

The Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Identification and Emergency Management of Cardiac Dysrhythmias among Staff Nurses

Gaurav Singhal¹, Satish Salvi²

¹Msc Nursing , Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, ²Assistant Professor, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed (To Be) University, College Of Nursing, Sangli, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

These states aggravate those heart pump lesquerella successfully. Thus that no enough blood achieves the mind Furthermore other crucial organs. At the body's blood stream may be over inadequate, those could swoon alternately endure midsection pain, considerably sudden baby passing syndrome could happen.

Objectives: To assess existing knowledge regarding cardiac dysrhythmias among staff nurses.

To evaluate the effect of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding cardiac dysrhythmias among staff nurses.

iii To find out association of pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables

Material and Method: A Quantitative research approach and Quasi Experimental one group pre test post test research design was used. The sample size was 110 staff nurses using simple random sampling technique. By following sampling criteria the tool was developed as questionnaire. Semi structures questionnaire was used to evaluate the effect of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding cardiac dysrhythmias among staff nurses. To find out the study finding inferential test was used.

Result and Conclusion: Semi structured questionnaire was used to evaluate the effect of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding cardiac dysrhythmias. 62.7% having average knowledge and 37.3% having good knowledge regarding cardiac dysrhythmias.

Keywords: *planned teaching programme knowledge regarding cardiac dysrhythmias, ICU staff nurses.*

INTRODUCTION

According to **American heart Association**, those A large portion existence debilitating effect for cardiovascular arrhythmias may be sudden demise cardiovascular passing. Appraisal What's more prompt sufficient nursing consideration toward early stage camwood keep difficulties considerably demise. Those attendants attempting over ICU Also chose wards ought further bolstering a chance to be acquainted with ID number about such arrhythmias moment distinguishment of at general sorts including disappointment arrhythmias and prompt revival recoveries those exists of the patients.¹

About 330 to 350 global deaths occur per year are due to cardiac arrhythmias. Deaths due to arrhythmias are 53 per 1,000 cardiac deaths. Incidence and prognosis of sustained arrhythmias in ICU population was studied France reported that in a total of 1,341 patients. Where in-hospital death rate was 17 percentage in-patients without arrhythmia and 29 percentage in-patients with supraventricular arrhythmias, 73 percentage in-patients with ventricular arrhythmias and 60 percentage in-patients with other conduction abnormalities.²

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature related to incidence and prevalence of dysrhythmias

Literature related to knowledge regarding cardiac dysrhythmias

Literature related to effect of planned teaching program

Literature related to incidence and prevalence of dysrhythmias.

Sri Jayewardene (1994) conducted a study about Cardiac dysrhythmias during anesthesia. Factors that may influence the incidence of dysrhythmias such as age, pre-existing heart disease, hypertension and anesthetic technique were noted. Cardiac monitoring was commenced on each patient before the induction of anesthesia and continued up to the recovery period. Any dysrhythmia that occurred was noted and a tracing obtained. 42 patients developed dysrhythmia of whom 21 were nodal rhythms. These occurred during maintenance of anesthesia and needed no treatment. Fourteen patients developed ventricular ectopics commonly triggered by intubation. Only one patient needed treatment with lignocaine. Sinus bradycardia occurred in 6 patients who were treated with intravenous atropine.³

Literature related to knowledge regarding cardiac dysrhythmias

Nidhi Rjapat, Institute of Nursing Education and Research, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth Pune, 2016. A non beginning analysis abstraction to appraise the ability apropos identification and administration of cardiac dysrhythmias amid agents nurses in Vidharva Region. In this abstraction 100 agents nurses called by application non anticipation advised sampling address and abstracts was calm by structured questionnaire. Agents nurses were accepting acceptable akin of all-embracing ability account apropos identification and administration of cardiac dysrhythmias 5% accepting average, 39% good, 36% actual acceptable and 10% accomplished ability apropos identification and administration of cardiac dysrhythmias.⁴

Literature related to effect of planned teaching program

Ahmad Tubaishat (2014) et. Al, a Quasi test examine might have been directed with assess those impact of simulation-based educating on the procurement Furthermore maintenance of arrhythmia related information “around nursing people. An randomized

regulated outline directing, including a pretest–post-test might have been utilized. Nursing scholars were allocated haphazardly whichever of the test gathering (n = 47), who went to reproduction situations for cardiovascular arrhythmia, or of the control aggregation (n = 44) who accepted an accepted address on the same theme. An matched t test demonstrated that those intend learning score In those posttest might have been fundamentally higher over during the pretest to both aggregations. However, members in the test gathering exhibited essentially expanded learning of heart arrhythmia in the principal and the second post- test compared with the individuals in the control one assembly. Thus, Recreation will be predominant Also essentially enhances students’ arrhythmia learning.⁵

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH: The research method adopted for the study was quantitative approach. **RESEARCH DESIGN:** Quasi Experimental one group pre testpost test research design. **SETTING OF THE STUDY:** The present study was conducted in selected hospitals.

POPULATION: In this study the population consists of staff nurses. **SAMPLES:** Sample refers to subset of a population selected to participate in a study. The sample selected for the present study comprised staff nurses working in ICU in selected hospitals. **SAMPLE SIZE:** As per the power analysis study consists of 110 staff nurses working in ICU. **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:** Sampling technique used in this study simple random sampling technique Sample was selected according to criteria after obtaining permission from the authority of the selected hospitals. **RELIABILITY:** The reliability coefficient ‘r’ of the questionnaire was 0.751, which is more than 0.7, hence it was found to be reliable. **PILOT STUDY:** The pilot study was conducted in high school and junior college, sangli to assess the feasibility of the study. After the pilot study, tool was found feasible, and gave better insight to the investigator.

PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

Informed consent was taken before filling the questionnaire. The investigator approached the each staff, introduced themselves to the staffs and explained the nature and purpose of the study. staff’s doubts were clarified and their consent was obtained. The tool was

given to each staff and asked to fill it.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

the study is quantitative and quasi experimental one group pre- test post- test research design was used. The study was carried out in selected hospitals among staff nurses with the sample size of 110. The research proposal was approved by the Ethical committee. The tool was corrected by 22 experts and then final tool was prepared. The tool was found reliable by using Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient formula. After the approval of the ethical committee pilot study and final study were conducted. The pilot study was carried out using 11 samples and final study with 110.

Mean of pre- test was found 9.59 with $v_{\text{aluc}} = 0.618$, so it was found that t_{cal} value was greater than t_{able} value $P < 0.000$. Mean of post- test was found 14.96 with $v_{\text{aluc}} = -20.618$, so it was found that t_{cal} value was greater than t_{able} value $P < 0.000$

. Semi structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. There were total 20 questions and divided as 0-7 poor, 8-14 average and above 15 as good knowledge. There are 68.2% having poor and 31.8% having average knowledge score in pretest regarding cardiac dysrhythmias and 62.7% having average knowledge and 37.3% having good knowledge regarding cardiac dysrhythmias in post test. This figure shows that the level of knowledge increases in the post test

It was found that found that 36% nurses having qualification G.N.M, 49.1% having B.SC Nursing and 14.5% having P.B. B sc. nursing qualification. - It was found that 50.9% having experience below 1 year, 42.7% having experience 1 to 2 year and 6.4% nurses having experience 2 to 5 year and no one having experience more than 5 years. It was found that 54.5% having previous knowledge regarding cardiac dysrhythmia.

CONCLUSION

This study was aimed at the finding out the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding identification and emergency management of cardiac dysrhythmias among staff nurses working in selected hospitals. A quantitative research approach was used for the study. The study was conducted on 110 staff nurses working in selected hospitals.

Conflict of Interest: Nil

Source of Funding: Self Funding

Ethical Considerations: Ethical committee letter were submitted to the Bharati Vidyapeeth (to be Deemed) University, Pune and obtained permission from university to conduct the research. Permission from concerned authority and parent of each sample were obtained before data collection.

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