



## “ATTITUDE OF NURSES TOWARDS USE OF BRADEN SCALE”

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### KEYWORDS :

#### INTRODUCTION:

People most at risk of pressure ulcers are those with a medical condition that limits their ability to change positions, requires them to use a wheelchair, or confines them to a bed for a long time. Pressure ulcers result when increased pressure exceeds the local capillary pressure. Depending on patient's severity of illness, less pressure may be adequate enough to obstruct capillary blood flow and can result in decreased oxygen delivery to tissues and as a result pressure ulcers can develop within 2 to 6 hours. If patients who are at risk of pressure ulcer are identified, effective measures will be taken to prevent its occurrence. Nurse's knowledge and attitude are also viewed as extrinsic factors for pressure ulcer formation.

**Problem statement:** A descriptive study to assess the attitude of staff nurses regarding use of Braden scale for prevention of bed sore.

**Objective:** To assess attitude of staff nurses regarding use of Braden scale for prevention of bed sore.

**Assumption:** Staff nurses may have favourable attitude regarding use of Braden scale for prevention of bed sore.

#### Review of literature:

Ibrahim R (2015) conducted “a study assessment of nurses knowledge concerning Braden Scale in Critical Care units in Baghdad teaching hospitals, the objectives of the study is to identify nurses knowledge concerning Braden scale. A nonprobability sampling technique which is purposive sampling technique was used. The study revealed that most of the sample of nurses they have moderate knowledge about the use of Braden scale. The study concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge of nurses with some variables such as level of education, year of experiences in nursing and experiences in CCU. In general, the study concluded that the nurses had moderate knowledge about the Braden Scale.

**Pakhide V (2013):** The sample for the study comprised of 30 staff nurses in selected hospital of Bhopal who met the inclusive criteria. Assessed pre-test knowledge level with Structured questionnaire, all the respondents had poor practice of pressure ulcer risk assessment and its prevention. Administered structured teaching program and post assessment was done. Results shows that the obtained, t value is 22.06 showing the effectiveness of structured teaching program at 0.05 level and 0.01 levels of significance.

**METHODOLOGY:** The study has been conducted in the tertiary care hospital of Indore, (M.p). Ethical clearance was obtained from ethical committee of the institution. 60 samples were selected with non-probability convenient samplings technique. The study participants were informed about the study and written consent was taken for guaranteeing their choice of participation or refusal. All the information was recorded anonymously and confidentiality was assured throughout the study In the study tool socio-demographic variables and questionnaire was adapted by reviewing literatures of similar studies and guidelines prepared to prevent pressure ulcers.

**RESULT:** Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of the staff nurses; all are having 0-2 years of experience. , 70% nurses were having B.Sc.Nursing degree and 30% had GNM, more over 60% staff nurses attended class on use of Braden scale.

The Scores for each attitude related question were summarized and the responses were then categorized into two variables, namely, favorable attitude and unfavorable attitude. Nurses who were positively worded

for each attitude related questions were categorized as having favorable attitude whereas respondents who were negatively worded for each attitude related questions were classified in the unfavorable attitude category. Finally, overall attitude score of the respondents were calculated. Those nurses who score above the median were considered as having favorable attitude while those who scored below the median were labeled as having unfavorable attitude. Accordingly, 51 (85 %) of nurses had favorable attitude while 9 (31.15 %) had unfavorable attitude regarding use of Braden scale for prevention of bed sore.

**CONCLUSION:** Nurses play a vital role in bed sore prevention. Nurse's attitude regarding use of Braden scale was favourable. Nurses believe that using pressure ulcer risk assessment scales like the Braden scale is important. For Those nurses who are having unfavorable attitude towards use of Braden scale required more efforts provide them to prevent bed sore is necessary, starting with boosting nurses' knowledge through continuous training and education.

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