



## ENHANCEMENT OF NURSES KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TRIAGE SYSTEM THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE TEACHING PROGRAMME AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN DHIRAJ HOSPITAL WAGHODIA

**Mr. Kevin Christian**

Assistant Professor, Department Of Medical Surgical Nursing, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Vadodara, India.

**Ms. Jagruti Khant\***

Post Graduate student, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Vadodara, India. \*Corresponding Author

**Dr. Ravindra HN**

Head of Department, Department Of Medical Surgical Nursing, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Vadodara, India.

### ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND:** Triage as it occurs in medical emergencies and disasters. For other uses, Triage is the process of determining the priority of patients' treatments based on the severity of their condition. They allow us to indicate the priority of our patients, which provides a snapshot of the patient's medical condition at the time triage, is performed. Tags also allow the providers who are moving patients to the treatment area to locate and move the most critical patients (e.g., the "reds") first. AIMS AND **OBJECTIVES:** The aim of the study was to Enhancement of Nurses knowledge regarding triage system through comprehensive teaching programme among staff nurses working in Dhiraj hospital Waghodia. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Pre experimental one group pre test post-test research design, and a non probability convenience sampling technique was adopted to achieve the goal of the study. First part consists demographic data of the sample and second part consists of structured knowledge questionnaire. The sample was 60 staff Nurses those were taken from selected Dhiraj Hospital Waghodia. **RESULTS:** The collected data was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. In the pretest mean score was 10.67 and post test mean score 22.58. The post test level of knowledge mean score is significantly greater than the pre test knowledge mean score. The 't' value 49.92 is more than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance. **CONCLUSION:** According to the calculation of both pre test and post test score it indicates that there was improvement in knowledge level among staff Nurses. Hence it indicates that Comprehensive Teaching Programme was effective

**KEYWORDS :** Enhancement, comprehensive teaching Program, Staff nurses, Knowledge

### INTRODUCTION

Triage is the process of determining the priority of patients' treatments based on the severity of their condition. This rations patient treatment efficiently when resources are insufficient for all to be treated immediately. Meaning to separate, sift or select Triage may result in determining the order and priority of emergency treatment, the order and priority of emergency transport, or the transport destination for the patient. This article deals with the concept of triage as it occurs in medical emergencies, including the prehospital setting, disasters, and [emergency room treatment](#).

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. Assess existing knowledge regarding triage system among staff nurses.
2. Prepare comprehensive teaching programme regarding triage system and disseminate among staff nurses.
3. Assess the level of Enhancement of Nurses knowledge on comprehensive teaching programme regarding triage system among staff nurses.
4. Find association between pre test knowledge score regarding triage system with selected demographic variables.

### MATERIAL & METHODS:

An evaluative research approach with pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used. 60 Sample was selected by using purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted in Dhiraj Hospital, Waghodia.

### Inclusion criteria

- Nursing staffs of Dhiraj hospital who are willing to participate.
- Nursing staffs with qualification of G.N.M / PB B.Sc / B.Sc Nursing.

### Exclusion criteria

- Nursing staffs who are not present at the time of study.
- Nurses who are not willing to participate.

### DATA COLLETION TOOL

Part A: Questionnaire pertaining to selected demographic variables will be administered.

Part B: Structured knowledge questionnaire will be used to assess the knowledge of regarding triage system in disaster. It consists of 30 knowledge questionnaire where the maximum score will be 30 and minimum score will be 0.

### DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Prior permission was obtained from the medical superintendent of Dhiraj hospital. And approval obtained to conduct study. The data collection procedure was carried out for a period of 2 weeks by using self administered structure knowledge questionnaire. Total 60 staff nurses were selected for the main study. Purpose of study was explained and confidentially of their responses was assured. Written informed consent from all the samples was taken and subjects were given necessary instruction before administering the tool. Pre- test data was collected after than administration of comprehensive teaching program. Post test Data was collected to find out the effectiveness of comprehensive teaching program on triage system.

### RESULTS

#### FINDINGS ARE ORGANISED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS

##### Section I: Analysis of the Demographic Data of the Samples.

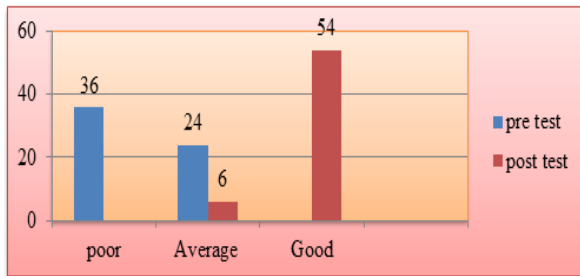
The distribution of Staff nurses according to their age show that among 60 samples participants (32) 55.33% belonged to the age 21 to 24 years, (18) 30% belonged to the age group of 25 to 28 years, (8) 13.33% belong to the age group of 29 to 32 age years, (2) 3.33% belong to above 32 year age group. The distribution of staff nurses according to gender show that that among 60 samples participants 18 (30%) belonged to the male staff nurses and 42 (70%) belonged to the female Staff nurses. The distribution of staff nurses according to the education qualification show that among 60 participants (28) 46.66% belonged to G.N.M, (10) 16.66% belonged to PB.B.Sc, and (22) 36.66% belonged to B.Sc Nursing. The distribution of staff nurses according to clinical experience show that among 60 participants (44) 73.33% belonged to 0-2 years clinical experience, (11) 18.33% belonged to 2 – 4 years clinical experience, (05) 8.33% belonged to 4- 6 years clinical experience. The distribution of staff nurses according to the working area show that among 60 participants (10) 16.66% belonged to the casualty, (12) 20%

belonged to the ICU, (11) 18.33% belonged to the CCU, (10) 16.66% belonged to the PICU & NICU, (12) 20% belonged to the HDU, (5)8.33% belonged to the OT RECOVERY. The distribution of staff nurses according to the previous knowledge about triage system show that among 60 participants (38) 63.33% responds to the NO. And 22(36.66%) responds to the YES. The distribution of staff nurses according to the sources of information regarding triage system show that among 60 participants (12) 20% belonged to the book, (23)38.33% belonged to the Seminar / Workshop /CNE, (11) 18.33% belonged to the Hospital, (14) 23.33% belonged to the any others.

**Section II: Analysis of Data to Comparison between the Level of Knowledge at Pre Test and Post Test of Comprehensive Teaching Programme Regarding Triage System.**

Interpretation	Pre Test		Post Test	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Poor	36	60%	00	00
Average	24	40%	6	10%
Good	00	00	54	90%
Total	60	100%	60	100%

**COMPARISON BETWEEN PRE TEST AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE**



This bar diagram show the according to comparison between pre test and post test knowledge score of comprehensive teaching programme regarding triage system. It was observed that 60 participant in pre test, (36)60% belonged to the poor knowledge score, (24)40% belonged to the Average knowledge score, and post test, (6)10% belonged to the poor score, (54)90% belong to the good score.

**Section III: - Significance Difference between Pre and Post Test Knowledge Score:**

PRE TEST AND POST TEST SCORE	Mean	N	SD	Coefficient of correlation	"t" Value	Significant Level
Pretest score	10.60	60	1.92	0.7035	49.92	DF:59.00
Posttest score	22.58	60				

As above table shows the mean, SD, correlation, t value and significant value of pretest and post test knowledge score of respondents. As it indicated in table that "t" calculated 49.92 is more than "t" table at the 0.05 level of significance so it shows the very highly significant and associated between pretest and post test knowledge score among staff nurses knowledge regarding triage system. Hence research hypothesis H1 is accepted.

**SECTION IV: Association between Pre Test Knowledge Score of Among Staff Nurses Knowledge Regarding Triage System with Their Selected Socio Demographic Variables. Median = 10**

Sr.No	Variables	Score Which Falls At Median And Above	Score Which Falls Below The Median	Total	X2	Degree Of Freedom	Level Of Significant
1	Age In Years				1.89	3	NS
	21 - 24Years	13	10	23	1.89		
	25 - 28 Years	11	11	22			
	29 - 32Years	08	04	12			
	Above 32	03	00	03			
	Total	35	25	60			
2	Gender				9.43	1	NS
	Male	12	06	18			
	Female	27	15	42			
	Total	39	21	60			
3	Qualification				9.68	2	S
	G.N.M	17	11	28			
	P.B.B.Sc	04	06	10			
	B.Sc	13	09	22			
	TOTAL	34	24	60			
4	working area				11.7	5	S
	Casualty	06	04	10			
	ICU	07	05	12			
	CCU	03	08	11			
	PICU /NICU	06	04	10			
	HDU	09	03	12			
	OT RECOVERY	03	02	05			
	Total	34	26	60			
5	Experience				0.51	2	S
	0-2 years	23	21	44			
	2-4 years	07	04	11			
	4-6 years	03	02	05			
	above 6 years	00	00	00			
	Total	33	27	60			
6	previous knowledge about triage system					1	NS
	No	23	15	38	7.93		
	Yes	14	08	22			
	TOTAL	37	23	60			
7	Sources Of Information				2.92	3	NS
	Book	07	05	12			

Seminar/ Workshop/ CNE	08	15	23			
Hospital Staff	05	06	11			
Any other	09	05	14			
Total	29	31	60			

#### DISCUSSION:

The aim of study was to Enhance the knowledge of Nurses regarding triage system through comprehensive teaching programme among staff nurses. It was found that the comprehensive teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge of triage system among staff nurses. Different study shows that To improve on this, workshops/in service training should be carried out, followed by continuous professional development on a regular basis for nurses in the Emergency Departments.

#### CONCLUSION

According to the calculation of both pre test and post test score it indicate that there was improving in knowledge level among staff Nurses. Hence it indicates that comprehensive teaching programme was effective.

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