



ESTIMATE OF CONFIDENCE LEVEL AMONG STUDENT NURSES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF BLS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES OF GUWAHATI, ASSAM.

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Study was aimed to estimate of confidence level among student nurses in the performance of BLS. **Objectives:** To estimate the confidence level of B.Sc nursing final year students in the performance of BLS. To determine the association of Confidence level with selected student's variables in the performance of BLS. **Material and method:** The study was a descriptive study conducted in different nursing colleges of Guwahati, Assam. Data was collected from 162 student nurses by using consecutive sampling technique. Self administered structured questionnaire on assessment of confidence level was used. The collected data was analyzed using SPSS version 20. **Finding:** The study showed that 19% of participant were not confident; 62% of participant were confident; 19% of participant were highly confident. The mean score of not confident among participant was 16.54; mean score of confident was 21.90 and mean score of highly confident was 27.06. The study finding also revealed that there was significant association of Confidence level with selected student's variables namely Participation in training program/ workshop on BLS ($df=2, p=0.021$), Observation of BLS procedure on patient ($df=2, p=0.012$) at 0.05 level of significance. **Conclusion:** The results indicated that all nursing students need to improve their confidence level in performing BLS. It is crucial for nursing students to participate in CPR courses in order to refresh and update their theoretical knowledge and performance skills which will contribute to improve the safety and effectiveness of care.

KEYWORDS

Basic Life Support, Confidence, Student nurses

INTRODUCTION:

Cardio- pulmonary arrest is a major cause of death & disability in persons worldwide and developed countries. Heart disease is the world's largest killer, claiming 17.5 million lives every year. About every 29 seconds, an Indian dies of heart problem. Sudden Cardiac/ Respiratory arrest can be managed by giving cardiac compression. BLS refers to maintaining an airway & supporting breathing & the circulation. BLS comprises initial assessment, airway maintenance, rescue breathing, mouth to mouth ventilation and chest compression. Cardiac arrest is reversible if prompt and appropriate emergency care is administered.

OBJECTIVES:

The study was conducted to estimate confidence level of B.Sc Nursing final year students in the performance of BLS in selected Nursing colleges of Guwahati, Assam.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

An ethical clearance has obtained from the institutions ethical committee. The study was a descriptive study conducted in different nursing colleges of Guwahati, Assam. Written permission took from the college Principals of selected Nursing colleges of Guwahati, Assam. The participants were assured of Confidentiality and anonymity of the data obtained. Written informed consent was obtained from the participants. Data was collected from 162 student nurses by using consecutive sampling technique. Self administered structured questionnaire on assessment of confidence level was used. Which was containing 10 items of descriptive rating scale. Data collection periods ranges from 4th February to 4th March 2019.

RESULT:

Estimation of confidence level of the participants

Sl. No	Level of Confidence	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD	SE
1	Not Confident	31	19%	16.54	1.70	0.53
2	Confident	100	62%	21.90	1.74	0.30
3	Highly Confident	31	19%	27.06	0.94	0.17

The above table 1 shows that distribution of participants as per confidence level 31(19%) were not confident in performing BLS, 100 (62%) were confident in the performing BLS, 31(19%) were Highly confident in performing BLS.

Association of Confidence level with selected student's variables in the performance of BLS, there is significant association of confidence level with selected student's variables at 0.05 levels of significance with respect to participation in training program/ workshop on BLS and observation of BLS procedure on patient.

DISCUSSION:

The present study was done to estimate the confidence level of B.Sc nursing final year students in the performance of BLS and it revealed that 19% were not confident, 62% of the participants were confident, 19% were Highly confident in the performance of BLS. Present study findings are contradicted with the study conducted by Beament T and Venville G (2016) on confidence to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation among /undergraduate nursing students in Edith Cowan University, Western Australia the findings revealed that 44% of the participants were fairly confident in performing CPR, 2% participants were very confident in performing CPR.

OBJECTIVES 2:

To determine the association of Confidence level with selected student's variables in the performance of BLS.

The present study revealed that, there is significant association of Confidence level with selected student's variables (participation of training/workshop on BLS, observed BLS procedure on patient). The findings of the present study support a study conducted by Song Y (2018) on skills and self confidence in BLS. Findings revealed that there is a significant association of Confidence level with selected student's variables (participation of training/workshop on BLS, observed BLS procedure on patient, gender and age). Hence present study showed that, student's variables are associated with confidence level of the participants.

CONCLUSION:

After conducting the study, the following conclusion can be drawn from study findings. Though 62% of the participants were confident to perform BLS. The study suggest that there is need to improve confidence level by improving the knowledge and skill on BLS and all the participants need training / workshop to developed the Confidence level while performing BLS.

ETHICAL CLEARANCE: Taken

SOURCE OF FUNDING: No

SOURCE OF CONFLICT: Not declared

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