

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge of the Staff Regarding The Post Procedural Care Of Ptca Patients At Apollo Hospitals, Visakhapatnam.

Amara Tirumala¹, Raghaveni .R², D.Maryline Flinsi³

¹(Nursing educator, Apollo Hospitals, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.)

²(Sr. Nursing Superintendent, Apollo Hospitals, Visakhapatnam)

³(Principal, Apollo School of nursing, Indraprastha Apollo hospital, New Delhi)

Abstract:

Background: Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) and intracoronary stent placement have surfaced as indispensable treatment choices to coronary artery surgery in the care of coronary artery disease. PTCA offers immediate relief of symptoms, low dangers and a swift return to normal activities. Nursing must be held responsible in this context for the care given to this client, as well as for comfort, regarding possible complications. Since Nursing's role is the care related to promoting health and well-being of the PTCA patient, adequate knowledge of the staff nurses about the post procedural care is considered significant.

Materials and Methods: A Non-experimental; Descriptive design was adopted to find out the knowledge of the staff regarding the post procedural care of PTCA patients at Apollo Hospitals, Visakhapatnam. A total 30 of staff nurses were selected by using non probability Convenience sampling technique. Data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: Most of staff had average knowledge 12(40%) and remaining staff had poor knowledge 11 (36.6%). good knowledge 7 (23.4%). The calculated chi square value 12.81 more than the table value of 12.59 at 0.05 level of significance which shows that there is a significant association between knowledge of the staff nurses with their level of experience.

Conclusion: post procedural care of PTCA patients was very essential care should given by the staff. The healthcare professionals can adopt various strategies and impart to the nursing to reduce incidence of post PTCA patients care.

Key Word: knowledge, PTCA, post procedural care, staff nurses, nursing care

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I. Introduction

Coronary artery disease remains the leading cause of cardiovascular mortality worldwide, with further than 4.5 million deaths occurring in the developing world. Despite a recent decline in developed countries, both CAD mortality and the commonness of CAD danger factors continue to rise rapidly in developing countries. The acquired applicable statistical information from The World Health Organization's Internet database states that CAD

mortality rates will double from 1990 to 2020, with about 82% of the increase attributable to the developing world¹. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is the high cause of mortality in the Indian population². Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) and intracoronary stent placement have surfaced as indispensable treatment choices to coronary artery surgery in the care of coronary artery disease.¹ Nursing must be held responsible in this context for the care given to this client, as well as for comfort, regarding possible complications, since Nursing's role is the care related to promoting health and well-being, rest and comfort, both to the mind, as to the body^{3,4}.

II. Materials And Methods

A Quantitative research approach, Non-experimental, Descriptive research design was carried out to find out the knowledge of the staff regarding the post procedural care of PTCA at Apollo Hospitals, Visakhapatnam. A total of 30 staff nurses were selected for the study using convenient sampling technique. The study was conducted in November 2021.

Inclusion criteria:

1. Staff nurses who are registered with either diploma or degree qualification in nursing.
2. Nurses working in the recovery room of a Cathlab, Cicu, Third floor of selected hospitals, Visakhapatnam.
3. Nurses who are willing to participate in the study.
4. Nurses attending the morning and evening shift.
5. Nurses working in cardiac unit for more than 6 months.

Exclusion criteria:

1. Nurses with non-cardiac experience
2. Nurses with less than 6 months of experience in cardiac unit.

Procedure methodology

After written informed consent was obtained, a well-designed structured questionnaire was used to collect the data from the staff nurses. The questionnaire included socio-demographic characteristics such as age, educational level, working experience, work experience and gender and 20 structured knowledge questionnaires regarding the knowledge of the staff regarding the post procedural care of PTCA patients at Apollo Hospitals, Visakhapatnam. 30 minutes later the given structured questionnaire was collected back from the subjects.

III. Results

Data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Chi-square test was used to find out the association between working experience of staff nurses

Table no 1.Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables

S.no	Demographic variables	frequency	Percentage
1.	Age in years		
	a). 20-22 yrs	7	23.3%
	b). 23-25 yrs	13	43.3%
	c). 25 & above	10	33.4%
2.	Educational level a). GNM		
	b). B.Sc. nursing	14	46.6%
	c).Post basic Bsc nursing	14	46.6%
	d).M.Sc nursing	1	3.4%
3.	Working experience		
	a).3-6 months	4	13.4%
	b).6 months-12 months	4	13.4%
	c).12 months-18 months	6	20%
d).18 months &above	16	53.2%	
4.	Work experience		
	a.ICU'S	18	60%
	b.Wards	12	40%
	c.Cath lab	0	0%
5.	Gender		
	a. Male	2	6.6%
	b.Female	28	93.4%

Table-1 narrates the frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of staff nurses. Out of 30 staff nurses 7(23.3%) were age between 20-22 years, 13(43.3%) were age between 23-25 years, 10(33.4%) were age between 25 &above .In relation to the educational level it was found that, out 30 staff nurses 14(46.6%) were G.N.M nursing, 14(46.6%) were B.Sc nursing, 1(3.4%) Post basic B.Sc nursing, 1(3.4%) M.Sc nursing. From the table it was evident that out of 30 nurses 4(13.4%) were had 3-6 months, 4(13.4%) nurses had 6 months-12 months, 6(20%) nurses had 12 months-18 months, 16(53.2%) nurses had 18 months &above. The table shows that regarding work experience out of 30 nurses 18(60%) were worked ICU'S and 12(40%) were worked in wards. Among 30 responds, 2(6.6%) were males and 28(93.4%) were females.

Tableno.2 Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores regarding care of patients post PTCA

Variable	Level of knowledge	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge	Poor knowledge	0-10	11	36.6%
	Average knowledge	11-15	12	40%
	Good knowledge	16-20	7	23.4%

Tableno.2 shows that 36.6% had poor knowledge, 40% had average knowledge and 23.4% had good knowledge.

Table -3Association between the level of knowledge with level of experience of staff nurses.

s.no	Selected demographic variables	Level of knowledge						Chi-square value	Table value p<0.05
		Poor knowledge		Average knowledge		Good knowledge			
		(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)		
1.	Working experience? a).3-6 months b).6 months-12 months c).12 months-18 months d).18 months &above	0 3 0 4	0 10 0 13.4	3 1 1 7	10 3.4 3.4 23.4	1 0 4 6	3.4 0 13.4 20	12.81 Df=6	S 12.59

Tableno.3 Presents the association between the knowledge with level of experience of staff nurses regarding care of patients post PTCA. The calculated chi square value 12.81 more than the table value of 12.59 at 0.05 level of significance which shows that there is a significant association between knowledge of the staff nurses with their level of experience.

IV. Discussion

The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge of the staff regarding the post procedural care of PTCA patients at Apollo Hospitals, Visakhapatnam. A non-experimental descriptive was used to collect the information from the staff nurses. A total of 30 staff nurses working in Apollo hospitals were selected by using convenience sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data from the subjects. Knowledge questionnaire was administered to the subjects on the first day after explaining to the staff nurses purpose of the study. After collecting data from the subject's analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The major finding of the study was supported by similar study conducted by Vivian Cristina Gama Souza Lima et, alpost coronary transluminary angioplasty patients nursing care.

V. Conclusion

For PTCA patients, post procedural care is very essential care given by the staff, it is very important for the staff nurses to have adequate knowledge about post PTCA care and they can adopt various strategies to reduce incidences during post operative period of PTCA. Based on the results, only few staff had good knowledge. So a structured training programme is planned monthly once and also on job training is given.

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