



Research Article

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF VENTILATOR ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA AMONG THE STAFF NURSE WORKING IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT IN SELECTED HOSPITAL

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 6th November, 2016

Received in revised form 21st December, 2016

Accepted 15th January, 2017

Published online 28th February, 2017

Key words:

Structured teaching programme, ventilator associated pneumonia, staff nurses.

ABSTRACT

Nursing is the core activity of any hospitals which play the most important role in brining Quality Care. Commonly tracked indicators are pressure sores, patient falls, intravenous line infection, hand hygiene practices, blood stream infections, urinary tract infections, medication error, ventilator associated pneumonia etc. When patients are on mechanical ventilator, nurses play the vital role in preventing ventilator associated pneumonia by following Universal Precautions. It is the nurses responsibility to see that each and every one follows these precautions who come in contact with their patients. Thus, their role plays an active part in cost effective health care system. The quality of care received by a patient in any hospitals depends on the care given by the nurses of that particular hospital. The quality can be improved if the nurses follow evidence based nursing practices. These practices should be reviewed at set intervals for improvements. Tracking and measuring nursing sensitivity quality indicator will help in setting up the best practices. Thus the present study aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of ventilator associated pneumonia among the staff nurse working in intensive care unit in Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital, Chrompet, Chennai-44. The purpose of the study is to assess the knowledge among staff nurses before and after administering structured teaching programme on prevention of ventilator associated pneumonia, to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program among staff nurses regarding prevention of ventilator associated pneumonia and to associate the post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables of staff nurses. The study method was evaluative research approach and a pre experimental one group pre-test and post-test research design was used. Non Randomized sampling technique was used to select the sample. The total sample was 30 staff nurses. Pre- test and post-test scores was assessed by using structured questionnaires. The result of the study concluded that mean and standard deviation of knowledge level score in pre-test was 13.23 and 2.29 and post test score was 16.53 and 2.3. the calculated 't' value was 16.94 which reveals that there was statistically highly significant difference between the pre test and post test score. It is evidenced that the structured teaching programme was significantly effective in improving knowledge regarding prevention of ventilator associated pneumonia among staff nurses working in intensive care unit.

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INTRODUCTION

Infections are big concerns of any intensive care units. It is the nurse's responsibility to see that each and every one follows these precautions for who come in contact with their patients. The study focuses on the knowledge about ventilator associated pneumonia among staff nurses working in ICU.

Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding ventilator associated pneumonia among the staff nurses working in intensive care unit
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on ventilator associated pneumonia

3. To assess the pretest and post test knowledge scores on ventilator associated pneumonia after structure teaching programme
4. To determine the association between the pretest and post test scores with selected demographical variables such as age, gender, level of education, total nursing experience, ICU experience, type of hospital experience, previous knowledge regarding VAP, VAP bundle, additional training programme, and emergency protocol for VAP

METHODOLOGY

Evaluative approach, One group pretest posttest research design, a type of pre - experimental research was used for the study, purposive sampling technique was used.

RESULT

The final results showed that among the samples in pretest only 2(7%) were having adequate knowledge, 24 (80%) were having moderate knowledge and 4(13%) were having mild knowledge. In the post test 24(80%) having adequate knowledge 5(17%) having moderate knowledge and 1(3%) was having mild knowledge.

The pre test score knowledge mean score is 13.23 and post test mean score is 16.53.

The ‘t’value is 16.94 statistically significant at $p \leq 0.05^{***}$.

This indicates the mean difference of 3.3, it is hypothesized that there is significant in effectiveness of structured teaching programme among staff nurses workin gin intensive care unit. So, the researcher accepted the research hypothesis and it is evident that the structured teaching programme significantly effective in improving knowledge among staff nurses working in intensive care unit.

Group	No	Variables	Mean	Mean difference	SD	‘t’	‘p’ value
ICU staff nurses	30	Before STP	13.23	3.3	2.29	16.94	0.05
		After STP	16.53		2.3		

CONCLUSION

At the end of the data analysis and interpretation it was concluded that the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on ventilator associated pneumonia after the posttest shows that among the 30 ICU staff nurses 80% of them had adequate knowledge, 17% had moderate knowledge and 3% had mild knowledge regarding VAP.

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