



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET IN TERMS OF KNOWLEDGE GAIN BY STAFF NURSES REGARDING RISK OF HYPERSENSITIVITY REACTIONS THAT MAY OCCUR AFTER THE USE OF LOCAL ANAESTHETIC AGENTS

KEY WORDS: Assess, Effectiveness, Knowledge, Staff Nurses, Local Anaesthetics and Hypersensitivity Reactions.

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ABSTRACT

A research was conducted among staff nurses of Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital Indore. Total 30 staff nurses were selected. Pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design was used for the study. The pre-test findings depicted that staff nurses had deficit knowledge regarding risk of hypersensitivity reactions occur after the use of local anaesthetic agents. The total mean score secured by the staff nurses in pre-test was 16.1 on a scale of 1-30. Thus an information booklet has been created to upgrade the knowledge regarding risk of hypersensitivity reactions occur after the use of local anaesthetic agents.

INTRODUCTION

Local anaesthesia is generally safe, but some complications can occur like allergic reactions, hypersensitivity & anaphylaxis. An allergic reaction to an anaesthetic agent can be life threatening and can occur with any type of anaesthesia. The two major complications associated with the administration of local anaesthesia are hypersensitivity allergic reaction and overdose (toxic reaction). Drug allergies remain unknown until the substance is ingested or injected. So many people are unaware of them. There are few other adverse reactions to local anaesthetic agents along with sedatives. There may also be soreness at the injection site. Serious systemic complications associated with the use of local anaesthesia are rare and extremely low. Drug allergy is one of the unpredictable adverse drug reactions that encompass a spectrum of immunologically mediated hypersensitivity reactions with varying mechanisms and clinical presentations. It account for approximately 5-10% of all adverse drug reactions.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the pre-existing knowledge among staff nurses regarding risk of hypersensitivity reactions that may occur after the use of local anaesthetic agents in surgical patients.

To assess the effectiveness of Information Booklet in terms of knowledge gain by staff nurses regarding risk of hypersensitivity reactions that may occur after the use of local anaesthetic agents in surgical patients.

To find the association between the pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES

1. H0: There is no significant difference between mean pre-test knowledge score and mean post-test knowledge score after providing the information booklet regarding risk of hypersensitivity reactions that may occur after the use of local anaesthetic agent in surgical patients.

2. H1: The mean post-test knowledge score will be significantly higher than mean pre-test knowledge score among staff nurses after administration of information booklet regarding risk of hypersensitivity reactions that may occur after the use of local anaesthetic agent in surgical patients.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach: The approach which we are using in this study is quantitative approach.

Research design: Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design

Target population: Registered staff nurses working in various departments of surgery

Accessible population: Staff nurses working in various surgical Departments of Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital Indore.

Samples and sample size: 30 Staff Nurses working in various surgical Departments of Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital Indore.

Sampling technique: Convenient Sampling Technique.

Inclusive criteria

- Staff nurses posted only in surgical and emergency units.
- Staff nurses who are willing to participate in the study.
- Staff nurses who are available at the time of data collection.

Exclusive criteria

Staff nurses who can understand English.

INSTRUMENTS USED

The collected data are organized and represented under the following sections:

Section 1: Socio demographic characteristics of staff nurses.

Section 2: The pre-test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding risk of hypersensitivity reaction occur after the use of local anaesthesia.

Section 3: Effectiveness of information booklet in terms of knowledge gain in Post-test knowledge score.

Section 4: Association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Table 1 Frequency and percentage level of pre-test knowledge score.

GRADING	SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Very good	21-30	05	16.7%
Good	11-20	23	76.7%
fair	01-10	02	6.6%
	Total	30	100%

Mean knowledge score of staff nurses is 16.7

Standard deviation of staff nurses is 4.38

There is no significant association between pre-test knowledge score and the socio-Demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusions:

Staff nurses did not have 100% knowledge regarding risk of hypersensitivity reactions that may occur after the use of local anaesthetic agents. Thus an information booklet has been distributed to enhance their knowledge regarding risk of

hypersensitivity reactions.

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