



## KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AMONG STAFF NURSES

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### ABSTRACT

Myocardial infarction is an emergency situation that requires immediate care and attention.. A descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding the management of myocardial infarction among staff nurses. The objectives: of the study are to assess the level of knowledge of staff nurses regarding management of patients with myocardial infarction and to determine the association between the level of knowledge and selected socio personal variables. Methodology: The research approach used in this study is quantitative approach and the design is descriptive research design. The study was conducted among 292 staff nurses working in selected hospital. The sampling technique is Convenient sampling technique. Result: The findings revealed that the majority (63.7%) of staff nurses had average knowledge regarding management of myocardial infarction. There was significant association between knowledge score and selected socio personal variable such as area of working and total year of experience

**KEYWORDS :** Knowledge; Management; staff nurse

### INTRODUCTION

An acute myocardial infarction is an emergency situation requiring immediate diagnosis and treatment. It is caused by complete blockage of the coronary artery due to thrombus attached to a ruptured plaque. In some instances acute myocardial infarction occurs due to physiological stress. Also there are a number of risk factors known to predispose to the AMI, it is important that the patients presenting with acute myocardial infarction treated promptly. The incidence of MI among overseas Asians worldwide is between 50%-60% irrespective of age, gender and economic status and the mortality in Asian population suffering heart attacks is between 20% - 50% which is fairly higher than the western socio populations. As cardiovascular disease remains the most common cause of death in both developed and developing countries, all health professionals including nurses should know the risk factors, preventing measures and its management. The specialist nurses place an important role in educating and counseling patient with acute myocardial infarction to prevent further myocardial damage detect complications and provide patient recovery. Accurate and sudden action of the nurses can help in the survival of the patient. Monitoring and evaluation of nurses' competence might participate to provide better future performance.

### Materials and methods

In this study the researcher adopted Quantitative research approach using a descriptive research design. The setting of the study was Sree Gokulam Medical College and Research Foundation. The samples of the all the staff nurses working in Sree Gokulam Medical College and Research Foundation who satisfied the inclusion criteria. Sample size of 292 were selected using convenient sampling technique.

### Statement of the problem

A descriptive study on knowledge regarding management of patients with myocardial infarction among staff nurses in selected tertiary care hospital at Thiruvananthapuram.

### Methodology

**Research Approach :** Quantitative Research approach.

**Research Design:** Descriptive Research design.

### Variables

Dependent Variables

- Knowledge regarding management of myocardial infarction.

### Socio-personal Variables

- Age
- Gender
- Qualification
- Year of experience
- Area of experience
- Attendance of BLS/ACLS
- Additional qualifications
- Previous experience of managing MI.

Setting of the study: Sree Gokulam Medical College and Research Foundation Venjaramoodu, of Trivandrum district.

Population: Staff nurses with qualification of GNM, Bsc, PBBsc, Msc nursing.

**Sample:** The sample of the study comprise of staff nurse working in casualty, CCU, ICU's, wards, OPD's and operation theatre.

Sampling technique : Non probability convenient sampling technique.

Sample size: A total of 292 samples were selected for the study. Sample selection criteria

### Inclusion Criteria

The staff nurses

- Who are willing to participate in the study.
- Staff nurses with qualification of GNM, Bsc, PBBsc and MSc nursing

### Exclusion criteria

Staff nurses

- Who are not available at the time of data collection.

### Tools and Techniques

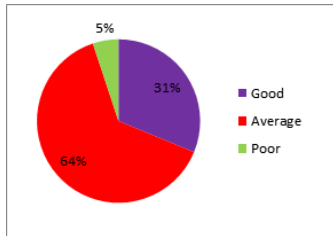
Socio personal proforma and structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the level of knowledge regarding management of myocardial infarction.

Technique : Self reporting

### Results

- Majority 50.3% of the staff nurses were in the age group between 25-29yrs and 36% belongs to 20-24 years of age. Only 9.9% were in the age group of 30-34yrs and 3.8% belongs to the age group greater than or equal to 35yrs of age.

- Majority of staff nurses were females 94.5% than males 5.5%.
- Majority of the staff nurses 65.8% had BSc/PBBS nursing, 33.2% had GNM and 1% had MSc nursing as their qualification
- Majority of samples 46.9% belongs to ward , 31.8% from ICUs,8.2% from OT ,6.2% from casualty, 5.1% from CCU and only 1.7% belongs to OPDs.
- Majority 38.0% of staff nurses has 2-4 years of experience, 37.0% has less than 2 years of experience, 13% has greater than 6 years of experience and 12% has 4-6 years of clinical experience
- Majority 83% of staff nurses were not a BLS/ACLS card holders and 17% of staff nurses were BLS/ACLS card holders



**Fig 1: Pie diagram showing the percentage distribution of knowledge score of staff nurses regarding management of Myocardial Infarction**

- The computed Chi-square test of the present study proved that there was significant association between knowledge score of staff nurses with the area of working and total years of experience ( $p < 0.05$ ) But there was no significant association between knowledge score and socio personal variables such as age, gender, and qualification, as indicated by ( $p > 0.05$ ).

### Discussion

In this study, majority of the selected staff nurses (50.3%) were in the age group of 25-29 yrs. Majority (94.5%) of the samples were females. Staff nurses having BSc qualification (65.8%) were more in number as compared to GNM and MSC. Major portions (38%) of the subjects has 2-4 years of experience. According to the area of working majority of staff nurses (46.9%) were work in wards. Only 17% of nurses were BLS/ACLS card holder. Among the selected staff nurses only 3.1% has additional qualification related to cardiology. Only 45.5% has experience in managing the patient with Myocardial Infarction.

In the present study, result showed that 63.7% of staff nurses having average knowledge, 31.2% having good knowledge and 5.1% having poor knowledge regarding management of Myocardial Infarction.

The present study proved that there was significant association between knowledge score of staff nurses with the area of working and total years of experience ( $p < 0.05$ ) But there was no significant association between knowledge score and socio personal variables such as age, gender, and qualification, as indicated by ( $p > 0.05$ ).

### Nursing implications

Nursing practice

#### The study emphasis

- Nurses need to be equipped with advanced knowledge to become involved in providing necessary services to the patient.
- Arrange inservice programmes regarding initial management of myocardial infarction.
- Providing protocols for immediate management of myocardial infarction in every areas.

### Nursing education

- Emergency management of MI can be included in clinical teaching strategies. Theoretically, the focus should be on prevention of cardiac disorders and enhancing immediate treatment.
- Arrange hands own training to nursing students regarding management of MI.
- Specialty oriented classes are offered at the master level.

### Nursing administration

- The nurse administrators can take initiative in promoting educational sessions to staff nurses.
- Nurse administrators can see that all staffs in every department are trained about emergency management of MI.
- Nurse administrators have the responsibility to provide nurses with substantial continuance of education opportunities.

### Nursing research

- Research can be done to identify the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding initial management of MI.
- Research can be done to assess the effects of hand on skill training programme in management of MI.
- Research can be done to assess the knowledge regarding the management of MI to student nurses also to improve their knowledge and skill.

### Recommendations

- A similar study can be replicated on large sample.
- A similar study can be conducted in different settings.
- An interventional study can be done to determine the effect of structured teaching programme on knowledge of staff nurses regarding management of myocardial infarction.
- Educational sessions regarding initial management of myocardial infarction should be given and implemented in different setting.
- Effective utilization of mass media should be done for propagating information regarding the management of Myocardial Infarction.

### Conclusion:

Myocardial Infarction is now single biggest killer, it is also afflicts and incapacitates many people in their most productive time of life. Sudden death is first manifestation of CHD in 20-30 per cent of cases two third of deaths from MI are sudden and take place before medical help can be reached. As many die within the first 24 Hours. Accurate and sudden action of the nurses can help in the survival of the patient. So the nurses need adequate knowledge and skill for providing competent care to the cardiac patients.

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