

## Knowledge and Perspective on Cpr Among Staff Nurses

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**Abstract:** An exploratory descriptive research was carried out with an aim to determine the knowledge, perspective & factors influencing on initiation of CPR among the clinical nurses. Self administered 200 questionnaires were anonymously distributed in the nursing service department. About 89 staff nurses willingly participated in the study. The data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The finding revealed that only 3.4% had very good knowledge and 32.5% had good knowledge level. On the perspective of CPR 100% agreed that it was necessary to learn CPR. However about 4(4.5%) expressed initiation of CPR was the responsibility of the doctors and 12(13.55) reported it as the responsibility of Combination of health care members or CPR team. About 25(28.1%) expressed the need for Consent 85(95.5%) but subjects agreed that CPR order sheet/Algorithm available in the clinical area was helpful to perform CPR. The confidence in providing CPR was shown by 23(25.8%) subjects with 80% confidence level when situation demands. The factors influencing initiation of CPR shows 13.5% with the fear of harming the client, 6. % with lack of confidence, 21.3% lack of training, and 5.6% nurses with fear of infection whereas 33.7 % subjects expressed CPR as responsibility of the employer. Only 34.8% nurses willingly to undergo repeated training to develop skill as a self responsibility as a health care member. Therefore the study concluded that it's necessary to update their knowledge regarding the CPR through in-service education programmes and training on cardiopulmonary resuscitation to improve the knowledge, confidence and skills of the staff nurses in general care settings.

**Keywords:** CPR, Perspective, Knowledge, cardiopulmonary arrest

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### I. Introduction

Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is an emergency life saving measure; this is the combination of rescue breathing and chest compressions. The timely performed CPR can largely prevent sudden death and it is hence considered to be an important healthcare procedure.<sup>1</sup> Among healthcare professionals, nurses are often the first to encounter a patient of cardiopulmonary arrest (CPA) in any part of the hospital. The competency and timely initiation of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is a critical factor in determining successful outcomes in patients who develop CPA <sup>2</sup>. The frequent changes in the guidelines of CPR demands upgrading knowledge and skill intern change the perspective towards CPR. Aim

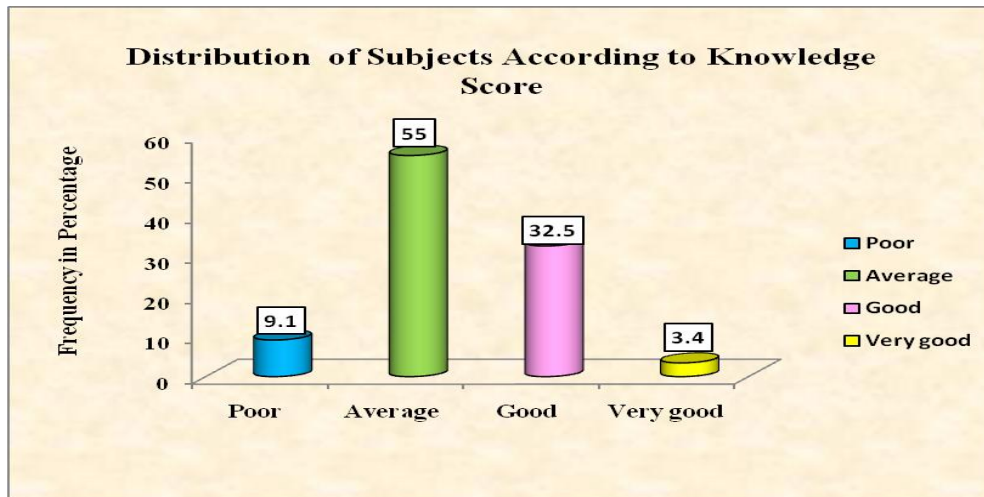
1. To determine the knowledge on CPR among staff nurses
2. To explore nurses perspective on CPR
3. To determine the factors influencing initiation of CPR
4. To find the association between knowledge score and demographic variables

### II. Materials & methods

An exploratory descriptive research design. Self administered questionnaires were used to collect data. Two hundred questionnaires were anonymously distributed in the nursing service department, Father Muller Medical College Hospital and only 89 staff nurses responded to a questionnaire willingly. The data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

### III. Results and Discussion

Majority 92.1% of the subjects were females and highest education of the respondents were with BSc nursing with 1 -5 years (2.5±3.9) of clinical experience. The mean age was with 26.10±5.36. The Majority ( 38.2% ) of the respondents were from the surgical wards. About 82% had undergone 1-2 times training among which 77.5% subjects underwent training with self interest. About 14.6% nurses had an opportunity to carry out Chest compression and CPR. The knowledge on current CPR guidelines shows 3.4% had very good knowledge and 32.5% had good knowledge level.



The perspective on CPR shows that 100% agreed that it was necessary to learn and about 4(4.5%) expressed initiation of CPR is the responsibility of the doctors. However 12(13.55%) reported it as the responsibility of Combination of health care members or CPR team. The need for consent for the procedure was expressed by 25(28.1%) whereas 85(95.5%) subjects agreed that CPR order sheet/Algorithm available in the clinical area was helpful to perform CPR. Only 23(25.8%) subjects expressed 80% confidence level in providing CPR in par with other health care members when situation demands. The factors influencing initiation of CPR shows 13.5% with the fear of harming the client, 6. % with lack of confidence, 21.3% lack of training, and 5.6% nurses with fear of infection whereas 33.7 % subjects expressed CPR as responsibility of the employer. Only 34.8% nurses were willing to undergo repeated training to develop skill as a self responsibility as a health care member.

**Table 1:** Association between the Knowledge and Selected Variables

Sl.No	Variable	Knowledge		$\chi^2$ (Yates correction)	P
		inadequate	Adequate		
1	Age in years a. 21-30 b. 31-40 c. 40 and above	32 4 2	46 4 1	118.539	.001 *
2	Educational Qualification a. GNM b. BSc c. PBBSc d. MSc	12 22 4 0	14 27 9 1	56.933	.001 *
3	Designation a. Staff Nurse b. Supervisor	37 1	51 0	85.045	.001 *
4	Years of Experience a. < 1 b. 1-5 c. 6-10 d. > 10	9 27 1 1	11 35 3 2	102.865	.001*
5	Number of times undergone training on CPR a. < 1 b. 1-2 c. 3-4 d. 4	3 34 1 0	5 37 6 3	143.045	.001*
6	Number of times actively participating CPR a. 0-2 b. 3-4 c. 5-10 d. >10	25 8 3 2	33 3 9 6	76.978	.001*
7	How many times you had an opportunity to provide cardiac Compressions in the working area a. 0 b. < 5 c. 6-10 d. >10	7 25 4 2	9 28 4 10	58.101	.001*

P<0.05

\*= Significant

The Data in Table-show that the chi-square value(Yates correction) computed between pre-test knowledge level and selected variables, namely, Age ( $\chi^2_{(2)} = 118.539$ ), education ( $\chi^2_{(3)} = 56.933$ ), Designation ( $\chi^2_{(1)} = 85.045$ ), and Years of Experience ( $\chi^2_{(3)} = 102.865$ ), Number of times undergone training on CPR( $\chi^2_{(3)} = 143.045$ ), Number of times actively participating CPR ( $\chi^2_{(3)} = 76.978$ ), How many times you had an opportunity to provide cardiac Compressions in the working area( $\chi^2_{(3)} = 58.101$ ), had significant association at 0.05 level. Thus it can be interpreted that there was significant association between knowledge of staff nurses on CPR and selected variables. Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected and research hypothesis was accepted. This study observed that the majority 74.4 % of subjects in the age group of 21-30 years had inadequate knowledge and only 33.3% subjects had adequate knowledge in the age group of 40 and above. Based on the Educational qualification the BSc nursing staff 81.63% had inadequate knowledge and 100 % subjects with MSc nursing had adequate knowledge. Based on Designation 71.6% staff nurses and 100 % supervisors had inadequate knowledge, as the years of experiences increases the knowledge level also were increased i.e., 66.7% of subjects had adequate knowledge with more than 10 years of experience. Though they have undergone training on CPR repeatedly study shows 42.9- 66.7% of subjects had inadequate knowledge. However they actively participating in CPR 41.7- 81.1% of subjects had inadequate knowledge. Among those who have not had an opportunity to provide cardiac Compressions in the working area 93.8% of subjects had inadequate knowledge.

#### **IV. Conclusion**

The nurses are the important members in the health care team. Therefore it's necessary to update their knowledge regarding the CPR through in-service education programmes and training on cardiopulmonary resuscitation to improve the knowledge, confidence and skills of the staff nurses in general care settings.

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