

Assess The Knowledge of Staff Nurses Regarding Comprehensive Nursing Care Plan For The Cerebrovascular Accident Patient in The Selected Hospital of Vadodara

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ABSTRACTS

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY: Stroke is preventable health care problem; it is treatable condition, in most cases, if treatment is prompt and evidence based. A well-developed public education program is critical to have informed public who can recognize the sign and symptoms of a stroke and know how to respond. In addition, the health care system must be organized to provide evidenced based nursing care provided by stroke competent health care providers. Provision of highly specialized multidisciplinary care team can be elevating condition of patient.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY: The objectives of the study were to assess the existing knowledge of staff nurse regarding comprehensive nursing care plan for the stroke patients and to identify association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: An evaluatory research approach with descriptive research design was used. Total 70 Subjects were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The samples were nurses who are working in critical care areas of hospital. Participants were informed about the study & written consent was taken prior to participation. The structured knowledge questionnaires were administered to assess knowledge regarding comprehensive nursing care plan for the CVA patients. The data was analyzed by using inferential and descriptive statistics.

RESULT: While assessing the existing knowledge of nurses regarding comprehensive nursing care plan for the CVA patients the majority of staff nurses shows adequate knowledge level. Out of 70 staff nurses 83% were having adequate knowledge, 17% were having moderately adequate knowledge. While assessing the association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables, and there was no significant association between knowledge score with selected demographic variable. So H_1 has been failing to accept.

CONCLUSION: The aim of this study was to determine the knowledge about comprehensive nursing care plan for the CVA patients. The study concluded that, majority of participants were having adequate knowledge regarding about comprehensive nursing care plan for the CVA patients among staff nurses. Comprehensive nursing care plan is very effective for improving the patient's condition with stroke and to minimize the complications among them. Hospital administrative staff is responsible to maintain and enhance the knowledge of staff nurses of critical care areas regarding treating protocol and updated guidelines of CVA. Therefore nurses can be adhering with standard guidelines of care plan and delivery by that patient's outcome can be promoted.

KEY WORDS: knowledge, staff nurses, comprehensive nursing care plan, cerebro vascular accident patient.

1. INTRODUCTION

A cerebro vascular Accident is a medical emergency which is also known as Brain attack or Stroke. The CVA takes place as result of sudden interruption in blood flow to the brain. The interruption can be due to thrombus, embolus or hemorrhage.¹

Every two seconds someone has a stroke, and one in six people will suffer a stroke in their lifetime. One out of six people will affect with CVA in their life. Every two seconds a person is getting affected with stroke. CVA is third leading etiology of mortality globally; moreover each year more than 6 million people are dying due to stroke. These sobering indicators validate its huge global impact, and highlight how crucial it is that we continue to further our understanding of stroke, with the aim of better prevention, treatment and management.²

Nursing care management is a health care facility implemented for particular group of patients. This practice has been shown many benefits for specific ailments. Inclients with Ischemic and Hemorrhagic type of CVA, nursing implications advances risk decline outcomes. Furthermore, nurse care in CVA areas gets to beneficial results in relation to utilization of interdisciplinary team, referral timelines, patient teaching, discharge outlooks, home based safety assessment, span of hospice stay, and satisfaction of patient.³

Nurses are significant drivers of health care excellence throughout the globe. As the utmost numerous of the health specialists engaged within all of the training locations across the health continuum experienced by CVA patients, nurses must obligate themselves to persistent 'safe passage' of stroke survivors and their family through an progressively compound and fast paced health care atmosphere. Become proficient at in the knowledge contained within this text is a vital first phase in a journey toward accomplishment of CVA nursing excellence, vowing to continue that journey through formal teaching, knowledge generation and broadcasting, as practices for CVA patients.⁴

2. OBJECTIVES:

- Assess the existing knowledge of staff nurse regarding comprehensive nursing care plan for the stroke patients.
- Identify association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There will be significant association between knowledge score with selected demographic variable.

MATERIAL & METHODS

In present study quantitative research approach was adapted with Descriptive research design. Socio-demographic variables were stated as age, gender, qualification, area of work, and working experience in year. The study was conducted at selected hospital of Vadodara. Total 70 participants were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Nurses who are working in intensive care areas of hospitals were the samples of the study. Inclusion criteria of participants contains; nurses who are working in

ICU, CCU, OT, OT Recovery, Casualty, Surgical ICU, and HDU; Nurses who are willing to participate in study. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used for data collection, which is consisting of two parts. Part one Questionnaire pertaining to selected demographic variables and part two containing structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of Staff Nurses Regarding Comprehensive Nursing Care Plan for the Cerebro vascular Accident Patient. A part two questionnaire contains 30 questions. The data collection was done within a given period of 3 weeks, dated 6th to 27th May2019. Researcher has provided structure knowledge questionnaires for pretest. For this study, the data obtain were analyzed in respect to the objectives of the study by using descriptive and inferential statistics; Master data sheets were prepared; Mean, mean % and SD of the knowledge score of both groups were analyzed and Hypothesis tested.

RESULTS

SECTION: 1 (DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES ACCORDING TO THEIR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS)

N=70

Sr. No	Socio-Demographic Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age In Years	≤25	47	67.14%
		26-30	11	15.71%
		31-35	9	12.86%
		>35	3	4.29%
2	Gender	Female	48	68.57%
		Male	22	31.43%
3	Working Experience In Hospital	<1 Year	31	44.29%
		1-3 Years	23	32.86%
		>3 Years	16	22.86%
4	Area Of Work	ICU	10	14.29%
		CCU	10	14.29%
		OT	15	21.43%
		OT RECOVERY	8	11.43%
		HDU	7	10%
		CASUALTY	9	12.86%
		Surgical ICU	11	15.71%
5	Qualification	Undergraduate	49	70%
		Diploma	21	30%

TABLE 1: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGES DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES ACCORDING TO THEIR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC

Above mentioned table depicted that majority of nurses having ageless than 25 years, female, work experience less than one year, working in OT and completed undergraduate nursing education.

SECTION: 2 (ANALYSIS OF PRESENT STATUS OF KNOWLEDGE OF STAFF NURSES REGARDING COMPREHENSIVE NURSING CARE PLAN FOR THE CEREBRO VASCULAR ACCIDENT PATIENT)

N=70

Sr. No	Knowledge score	Frequency	Percentage
1	Inadequate	0	00%
2	Moderately Adequate	12	17%
3	Adequate	58	83%

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO KNOWLEDGE LEVEL.

Above mentioned table interpret that, the distribution of respondent according to the knowledge level. It was noticed that 83% patients are having adequate knowledge, 17% of patients are having moderately adequate knowledge, and 00% patients are having inadequate knowledge.

n=70

Sr No	Maximum	Mean	Mean %	Sd
1	30	22.48	75	2.69

TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS MEANS, SD, AND MEAN % ACCORDING TO KNOWLEDGE LEVEL.

Above stated table described the distribution of respondent mean, SD, and mean% according to the knowledge level. It was noticed that 22.48MEAN, 2.69 Standard Deviation, and 78% MEAN%.

SECTION: 3 (ASSOCIATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE SCORE WITH DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE)

While assessing the association between knowledge score with selected demographic variable, the Chi Square test were used. At the significance level of 0.05, found that all the socio demographic variables were non-significant. This states that, hypothesis is failed to accept.

DISCUSSION

Cerebro vascular Accident is a life changing incident that disturbs not only the person who may be disabled, but their family and caregivers. Utility enquiry depicts that a major stroke is viewed by more than half of those at risk being worse than death. In many developed countries, stroke management has changed substantially in the past two decades. Impressive developments through structured clinical pathways for thrombolytic and secondary prevention have been made. Provision of care in a stroke unit have been found to increase the number of patients who survive, return home and regain functional independence in their every-day activities.⁵

This study has its verdicts in line with other studies; Burton has conducted case study on organized nursing care in stroke units, the study suggested that a synchronized approach to education and drill, clinical leadership, a commitment to research, and opportunities for role and practice development also appear to be key organizational features of stroke unit nursing.⁶A cross sectional study was carried out by Seamus which interpret that due to nursing intervention to post stroke patients at a home care which shows marked improvement in patient's status.⁷

Elmer has carried out the experimental research which states that a nurses ward round has addressed nursing issues in a timely proactive fashion. The initiative has been successful in improving clinical communication between nurses and patient involvement in their care planning. It has also empowered nurses to make decisions within their professional arena, and its contribution has had an impact on patient care and safety through early detection and prevention of stroke complications.⁸

Tahissa has conducted integrative literature review on Nursing interventions for stroke patients which suggested that nursing intervention, collaborative and evidence based care is essential to improve condition of patient.⁹ Warner has conducted research study reveals that multidisciplinary team work and comprehensive nursing care is essential to reduce the symptoms and complication of stroke.¹⁰

3. CONCLUSION

Fruit ful execution of CVA guidelines can improve patient upshot. Nurse administrators can prepare various protocols related to stroke management and involve nurses in the proper implementation of guidelines. This can definitely leads to improvement in patient's condition. By this the quality of nursing care will be enhanced and the patient outcome will be progressive.

CONFLICT INTEREST: No relevant conflict.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: For this research study project researchers' own budget was used.

ETHICAL CLEARANCE: It was obtained from concerned formal administrative authorities and informed consent was taken from the samples before data collection process.

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