

A Cross Sectional Study to Assess the Knowledge and Practice of Nurses and Their Influencing Factors Regarding Prevention of Pressure Ulcers

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ABSTRACT

Depression lesions are a common condition among patients in hospitals in critical and permanent care facilities and place a heavy burden on patients, relatives and their caregivers. This study was intended to evaluate the knowledge and practice of nurses and their factors that contribute to the prevention of pressure ulcers. The descriptive design of the cross section was chosen to do the study. A total of 124 nurses were selected, using a systematic questionnaire to collect information from nurses. The result shows that more than half (54.4%) of the respondents were found to be well-informed, while the majority (45.6%) of the respondents were absent. Half (48.4%) of respondents performed well; and the remaining 51.6% respondents had a poor tendency to prevent pressure ulcers.

Keywords: Knowledge, Practice, Prevention, Pressure Ulcer

1 Introduction

Depression lesions are a common condition among hospitalized patients in intensive and chronic care facilities and place a heavy burden on patients, their relatives and caregivers [1]. Nowadays, pressure ulcers are accepted worldwide as one of the five most common causes of patient injury and preventable patient safety. It is also increasingly described as an indicator of the quality of care provided by health care organizations [2 - 4]. In addition, health care budgets spend billions of dollars worldwide on the protection and treatment of patients with long-term hospital stay from the development of depressive lesions [5]. It is estimated that the cost of treating ulcerative colitis is 2.5 times higher than the cost of prevention [6]. A systematic review of 31 studies found that depression lesions severely limit many aspects of human well-being, including general health and social, social, financial and psychological [7]. Thus, the burden of pressure ulcers exceeds the increase in the cost of health care in the loss of health [8]. According to the international publication, it has been found that nurses' knowledge of the prevention of stress sores is soft, which is reflected in their practices as they do not conform to the guidelines for efficiency.

2 Objective of Studies

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of pressure ulcers of nurses.
2. To assess the level of practice regarding prevention of pressure ulcers of nurses.
3. To find the association between knowledge level regarding prevention of pressure ulcers of nurses with their selected demographic

variables.

4. To find the association between practice level regarding prevention of pressure ulcers of nurses with their selected demographic variables.

3 Hypothesis

H₁: There will be significant association between knowledge levels regarding prevention of pressure ulcers of nurses with their selected demographic variables.

H₂: There will be significant association between levels of practice regarding prevention of pressure ulcers of nurses with their selected demographic variables.

4 Material and Method

Research design: descriptive cross-sectional research design was adopted for this study.

Research approach: A non-experimental descriptive research approach was used for this study.

Setting of the study: the present research study was conducted in Saaii hospital Moradabad.

Population: In this research study population comprises of Nurses working in Saaii Hospital.

Sampling and Sampling size: In this research study the sample are selected through convenience sampling technique. The total sample size of present study was 124 who fulfill the inclusion criteria.

5 Variables

Research Diversity: In this research variable research information.

Diversity: Age, Gender, marital status, Education.

6 Sampling Criteria

Inclusion criteria

- Nurses who were willing to take part in the study.
- Nurses present at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria

- Nurses who were not willing to participate

7 Development and Description of Tool

Two different tools were developed to test information and to perform. 22 structured information and 22 quiz questions developed. The performance and reliability of the tool are tested prior to the management of the tool.

8 Data Collection Procedure

The data collection was started from 22/5/2020. Before the data collection investigator obtained the formal permission from CMS of Saaii Hospital. Consent form was taken from participants before collecting the data.

9 Plan for Data Analysis

Data were analyzed on the basis of research. Data obtained were analyzed using descriptive and differential statistics

- Organized data on master sheet or computer.
- Personal data is analyzed in terms of frequency and percentage.
- The level of knowledge and practice was assessed by calculating mean, median and Sd
- The correlation between the level of knowledge and performance of selected individuals was analyzed using baseless statistics.

10 Data Analysis and Major Findings

Section 1: demographic data:

1. The majority (83.1%) of participants were in the 20- to 30-year-old age group.
2. The majority (50.85%) of the participants were male
3. The majority (53.65) of the participants were single.
4. The majority (62.5%) of the participants were nurses of the B.Sc.
5. The majority (92%) of the participants had less experience than age.

Section 2- Knowledge and practice regarding prevention of pressure ulcer among staff nurses

Table-I Shows Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Staff Nurses According to Their Level of Knowledge N=124

| S. N | Level of Knowledge | Frequency(N) | Percentage % |
|------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | Good | 27 | 21.8% |
| 2 | Average | 52 | 41.9% |
| 3 | Poor | 45 | 36.3% |

Table-II shows that 21.8 % participants had good knowledge, 41.9% had average knowledge and 36.3% had poor knowledge related to prevention of pressure ulcer.

Table-II: shows frequency and percentage distribution of staff nurses according to their level of practice N=124

| S. No | Level of Practice | Frequency(N) | Percentage % |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | Good | 12 | 9.7% |
| 2 | Average | 43 | 34.7% |
| 3 | Poor | 69 | 55.6 % |

Table II shows that 9.7% of participants had a good habit, 34.7% had moderate exercise and 55.6% had bad habits related to stress prevention.

Step 3: Find the Link between the Knowledge Level and Their Selected People's Article

There was no significant correlation between the points of information regarding the prevention of the wound of depression and the selected variability of people such as age, gender, marital status, education and year of experience

11 Conclusions

The nurses' knowledge of pressure ulcer prevention was insufficient and practice in relation to pressure ulcer prevention was found to be insufficient. There was no significant correlation between the points of information regarding the prevention of the wound of depression and the selected variability of people such as age, gender, marital status, education and year of experience

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