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A study to assess the knowledge regarding emergency drugs among nurses in Narayana medical college hospital, Nellore

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Abstract
Background: When the patient comes to the hospital on emergency the family members and the patient expect on excellent medical service from the hospital. Nursing care has an intense role in the emergency unit because they are the people who are present round the clock with the patient and it is necessary that they have adequate knowledge.
Aim: The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge on emergency drugs.
Objectives:
1. To assess the knowledge regarding selected emergency drugs among nurses working in NMCH, Nellore.
2. To find out the association between level of knowledge with the socio demographic variables among nurses.
Methodology: 100 nurses from NMCH, Nellore were selected by using convenience sampling method.
Results: Regarding the level of knowledge on emergency drugs among nurses, 1(1%) had inadequate knowledge, 25(25%) are had average knowledge and 74(74%) had adequate knowledge.

Keywords: Knowledge, emergency drugs, nurses.

Introduction
When the patient comes to the hospital on emergency the family members and the patient expect on excellent medical service from the hospital. Nursing care has an intense role in the emergency unit because they are the people who are present round the clock with the patient and it is necessary that they have adequate knowledge. In order to perform their duties and procedures the nurses usually include individualized plan for clinical assessment diagnosed of expected treatment outcome for each patient and to develop the critical service supporting critically ill patient throughout the hospital [1].

Gerard Jenkins & Philipe (2018) Conducted a study on the epidemiology of medication prescribing errors in emergency department orders and 1,301 had 3,393 medication orders per 100 medication orders there were 37 potential adverse drugs events 337.1 medical prescribing errors and 24.2 rule violations. The result shows that 479 patients had no medication orders. The 3,393 medical orders from 1,380 patients resulted in a total of 125 potential adverse drug events, 11,439 medication prescribing errors and 820 rule violations [2].

Need for the Study
Drug related illness associated with visits to a hospital emergency department drug related illness was caused by in appropriate prescribing drugs, an adverse drug reaction or a drug interaction and it can be preventable if they could have been avoided through appropriate prescribing, out patient monitoring or compliance. The result shows that drugs most frequently involved were albuterol, insulin and warfarin thirty-three of the drug related illness were considered to have been preventable [3].

Baela P.H & P Moles (2016) conducted a study on emergency drug administration errors in Belgium emergency situation increase the chance for human error. A Belgium society of ICU and emergency medicine performed a joint survey among 1404 Belgium specialists in this field about errors in drug administration in their daily practice. The result shows that most frequent human error in Belgium where atropine, adrenaline, Ephedrine, Nacl vs Kcl, xylocaine and morphine [4]. Daniels. Budnitz (2014) Conducted a study on emergency hospitalizations for adverse drug events in older Americans 5077 cases identified there were an estimated 99,625 emergency hospitalizations. The result shows that four medications for

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adverse drug events in older adults are warfarin, insulin's, oral antiplatelet agents, oral hypoglycemic agents are high risk,

Problem Statement
A study to assess the knowledge regarding emergency drugs among nurses in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.

Objectives
- To assess the knowledge regarding selected emergency drugs among nurses working in NMCH & Nellore.
- To find out the association between level of knowledge with the socio demographic variables among nurses.

Delimitations
- Staff nurses working in NMCH, Nellore.
- Sample size of 100

Methodology
Research Approach\
A quantitative approach was adopted to determine the research study.

Research Design
The present study was conducted by using descriptive research design

Setting of the Study
The setting of the study is Narayana Medical College Hospital, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.

Population
Target population
The target population for this present study includes the all nurses.

Accessible Population
The accessible population for the present study includes nurses working in NMCH and who fulfils the inclusion criteria.

Sample
The sample for the present study selected nurses at Narayana Medical Hospital, Nellore.

Sample Size
The sample for the present selected from 100 nurses in NMCH, Nellore.

Sampling Technique
Non probability convenience sampling technique was adopted for this study.

Criteria for Sampling Selection
Inclusion criteria
- Nurses available at the time of data collection,
- who are willing to participate
- A sample size of 100 only

Exclusion criteria
- Who were on leave
- who were not available at the time of data collection

Description of Thetool
PART-I: It deals with socio demographic variables: age, religion, education, occupation, area of working and source of information.

PART-II: A structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge level on emergency drugs.

Data Analysis and discussion

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of level of knowledge on emergency drugs. (N=100)

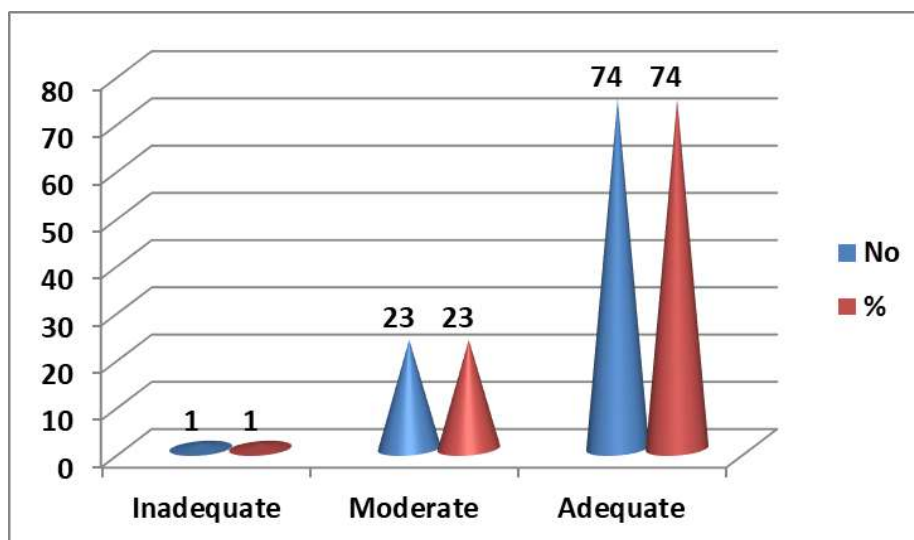| Level of knowledge	Frequency(F)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate knowledge	1	1
Average knowledge	25	25
Adequate knowledge	74	74
Total	100	100%

Fig 1: Percentage distribution of nurses based on level of knowledge.

Table 2: Mean and Standard Deviation of level of knowledge among nurses. (N=100)

Level of knowledge	Mean	SD
Nurses	9.71	3.516

Table 3: Association between knowledge and socio demographic variables among nurses. (N=100)

S. No	Demographic Variables	Adequate		Moderate		Inadequate		Chi-Square
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
	Age							
1.								C=10.94
	a)20-25 years	41	41	10	10	1	11	Df=4
	b)26-35 years	28	28	12	12	-	-	T=9.49
	c)36-40 years	5	5	3	3	-	-	P<0.05
								S*
	Religion							
2.								C=13.17
	a) Christian	6	6	27	27	10	10	Df=6
	b) Muslim	14	14	22	22	5	5	T=12.59
	c) Hindu	5	5	10	10	1	1	P<0.05
	d) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	S*
	Area of working							
3.	Emergency	15	15	-	-	2	2	C=13.17
	a) ICU	25	25	-	-	3	3	Df=6
	b) Medical	18	18	1	1	15	15	T=12.59
	d) Surgical	16	16	-	-	5	5	P<0.05
								S*
	Source of Information							
4.	a) Radio	2	-	-	-	-	-	C=96.72
	b) Health Personnel	1	21	-	-	-	-	Df=6
	c) News Paper	37	1	1	1	17	17	T=12.59
	d) Internet	34	3	-	-	8	8	P<0.01
								S***

Major findings of the study

- Regarding the level of knowledge on emergency drugs among nurses, 1(1%) had inadequate knowledge, 25(25%) are had average knowledge and 74(74%) had adequate knowledge.
- The mean knowledge score of nurses was 9.71 and standard deviation was 3.516.
- Regarding association between level of knowledge and demographic variables, age, religion, area of working and source of information had significant association at P<0.05 level.

Conclusion

The study concluded that majority of nurses (74%) had adequate knowledge regarding emergency drugs.

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