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 except 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 in emergency department order. The result shows that 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 [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
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of knowledge</th>
<th>Frequency(F)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate knowledge</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average knowledge</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate knowledge</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of knowledge</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>9.71</td>
<td>3.516</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 1: Percentage distribution of nurses based on level of knowledge.
Table 3: Association between knowledge and socio demographic variables among nurses. (N=100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Demographic Variables</th>
<th>Adequate</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Inadequate</th>
<th>Chi-Square</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) 20-25 years</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) 26-35 years</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) 36-40 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Christian</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Muslim</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Hindu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Others</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Area of working</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) ICU</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Medical</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Surgical</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Source of Information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Radio</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Health Personnel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Newspaper</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Internet</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major findings of the study
- Regarding the level of knowledge on emergency drugs among nurses, 1(1%) had inadequate knowledge, 25(25%) 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.

References
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