KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION PATIENTS AMONG STAFF NURSES

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ABSTRACT

MI is a killer disease and required treatment immediately the symptoms have been established. The term "myocardial infarction" focuses on the myocardium (the heart muscle) and the changes that occur in it due to the sudden deprivation of circulating blood, hence limited oxygen supply. The main change is necrosis (death) of myocardial tissue. The patients suffering from AMI usually experience several problems during treatment period, including mental reactions related to the illness.

Key Words: Knowledge, Myocardial Infraction, Physical Inactivity, Vulnerable.

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INTRODUCTION

Myocardial infarction is also known as heart attack. It occurs when blood flow decreases or stops to a part of the heart, causing damage to the heart muscle. Heart requires a balance between oxygen supply and demand in order to function properly.

Most of the patients with AMI always fear about the treatment and the outcomes since this is a serious disease that may even lead to death. Coping is a technique that human beings use to keep away from stress and the stressing environments by tending to ignore all the stressors. Some people tend to minimize the stress by seeking support socially and also having a positive thinking despite of the situation.

Acute myocardial infarction is a disease which affects the patient in an extremely stressful way. It is described as a threat that leads to a life crisis in one's whole life and it is also a high family stress especially for the couples.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Cardio vascular diseases, currently is a leading causes of death in India atherosclerotic changes begin in the early ages and progress to great extent during adolescence . Physical inactivity, unhealthy habits, eating fast food, unhealthy competition and stress make people to vulnerable to coronary artery disease. Myocardial infarction is a life threatening heart disease and a major public health problem all over the world.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To assess the knowledge level of staff nurses regarding emergency management of myocardial infarction patients before administration of structural teaching program

To assess the knowledge level of staff nurses regarding emergency management of myocardial infarction patients after administration of structural teaching program

To evaluate the effectiveness of structural teaching programme regarding emergency management of myocardial infarction for staff nurses.

To find out the association between pre-test knowledge of staff nurses their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES

H₁: There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding emergency management of myocardial infarction patients among staff nurses.

H₂: There will be a significant association between knowledge level with selected demographic variables.

Methodology

The design can be represented as:

O1—X—O2

O1: Pre test regarding emergency management of myocardial infarction patients

X: STP on emergency management of myocardial infarction patients

O2: Post test regarding emergency management of myocardial infarction patients

Table – 1: Comparison of pre test and post test level knowledge

S. NO.	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PRE TEST		POST TEST	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Poor (< 50%)	103	51.5%	00	00%
2.	Average (50 to 75%)	97	48.5%	56	28%
3.	Good (>75%)	00	00%	144	72%

Figure – 1: Clustered Cylinder diagram showing comparison of pre test and post test level of knowledge

Table – 2: Area wise pre test knowledge score

S. NO.	ASPECT OF KNOWLEDGE	MAX. SCORE	MEAN	MEDIAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
1.	Questions related to introduction of MI	5	6.47	6	1.40
2.	Questions related to Causes of MI	5	12.57	13	1.64
3.	Question related to Clinical Manifestation of MI	10	3.03	3	1.00
4.	Questions related to treatment of MI	10	7.05	7	1.26

Table – 3: Area wise post test knowledge score

S.NO.	ASPECT OF KNOWLEDGE	MAX. SCORE	MEAN	MEDIAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
1.	Questions related to introduction of MI	5	10.10	10	1.95
2.	Questions related to Causes of MI	5	20.52	21	2.81
3.	Question related to Clinical Manifestation of MI	10	4.60	5	1.23
4.	Questions related to treatment of MI	10	11.81	12	1.98

Table – 4: Association level of knowledge regarding myocardial infarction with selected demographic variables

S. No.	Variables	Level of knowledge			df	X ² Value	Table Value	Remarks
		Poor	Average	Good				
1.	Age				6	13.53	12.59	S
	21 – 30	7	6	2				
	31 – 40	14	5	6				
	41 – 50	7	1	7				
	51 – 60	0	1	4				
2.	Gender				2	5.75	5.99	NS
	Male	4	10	6				
	Female	14	8	18				

Table – 4: Association level of knowledge regarding myocardial infarction with selected demographic variables (Continued)

S. No.	Variables	Level of knowledge			df	χ^2	Table	Remarks
3.	Educational qualification				6	13.53	12.59	S
	GNM	7	4	16				
	PB B.Sc. nursing	2	8	12				
	B.Sc. nursing	7	2	2				
	M.Sc. nursing	0	0	0				
4.	Work experience				6	6.42	12.59	NS
	< 5 years	7	3	5				
	5 – 15 year	17	12	6				
	16 – 25 years	1	1	3				
	> 25 years	1	2	2				
5.	Previous Knowledge				2	9.21	5.99	S
	Yes	4	7	4				
	No	25	5	15				

CONCLUSION

The following conclusion was drawn on the basis of the findings of the study. The overall pre test mean of knowledge score of the staff nurses was 29.12. The SD of pre knowledge score of the staff nurses was 2.83. The overall post test mean of knowledge score of the staff nurses was 47.02. The SD of post knowledge score of the staff nurses was 4.46. The t value of score was 47.98

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