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KAP (KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES) STUDY AMONG NURSING STAFF ON CODE BLUE

Dr.Padma sree Potru[1*], Srivani G[2], Suma Priya D[2], Swaroopa Rani. Ch.[3], Harsha G

[1]Nursing Superintendent, Ramesh Hospitals, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India.
[2]Assistant Professor, SIMS College of Nursing, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India.
[3]Nurse Educator, Star hospitals, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India.
[4]Nursing Officer, CCU, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Connaught Place, New Delhi, Delhi 110001, India.

ABSTRACT

Cardiac arrest is sudden, unexpected cessation of adequate pumping action of heart, and consequently an inadequate circulation to maintain life in a patient who was not expected to die. Cardiac arrest also called sudden cardiac arrest and is rapidly fatal within minutes if not immediately treated with cardiopulmonary resuscitation, defibrillation and advanced life support measures. Sudden cardiac arrest is a leading cause of death among adults over the age of 40 in the United States and other countries. In the United States alone, approximately 2, 50,000 people die every year from sudden cardiac arrest. Aimed to assess the knowledge of code blue management on CPR among staff nurses working in Government and Corporate hospitals. To compare the knowledge of code blue management on CPR among staff nurses working in Government and Corporate hospitals. Out of 50 staff nurses in Government hospital setting 17(34%) were in the age group of 18-20 years, 15(30%)were in the age group of 21-25 years, 13(26%) were in the age group of 26-35 years, 5(10%)were in the age group of 36-45 years. In Corporate hospital setting 12(24%) were in the age group of 18-20 years, 32(64%) were in the group of 21-25 years, 6(12%) were in the age group 26-35 years, 0(0%) were in the age group of 36-45 years, as mentioned in table 3. It was observed from the study that the umber the nurses who have attended for CRP classes earlier and the number of nurses who have performed CRP were very less as it is mandatory that 100% of the nurses should have the knowledge and practice of performing life saving activities like CRP. Thus, form the study we conclude that future regular analysis of practice and knowledge of nurses and other hospital employees must be regularly assessed and also regular classes must be carried out by the management for better management of patients.

Key words: Crp, Knowlede, Attitude, Practice, Nursing Staff, Cardiac Arrest.

Corresponding Author	Article Info
Padma sree Potru Email:- padmasreemsc@yahoo.co.in	*Received 12/01/2019; Revised 20/01/2019* *Accepted 04/02/2019*

INTRODUCTION

Cardiac arrest is sudden, unexpected cessation of adequate pumping action of heart, and consequently an inadequate circulation to maintain life in a patient who was not expected to die[1]. Cardiac arrest also called sudden cardiac arrest and is rapidly fatal within minutes if not immediately treated with cardiopulmonary resuscitation, defibrillation and advanced life support measures[2]. Sudden cardiac arrest is a leading cause of death among adults over the age of 40 in the United States and other countries [3]. In the United States alone, approximately 2, 50,000 people die every year from sudden cardiac arrest[4]. Sudden cardiac arrest also affects many young people[5]. Approximately 10% of sudden cardiac arrest events occur among people less than 40 years of age[6].

According to the "Centre for disease control and prevention" more people die each year from sudden cardiac arrest than the number who die from colorectal cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, AIDS, fire arms and house fires combined[7].

In" Andhrapradesh" Sudden cardiac arrest (SCR) contributed to 10% of overall mortality in this population[8]. On an average, Sudden Cardiac Diseases (SCD) cases were 5-8years younger compared to populations reported in the western hemisphere[9]. The prevalence of risk factors was also very high[10]. 45 villages in rural Andhra Pradesh showed that cardiovascular disease (CVD) was the leading cause of mortality accounting for 32% of all deaths, a rate as high as in Canada (35%) and the US[11]. The prevalence of coronary artery disease (CAD) was only 5% and stroke is 2% possibly due to high mortality from poor medical care[12].

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the knowledge of code blue management on CPR among staff nurses working in Government and Corporate hospitals.
- To compare the knowledge of code blue management on CPR among staff nurses working in Government and Corporate hospitals.
- To find out the association between knowledge of code blue management on CPR with selected demographic variables among staff nurses working in Government and Corporate hospitals.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The research design used for the present study was "comparative descriptive design" where the information was taken regarding code blue management on CPR among staff nurses working in government and corporate hospitals to compare the difference between those two groups.

AREA OF STUDY:

Government and Corporate hospitals were selected for the study. Government General Hospital (Vijayawada) was selected for Government Hospital setting. It is located 30 kilometers away from the Sims College of nursing. It is 1000 bedded General hospital. It provides services to the entire Krishna district. There were 90 beds in emergency department. There are 400 staff nurses working in this hospital in different shifts. Total admission to the emergency department was 400 per month.

Manipal general Hospital (Vijayawada) was selected for Corporate Hospital setting. It is located 28 kilometers away from the Sims College of nursing. It is 1000 bedded General hospital. It provided services to the entire Krishna district. There were 70 beds in emergency department. There are 335 staff nurses working in this hospital in different shifts. Total admission to the emergency department was 400 per month.

Table 1: Plan for data analysis

Data analysis	Methods	Objectives
Descriptive statistics	Frequency and percentage Frequency and Percentage Mean and Standard deviation	To assess the demographic variable among Staff nurses. To assess the knowledge of Code blue management on CPR among Staff nurses working in Government and Corporate Hospitals.
Inferential statistics	T-test Chi-square test	To compare the knowledge of Code blue management on CPR among Staff nurses working in Government and Corporate Hospitals. To find the association between the knowledge of Code blue management on CPR among Staff nurses working in Government and Corporate Hospital settings.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of Staff nurses working in Government hospital and corporate hospital settings. n=50+50

S.NO	Demographic variables	Government hospital		Corporate hospital	
		n=50	Percentage	n=50	Percentage
1	**Age of the staff nurses**				
	a) 18-20 years	17	34	12	24
	b) 21-25 years	15	30	32	64
	c) 26-305years	13	26	06	12
	d) 36-45 years	05	10	0	0
2	**Gender**				
	a) Male	04	08	06	12
	b) Female	46	92	44	88
3	**Professional Qualification**				
	a) G.N.M	30	60	36	72
	b) B.SC.Nursing	20	40	14	28

	c) M.SC Nursing	0	0	0	0
4	**Designation in the hospital**				
	a) Staff nurse	39	78	35	70
	b) Ward in charge	11	22	15	30
5	**Attended any CPR classes before**				
	a) Yes	24	48	41	82
	b) No	26	52	09	18
6	**Experience in ICU**				
	a) 0-4 months	38	76	31	62
	b) 5-9 months	09	18	15	30
	c) 10-14 months	03	06	4	8
7	**Number of CPR done by the Staff nurses during their service**				
	a) 1-5 times	24	48	37	74
	b) 6-10 times	8	16	3	6
	c) 11-15 times	0	0	5	10
	d) None	18	30	5	10

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of the staff nurses according to their age

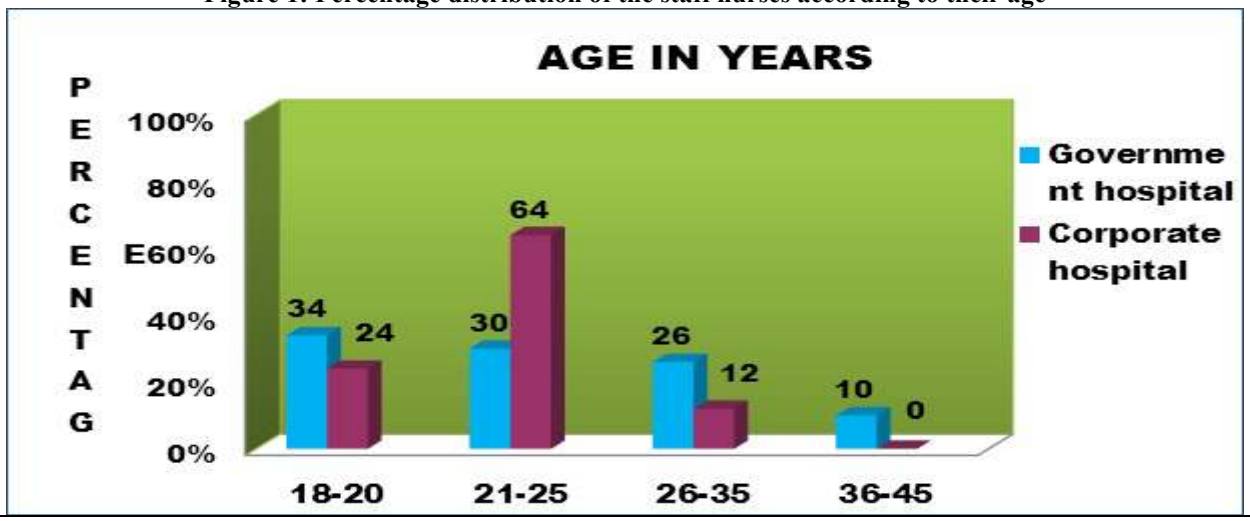


Figure 2: Percentage distribution of the staff nurses according to their gender

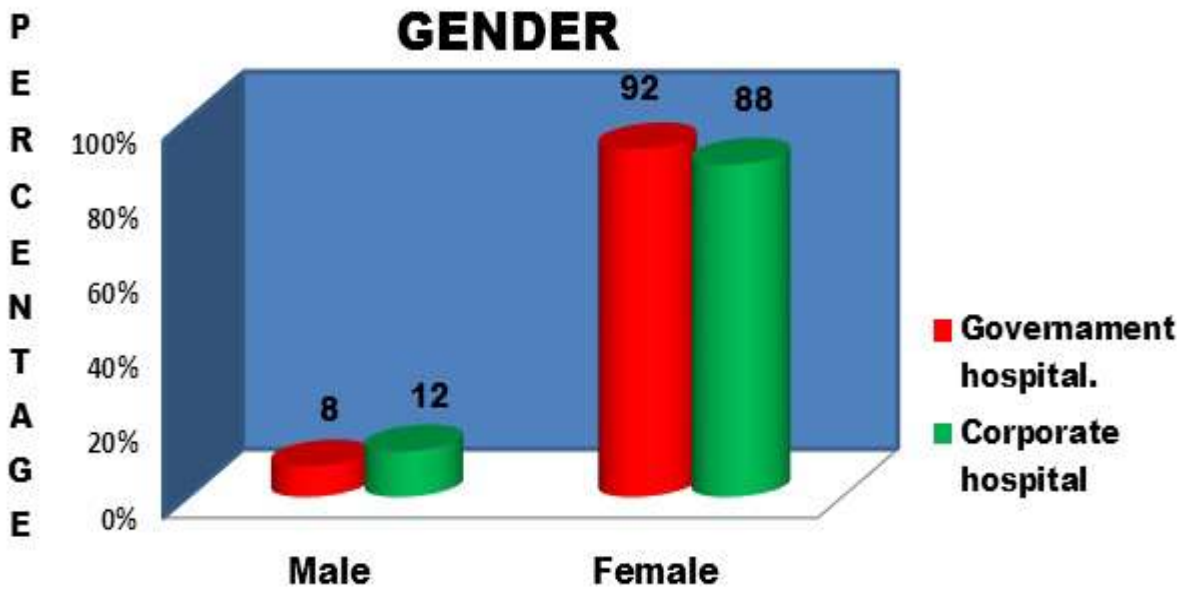


Figure 3: Percentage distribution of staff nurses according to professional qualification

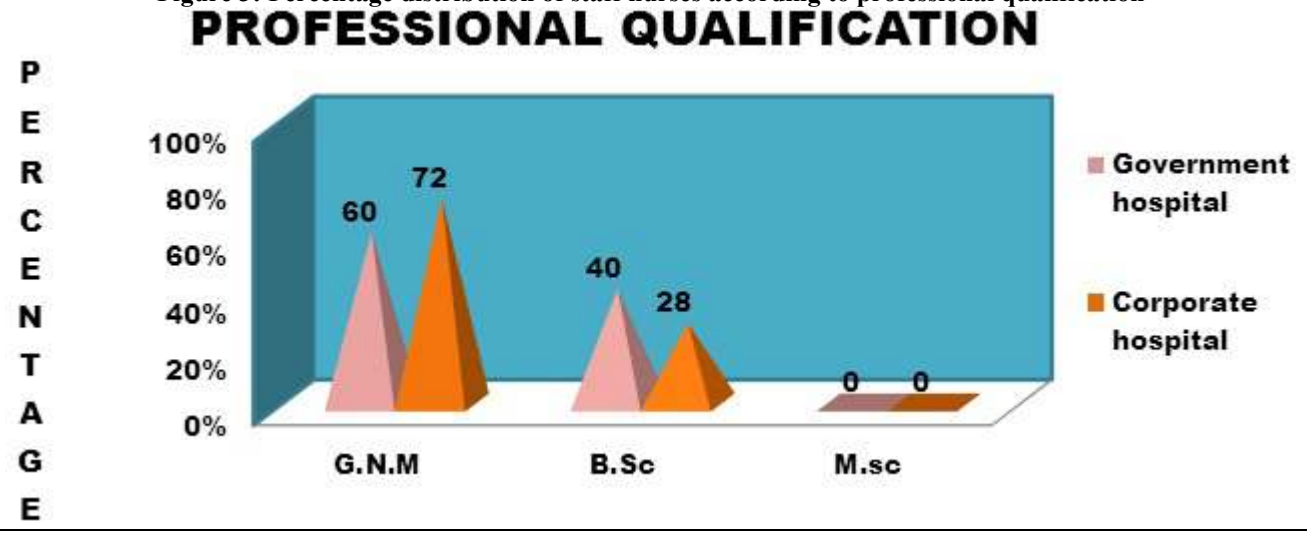


Figure 4: Percentage distribution of staff nurses according to professional qualification

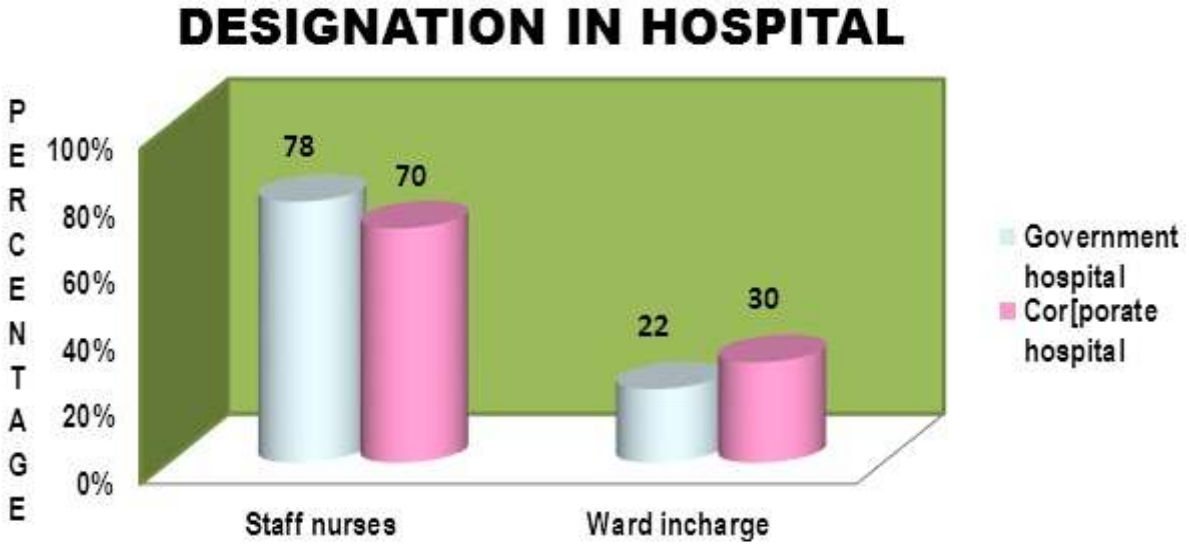


Figure 5: Percentage distribution of staff nurses according to attended any C.P.R classes before

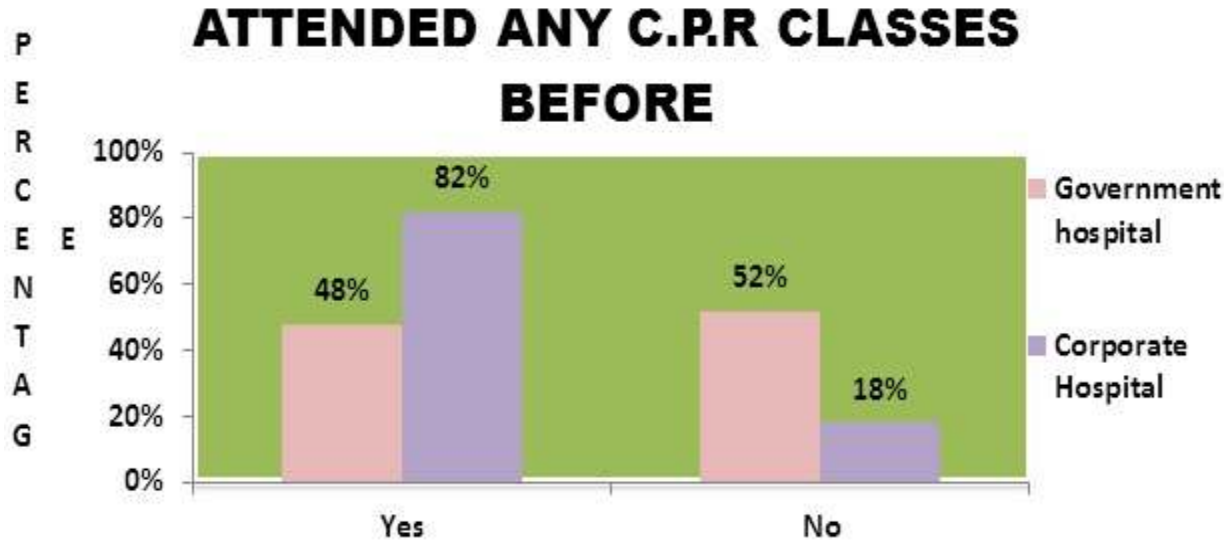


Figure 6: Percentage distribution of staff nurses according to experience in I.C.U

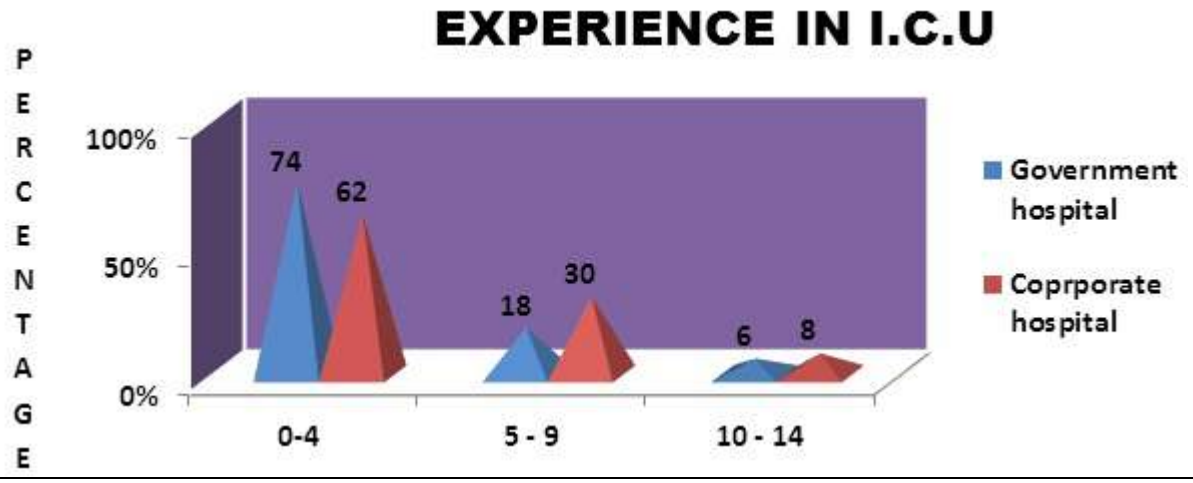
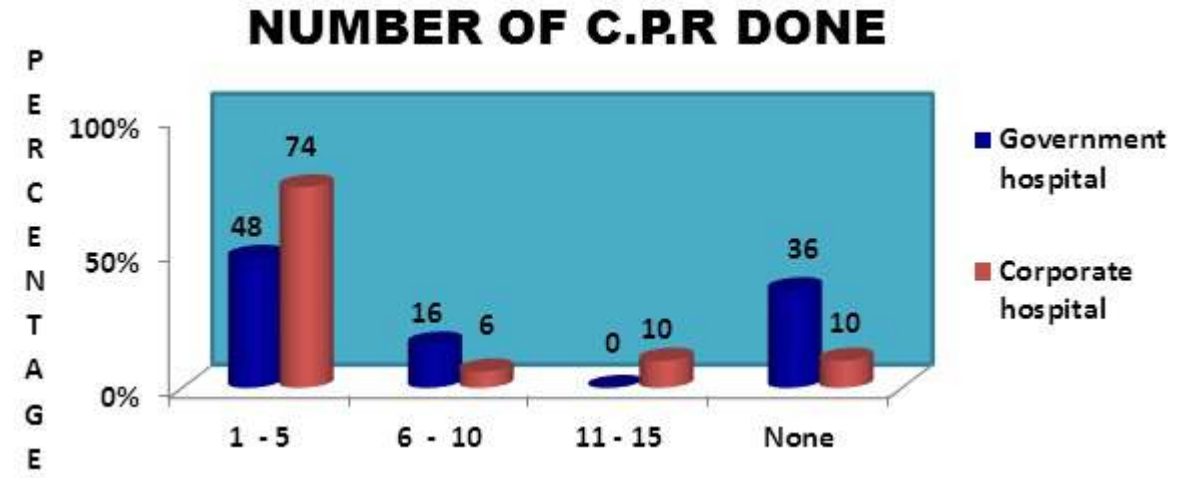


Figure 7: Percentage distribution of staff nurses according to number of C.P.R done during service



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Out of 50 staff nurses in Government hospital setting 17(34%) were in the age group of 18-20 years, 15(30%)were in the age group of 21-25 years, 13(26%) were in the age group of 26-35 years, 5(10%)were in the age group of 36-45 years. In Corporate hospital setting 12(24%) were in the age group of 18-20 years, 32(64%) were in the group of 21-25 years, 6(12%) were in the age group 26-35 years, 0(0%) were in the age group of 36-45 years, as mentioned in table 3.

Out of 50 Staff nurses in Government hospital setting 4(8%) were males, 46(92%) were females, In Corporate hospital setting 6(12%) were males, 44(88%) were in females. Out of 50 Staff nurses in Government hospital setting30 (60%) were G.N.M, 20(40%) were B.SC Nursing, 0(0%) were M.SC Nursing. In Corporate hospital setting 36(72%) were G.N.M, 14 (28%) were B.SC Nursing, 0(0%) were M.SC. Nursing. Out of 50 Staff nurses in Government hospital setting39 (78%) were in Staff nurses, 11(22%) were ward in charges. In Corporate hospital setting 35(70%) were Staff nurses, 15 (30%) were in ward in charges.

Out of 50 Staff nurses in Government hospital setting 24(48%) were Yes, 26(52%) were No. In Corporate hospital setting 41(82%) were Yes, 9(18%) were No. Out of 50 Staff nurses in Government hospital setting 37 (74%) were in 0-4 months, 9(18%) were 5-9 months, 3(6%) were 10-14 months. In Corporate hospital setting 31(62%) were 0-4 months, 15(30%) were 5-9 months, 4 (8%) were 10-14 months. Out of 50 Staff nurses in Government hospital setting 24(48%) were 1-5 times, 8(16%) were 6-10times, 0(0%) were 11-15 times, 18 (36%) were none. In Corporate hospital setting 37(74%) were 1-5times, 3(6%) were 6-10times, 5 (10%) were 11-15 times, 5(10%) were none.

As represented in the figures 1 to 7, the data analysed from the adopted questionnaire was evaluated using various analytical tools.

CONCLUSION:

It was observed from the study that the umber the nurses who have attended for CRP classes earlier and the number of nurses who have performed CRP were very less as it is mandatory that 100% of the nurses should have the

knowledge and practice of performing life saving activities like CRP. Thus, form the study we conclude that future regular analysis of practice and knowledge of nurses and other hospital employees must be regularly assessed and also regular classes must be carried out by the management for better management of patients.

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