

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge regarding Intra Hospital Transport Protocol for Critically Ill Adult Patients among Staff Nurses in HSK Hospital and Research Centre Bagalkot

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Abstract: ***Background:** The decision to transport a critically ill patient, either within a hospital or to another facility, is based on an assessment of the potential benefits of transport weighed against the potential risks. Critically ill patients are transported to alternate locations to obtain additional care, whether technical, cognitive, or procedural, that is not available at the existing location. Provision of this additional care may require patient transport to a diagnostic department, operating room, or specialized care unit within a hospital, or it may require transfer to another hospital. **Aims:** The aims of study is to assess the knowledge regarding structured teaching programme on intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients among staff nurses in HSK hospital and research Centre at Bagalkot. **Materials and Methods:** Study approach - This was an evaluative study and follow the examination plan as pre - exploratory, for example one gathering pre - test and post - test without control group. The population associated with this investigation was staff medical caretakers working at HSK Hospital and Research Center at Bagalkot. Tests are staff nurses working at HSK Hospital and Research center at Bagalkot. Test size is 50 (Total) staff nurses were remembered for the investigation. Further information was gathered by organized shut finished information poll. **Results:** The overall finding reveals that the post - test mean knowledge score was 26.94 with SD±1.76 which is 84.18% of total score was more when compared to the pre - test mean knowledge score 15.8 with SD ±3.07 which is 49.37% of total score. The overall effectiveness of STP on intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients, mean score was 11.14 with SD ±1.31 which is 34.81% of total score Hence it indicates that the STP was effective in enhancing the knowledge of the staff nurses regarding intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients. As the calculated value was much higher than table value (1.96) hence the hypothesis H1 stated is accepted. Findings reveal that the difference between mean pre - test (15.8 ±3.07) and post - test (26.94 ±1.76) knowledge scores of staff nurses found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance [$t=35.01, p<0.05$]. There is no significant association was found between post - test knowledge scores of staff nurses with working area ($X^2=67.4, P<0.05$), where as there is no association was found between post test knowledge scores of intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients among the staff nurses and their socio demographic variable like age, gender, religion, education, monthly income, and year of work experience of intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients. **Conclusion:** A significant difference was found between the pre - test and post - test knowledge scores of the staff nurses. The study proved that STP was effective in improving the knowledge of staff nurses on intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients.*

Keywords: Effectiveness, Structured teaching program, Knowledge, Intra hospital transport protocol, Socio - demographic variables, Staff nurses

1. Introduction

Intra hospital transport is called the transfer of patients in the hospital for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes or their transfer to specialized units of the hospital. This usually involves moving the patient from an area of the hospital such as the intensive care unit (ICU), the emergency department (ED), the operating theatre department to areas that patients may not receive the same intensive care. The reduction or change of care and the movement itself can become, for the critically ill patients, the cause for serious complications and put their health at risk¹.

It is known that any transport of critically patients puts them at increased risk of significant morbidity and mortality. Adverse events have been cited at anywhere from 30 - 70%, and the physiologic changes can be life threatening particularly in ventilator - dependent patients².

Successful intra hospital transportation directly depends on the planning and work organization of the multidisciplinary team, as well as the use of appropriate equipment (6 - 7). In this context, an important aspect in the transportation of patients is the prior communication of information between the staff transporting the patient and the staff receiving the

patient so that the safety and continuity of health care is reinforced⁵.

Need for Study

Intra hospital transports are performed daily in hospitals they pose various risks to patients, which could lead to life threatening complications. Nursing care, significantly, contribute to achieve the above, although the role of the nurse has never been studied, separately. The aim of this study was to analyse the risk factors for complications that usually occur during intra hospital transports and describe the role of nursing in intra hospital transport policies².

Aims:

The aims of the study are as follows:

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding structured teaching programme on intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients among staff nurses in HSK hospital and research Centre at Bagalkot.
- 2) To find out the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on knowledge regarding intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients among staff nurses.
- 3) To find out the association between posttest knowledge scores of intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients among staff nurses with their selected socio demographic variables.

2. Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted on a evaluative research approach and pre - experimental one group pre - test without control group design. The target population is the staff nurses working at various hospitals of Bagalkot. Accessible population is staff nurses working at HSK hospital and research centre Bagalkot was selected by a convenient sampling technique and 50 staff nurses were selected. The data were collected by structured closed ended knowledge questionnaire. Data analysis and interpretation were performed using descriptive such as frequency distribution. Mean, median, percentage, and inferential statistics such as Chi - square.

3. Results

Part I: Description of socio - demographic characteristics of sample.

Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their age in years shows that majority (44%) of the staff nurses were in age group of 22 - 28 years old, 30 percent of them were in the age group of 29 - 35 years old, and 14 percent of staff nurses aged between 41 - 50 years. Least of staff nurses were in the age group of 51 - 60 years old 12 percent.

Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their gender reveals that majority of (64%) of staff nurses were males and 36 percent of staff nurses are females.

Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their religion shows that the majorities (52%) of staff nurses were Hindu, 26 percent of staff nurses were Muslim, &18

percent of staff nurses are Christian and 4 percent of staff nurses were other religion.

Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their educational status shows that majority (54%) of the staff nurses had completed GNM, 22 percent of the staff nurses had completed Basic B. Sc. Nursing, 20 percent of the staff nurses had completed PB. BSc nursing and there only 4 percent staff nurses had completed M. Sc. Nursing.

Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their monthly income shows that the majority (56%) of staff nurses monthly income was between 10000 - 15000, 8 percent of staff nurses monthly income was between 5000 - 10000, 28 percent of staff nurses monthly income was between 15000 - 20000, and only 8 percent of staff nurses monthly income was between 20000 and above.

Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their working area shows that the majority (34%) of staff nurses were working in ICU, 32 percent of staff nurses were working Emergency ward, 22 percent of staff nurses were working in casualty, less percentage (12%) of staff nurses were working in Operation Theater.

Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their years of work experience deficit that, the majority (46%) of staff nurses had below 5 years of work experience, 42% of staff nurses had 6 to 10 years of work experience, 12 percent of staff nurses had 11 to 15 years of working experience.

Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their attended in any educational program related to intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients shows that the majority of staff nurses (100%) had not attended the educational program related to intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients.

Percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their immunization against any infectious diseases shows that, the majority of staff nurses (100%) have been immunized against infectious diseases.

Part II: Assessment of the pre - test knowledge of staff nurses regarding intra hospital transport protocol.

Assessment of the level of knowledge of the staff nurses and findings reveals that, majority (76%) of the staff nurses had average knowledge, 08 percent of them had good knowledge, and 16 percent of them had poor knowledge. There were no staff nurses who had very poor knowledge and very good knowledge regarding intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients.

Part III: Evaluation of the effectiveness of the STP on knowledge regarding intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients.

After STP (post - test) majority (66%) of the staff nurses had very good knowledge, 34 percent of them had good knowledge.

Part IV: Association between post - test knowledge scores of the staff nurses regarding intra hospital transport of critically ill adult patients and selected socio - demographic variables.

Findings reveal that there is no significant association was found between post - test knowledge scores of staff nurses with working area ($X^2=67.4$, $P<0.05$), where as there is no association was found between post test knowledge scores of intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients among the staff nurses and their socio demographic variable like age, gender, religion, education, monthly income, and year of work experience of intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients. Thus H_2 stated is accepted only in working area, where it is rejected for other variables.

Table 1: Level of pre - test knowledge of the staff nurses regarding Intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients. N=50

Level of knowledge	Range of scores	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Very poor	00 - 05	00	00%
Poor	06 - 12	08	16%
Average	13 - 19	38	76%
Good	20 - 26	04	08%
Very good	27 - 32	00	00%
Total		50	100%

Table 2: Comparison of level of knowledge of staff nurses in pre - test and post – test, N=50

Level of knowledge	Pre - test		Post - test	
	No. of respondents	Percentage	No. of respondents	Percentage
Very poor	0	0%	0	0%
Poor	8	16%	0	0%
Average	38	76%	0	0%
Good	4	8%	17	34%
Very good	0	0%	33	66%
Total	50	100%	50	100%

Table 3: Association between the post - test knowledge scores of the staff nurses regarding intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients and selected socio - demographic variables, N=50

Sl. No	Socio - demographic variables	Df	Chi - square value/ Fisher value
1	Age	1	0.4992
2	Gender	1	0.0056
3	Religion	1	2.6528
4	Education	1	0.2412
5	Monthly income	1	3.2085
6	Working area	1	67.3964*
7	Work experience	1	0.2412

*= <0.05 (significant)

4. Conclusion

A significant difference was found between the pre - test and post - test knowledge scores of the staff nurses. The study proved that STP was effective in improving the knowledge of staff nurses on intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients.

5. Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed for future research.

- A similar study can be replicated on large scale for the purpose of generalization.
- A similar study can be conducted in national level to bring new programs to uplift the staff nurses.
- An experimental study can be conducted on the effectiveness of teaching programme on knowledge regarding intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill adult patients among the staff nurses who are working in hospital.

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