

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of an Information Booklet on Knowledge Regarding the Intra Hospital Transport Protocol for Critically Ill Patient among GNM 3rd Year Students Studying in Integral College of Nursing, Lucknow

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ABSTRACT

Intrahospital transports for critically ill adult patients is necessary when diagnostic examinations are not possible to be performed at the patients' bedside and also when critically ill patients have to be transferred from different departments to intensive care unit and vice versa. Lack or change of care and movement can cause serious complications for seriously ill patients and can endanger their health. The contribution of nurses is the foremost role in reducing transport related complexity. Intra hospital transportation is to be done in order that patients get the right services with specialized medical personnel and prevent complications and adequate monitoring. The purpose of the study was to assess effectiveness of an information booklet and existing level of pre test and post test knowledge regarding the intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill patient. In this study quasi-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design was adopted. Total 45 GNM 3rd year students of Integral college was selected by convenient sampling technique. Total 25 questionnaires were constructed used for data collection to assess the knowledge regarding intra hospital transport of critically ill patients. The data was tabulated and analyzed in terms of objective of the study, using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result revealed that the majority of the participants were females 35(78%) had been involved and 44% sample were having good knowledge, 49% sample were having fair knowledge and 7% of them had poor knowledge. There were significant difference between pre test (10.07±3.61) and post test knowledge scores (15.51±4.76) at p-value of <0.001. The study was undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding intra hospital transport protocol of critically ill patients among nursing students working in critical area and found that the majority of nursing students are having fair knowledge of intra hospital transport protocol of critically ill patients.

KEYWORDS: Intrahospital, critical ill

INTRODUCTION

Intra hospital transports are performed daily in hospitals; they pose various risks to patients, which could lead to life-threatening complications, although the role of the nurse has never been studied, separately.¹ Since 1970, the number of international publications in the literature on the analysis and overcoming of risks during the intra-hospital transport

(IHT) of critically ill patients has been on the constant increase, particularly over the last fifteen years². The transfer of sick patient may induce various physiological alterations which may adversely affect the prognosis of the patient; it should be initiated systematically and according to the evidence-based guidelines³. It is focused on the transport team

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member's level of competence on the possible risk factors. We elucidated whether IHT in critically ill patients accompanied by the rapid response team (RRT) including well-trained-nurses influenced patient's safety outcomes by comparing them with those transport by general members⁴. In the case of an emergency, a team of well-trained nurses and physicians is available with all the necessary equipment at hand⁵. Health care providers and patients face many challenges where new treatment modalities and technology interface with continued effort to strive for quality care and expected outcomes⁶. Several professional organizations, including the Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM), the American Association of Respiratory Care, the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine (ESICM), have published guidelines for the performance of intrahospital transports.

Nurses can create an intrahospital transport protocol, based on published guidelines, train the staff on it, assess and stabilize patient's health condition prior to transport and improve the overall quality of care for transported patients.

Need of the study

To analyze risk factors for complications and highlight the nurse's contribution to intra transport policies and the purpose of this study was to analyze the risk factors for complications that usually occur during intrahospital transports and describe the role of nursing in intrahospital transport policies.⁷ Subsequently preventing these complications an adequate monitoring of the patient during transport is also a risk factor. Specific variations in specialized equipment may increase the likelihood of complications.⁸ The risk factors for complications during intrahospital transport are related to patient's illness severity, handling during transport, inadequate equipment, lack of highly trained staff, inadequate monitoring and ineffective communication among staff during transport. The critically ill patient receives the same level of monitoring as it were in the intensive care unit¹ early complications like manifestation of hypoxia and hemodynamic disorder as well as late complications like increased risk of developing ventilator associated pneumonia.⁹ So the

Results

Existing Level of knowledge between Pre test and Post test knowledge score

Table 1: Pre to Post Test Comparison of Total Knowledge

	Test Score			t-value	p-value
	Mean	SD	% change		
PRE TEST SCORE	10.07	3.61	54.08	6.021	<0.001
POST TEST SCORE	15.51	4.76			

Table no. 1 shows that there was significant difference in level of knowledge pre- test mean score (10.07+/-3.61) as compared with post- test knowledge scores mean (15.51+/-4.76) with p- value of <0.009*. So the finding

Nurses have an active involvement in intrahospital transport procedures, as personnel of the sending and receiving departments or as members of the intrahospital transport team, following or upgrading current policy. So the aim was to enhance the knowledge of nurses and analyze the risk factors for complications and highlight the contribution of the nurse in intrahospital transport policies, followed to prevent these complications.

Objectives

- To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding the intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill patients.
- To assess the effectiveness of an information booklet on knowledge regarding the intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill patients.
- To associate pre test & post test knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables

Hypothesis

H1: There will be significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge regarding the intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill patients.

H2: There will be significant association between pre test & post test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables.

Material and Methods

A quasi experimental, one group pre test and post test design was adopted. Total 45 GNM 3rd year students were selected by non probability convenient sampling technique based on inclusion criteria, provided separate room for data collection. After the pre test the investigator administered information booklet regarding intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill patients and taught students for one hour. At the same all queries were cleared. The post test was conducted after seven days of pre test using same structured questionnaire.

Ethical Aspect

Ethical approval obtained from the Institutional Ethic Committee and permission obtained from department of HOD's of College of Nursing to conduct the study and informed consent was taken from all participants before initiating the study.

shows that there is significant difference between pre - test and post - test. So, from above result it depicted that there was difference found in level of knowledge between pre test and post test score which accepts the research hypothesis.

Table 2: Pre to Post Test Distribution of Knowledge Levels

Knowledge Level	Pre Test		Post Test		Significance	
	No.	%	No.	%	chi sq	p-value
Good	3	6.7	20	44.4	20.4	<0.001
Fair	28	62.2	22	48.9		
Poor	14	31.1	3	6.7		
Total	45	100.0	45	100.0		

Table no. 2 shows that there was significant difference in level of knowledge pre- test score 6.7% had good knowledge whereas in post- test knowledge score 44.4%, 62.2% had fair knowledge whereas in post- test knowledge score 48.9%, 31.1% had poor knowledge whereas in post- test knowledge score 6.7%.with p-value of <0.001*. So the findings show that there was significant difference between pre - test and post - test Knowledge Levels

So, from above result it depicted that there was difference found in level of knowledge between pre test and post test score which accepts the research hypothesis that there was significant difference in between pre test and post test knowledge regarding the intra hospital transport protocol for critically ill patients.

Discussion

A study was under taken to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme of information booklet on Knowledge regarding the intra Hospital transport protocol for critically ill patient among student of GNM 3rd year studying in Integral College of Nursing Lucknow. In order to achieve the objective of the study, non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample. The data was collected from 45 samples .the finding has been discussed with reference to objectives.

Conclusion

The risk posed by Intra Hospital transport for critically ill patient can be a well designed transport protocol with the effective participation of nurse based on the result obtained from this study, It seems that performing the intra Hospital transport protocol is specialised for emergency department patient has been effective in decreasing UE cases. Intensive Care should not be interrupted by in transportation of the patient. Specific training programs should be developed to promote Patient Safety during transportation.

Recommendation

- Continuing management with the same standard of care and monitoring as in the ICU.
- Maintaining stability of the present conditions while avoiding iatrogenic complication.
- Maintain a care plan for Patient Safety during transfer.

Limitation of the study

- Study was limited to a small setting without randomization.
- The result cannot be generalized to other Hospital ICU.

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