					
a) G.NM	13	76	2	4	0.79
b) B.SC Nursing	16	23	1		
d) Post basic B.SC	2	4	0		
Religion					
a) Hindu	34	76	2	4	0.37
b) Muslim	10	22	1		
c) Christian	7	5	0		
Experience					
a) Below 1 yr	23	53	2	6	0.60
b) 1 to 3 years	15	34	1		
c) 4 to 6 years	10	9	0		
d) Above 6 years	3	7	0		

Working place

a) ICU	14	35	0	8	0.77
b) Surgical ward	10	13	1		
c) Medical ward	09	18	1		
d) Orthopaedic ward	05	06	0		
e) Other	13	31	1		

Source of information

a) Health team member	33	63	1	6	0.69
b) In service education	07	15	0		
c) Mass media	0	1	0		
d) Other	11	24	2		

*Significance at 0.05 level of significance

Discussion

The discussion and major finding are towards the objective and hypothesis of the study. The result of the study obtained were: A majority of the staff nurses 65% have 20 to 24 years age. 51% of the majority were male and 49% were female. Most of the staff nurses 70.7% GNM had educational status. The majority of staff nurses 71.3% were Hindu religion. Maximum of staff nurses 49.7% have experience below 1 year. The majority of staff nurses 65.6% have average knowledge and 32.5% of staff nurses have good knowledge.

Level of knowledge regarding management of bed sore among staff nurses assessed by using of structured knowledge questionnaire. The questionnaire compressed of 22 items.

The data obtainable in the figure 1 revealed that majority 103 (65.6%) of staff nurse have average knowledge, 51 (32.5%) of staff nurses had good knowledge and 3 (1.9%) of staff nurses had a poor knowledge regarding management of bad sore . there was no statistically significant association found between staff nurses knowledge regarding management of bed sore and selected demographic variables such as staff nurse age (p=0.42), education (p=0.79), gender (p=0.67), religion (p=0.37), experience (p=0.60), working place (p=0.77) and source of information (p=0.69).

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Conclusion

This study shown that the majority of knowledge about management of bed sore is 65.6% have average knowledge, 32.5% of staff nurses have good knowledge and 1.9% of staff nurses have poor knowledge. And there is no significant association between the variable.

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