

A study to assess the knowledge regarding Cardio pulmonary Resuscitation guidelines among cardiac nurse

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ABSTRACT

The nurse plays a very important role in saving the life of a cardiac arrest client. CPR skills and their effectiveness depend on the nurse's training, experience and confidence. CPR has traditionally combined chest compressions with respiratory tract in order to improve circulation and oxygen. Objectives: (1) To assess the level of knowledge regarding cardiac resuscitation among cardiac nurses, (2) To integrate the level of knowledge and the selected diversity of cardiac nurses. Methods: A descriptive test method was used in this study. Twenty heart nurses were deliberately selected from the LLP medical and surgical unit of the Kanpur heart center. A purposeful sampling process was used to select the sample. An optional questionnaire was used to prepare the data collection. Results: in 20 samples 07 participants (35%) had sufficient knowledge, 12 participants (60%) had insufficient knowledge and 01 (5%) participants had insufficient information regarding CPR guidelines. The average and standard deviation of knowledge regarding cardio pulmonary rehabilitation guidelines was 13.45 and 2.89 respectively. No significant relationship between.

Keywords: knowledge, cardiac nurses, cardio pulmonary resuscitation, guidelines.

1 Introduction

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is a basic treatment for emergency cardiac arrest (CA). General CPR training is more emphasized than ever. Ordinary people in developed countries and regions have received the popular CPR program for advanced cardiopulmonary resuscitation (ACLS) program jointly presented by the Universal Medical Assistance International Center, Ministry of Health, PR China and the American Heart Association in 2004. (CPR) and Advanced Cardiac Life support (ACLS) are the best for all hospital staff and nurses (Buck-Barrett and Squire 2004; Perkins et al 1990). While the ability of CPR / ACLS is considered to be the basic competence of health care workers, evidence suggests that the retention of CPR / ACLS knowledge and skills is generally poor (Brown et al 2006; Buck-Barret and Squire 2004). With the quality of ACLS / CPR performed by various health care providers (Wik et al 2005; Nyman and Shivonen 2000). Often chest compressions are performed inadequate with low levels of pressure and insufficient depth of pressure (Abella et al 2005). De Regge et al (2008) found that after a short period of time following training, ACLS / CPR nurses' skills were poor. Previous CPR / ACLS knowledge and skills studies have focused on the nurse and others. [3, 4]

2 Objectives

1. Assessing the level of Knowledge regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation guidelines among cardiac nurses.
2. Determining the correlation between the level of knowledge and the selected variability in the number of cardiac nurses.

3 Hypothesis

H1: There is an important level of knowledge regarding CPR guidance among cardiac nurses

H2: There is an important relationship between the level of knowledge and the chosen social diversity.

4 Methodology

The study was conducted at LLP, Cardiovascular Center, Kanpur, U.P. Descriptive research methodology has been used in this study. A total of 20 cardiac nurses were selected through the intentional sampling process. A structured information questionnaire was used to collect data from participants.

5 Results

Section A

Table 1: Distribution of sample according to information points in the CPR guidelines.

N=20

S.no.	Age group in years	Frequency	Percentage
1	Adequate	07	35
2	knowledge	12	60
3	Moderately Adequate knowledge	01	5
	Inadequate knowledge		

Tables 1.1 show that 35% of participants had good knowledge, 60% of participants had sufficient knowledge and only 5% of participants had insufficient knowledge of CPR guidelines. H1 is accepted

Table 2: Shows mean score and standard deviation of nurse’s knowledge regarding CPR guidelines.

S.no.	Category	Mean	Standard deviation
1	Knowledge regarding CPR guidelines	13.45	2.89

Table 2 shows that the mean data on the CPR guideline was 13.45 and the standard deviation was 2.89

Section B

In terms of integration, there is no significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the selected variability in the number of cardiac nurses. H 2 Accepted.

6 Conclusion

According to the findings of the study follows the drawn conclusion. Nurses have a moderate amount of information about the guidelines for cardio pulmonary rehabilitation. The older group had more experience than the older group. However, research shows that there is no statistically significant difference between mean value and age.

Reference

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