

A Study to Assess the Level of Knowledge Regarding Assessment and Management of Myocardial Infarction among Nursing Staff in Selected Hospital at Mysore



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Abstract

Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) is the major cause of morbidity and mortality burden in the world. Young patients with CAD are specific subset of population requiring attention. A variety of possible contributing factors that include substance abuse, coronary artery anomalies, oral contraceptive use in young women have been implicated for the pathogenesis of myocardial infarction [1].

Statement of the problem: A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff in selected hospital at Mysore.

Objectives of the study: 1 To assess the level of knowledge regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff [2]. To find the association between knowledge scores regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff with their selected personal variables.

Methodology: Descriptive design was used for the study. Sample of 60 nursing staff was selected by convenience sampling technique. Data was collected by administering personal proforma and structured knowledge questionnaire regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction.

Results: 9(15%) had poor knowledge, 43(71.66%) had average knowledge and 8 (13.33%) had good knowledge regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff. 1.5.

Conclusion: Nurses need to updated in their knowledge regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction by conducting continuing nursing educational programs

Keywords: Nursing staff & Assessment; Management of myocardial infarction

Introduction

The world health organization has defined Ischemic heart disease as myocardial function impairment due to imbalance between coronary blood flow and myocardial requirement the most common cause being atherosclerosis. Nurses play a strong role in helping patients reduce their risk for disease and make informed lifestyle changes. Reliability of the nurses is critical for them to serve as role models and educators [3].

Need for the study

A recent study which analyzed all major world ethnic groups in relation to heart disease found that Indians have the highest risk of coronary heart disease, with rates three to four times higher than Americans, six times more than the Chinese and 20 times

more than the Japanese. In North India, 7-10% of people have coronary heart disease while the prevalence is as high as 14% in South India. The prevalence of coronary artery disease (CAD) has progressively increased in India during the later half of the half century and is the major cause of morbidity and mortality burden in the world. Global burden of disease study estimate that by the year 2020, the burden of atheroembolic cardiovascular disease in India would surpass that in any other region in the world [4].

Statement of the Problem

A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff in selected hospital at Mysore.

Objectives of the Study

- i. To assess the level of knowledge regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff
- ii. To find the association between knowledge scores regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff with their selected personal variables.

Hypothesis

H1: there will be a significant association between knowledge scores regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff with their selected personal variables.

Assumptions

Nursing staff may have some knowledge and skill regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction.

Methodology

- a) Research approach and Design: Descriptive research design
- b) Variables of the study: knowledge regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction.
- c) Setting: Vikram Hospital, Mysore
- d) Population: nursing staff
- e) Sample and sample size: 60 nursing staff
- f) Sampling technique: Nonprobability Convenience Sampling technique
- g) Criteria for sampling:
- h) Inclusion criteria:
Nursing staffs who are
 - a) Available at the data of data collection
 - b) Willing to participate

Exclusion Criteria

Nursing staff who are working in administrative sections

Instrument Used for Data Collection

- I. **Section 1:** Personal proforma to assess the personal variables such as age, sex, educational status and years of experience.
- II. **Section 2:** structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the level of knowledge regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction which includes meaning, causes, risk factors, symptoms, warning signs and assessment, medical and surgical management of MI

Scoring

- Poor knowledge -0-10
- Average knowledge 11-20
- Good knowledge 21-30

Data Collection Procedure

Formal administrative permission was obtained from Hospital prior to data collection. Informed consent was obtained from the samples. 60 samples were selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique. Data was collected by administering personal proforma and structured knowledge questionnaire regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction. Staffs took 30 min to fill the questions. Data collection process was terminated by thanking the samples.

Results

I. Section 3: Association between knowledge scores of assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff with their selected personal variables.

There was no significant association between knowledge scores of assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff with their selected personal variables (Tables 1-3).

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution to assess the sample characteristics.

Sl no	Personal variables	Frequency	Percentage(%)
1	Age		
	a) 21-23 years	55	91.6
	b) above 24 years	6	8.4
2	Sex		
	a)Male	6	10
	b)Female	54	90
3	Educational status		
	a)GNM	55	91.6
	b)BSc(N)	5	8.4
	c)P.B.BSc(N)	0	0
4	Years of experience		
	a)1-5 years	53	88.3
	b)above 5 years	7	11.7

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores of students regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction.

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Poor	9	15
Average	43	71.66
Good	08	13.33

Table 3: Association between knowledge scores of assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff with their selected personal variables.

Group	Mean	Median	Standard deviation
Nursing staff	26.36	24.36	±10.3

Conclusion

The present study revealed that knowledge scores of assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff. 9(15%) had poor knowledge, 43(71.66%) had average knowledge and 8 (13.33%) had good knowledge among nursing staff.

Recommendations

- i. Similar study can be conducted by using true experimental approach.
- ii. A study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction among nursing staff.

- iii. Study can be done to compare the knowledge of staff regarding assessment and management of myocardial infarction among private and government hospitals.

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