

Assessment of Effectiveness of Information Booklet Regarding Knowledge of Pain Management in Critically Ill Patients Among Staff Nurses in Selected Hospital at Jaipur

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Abstract

Introduction: Pain is one of the most common experiences and stressors in critically ill patients. Symptoms of critical illnesses as well as many interventions and procedures in the critical care unit increase pain. Even though pain management has become a national priority in recent years, pain continues to be misunderstood, poorly assessed, and undertreated in critical care units and many other healthcare settings. Uncontrolled pain triggers physical and emotional stress responses, inhibits healing, increases the risk for other complications, and increases the length of stay in the critical care unit.

Materials & Methods: One group pre-test post-test research design used for this study. Convenient sampling technique will be used to select the sample. staff nurses work in hospital. Sample is taken from staff nurses at selected hospital at Jaipur. It is 60 staff nurses in selected hospital in Jaipur.

Results: Revealed that the overall knowledge score mean was pre-test 14.50 and post-test 21, standard deviation 4.07.

Conclusions: It shows that Information booklet has been an effective method to improve knowledge among staff nurses regarding pain management.

Keywords: Effectiveness; information booklet; Pain; Management

Introduction:

Pain is a localized or generalized unpleasant bodily sensation or complex of sensations that causes mild to severe physical discomfort and emotional distress and typically results from bodily disorder as injury or disease.

Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional

experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage.

"Pain is a state, in which an individual experiences and reports severe discomfort or an uncomfortable sensation"

Pain is subjective and highly individualized. Its stimulus is physical and mental in nature Painful

condition are affect the most of the body systems. Pain is classified based on different types such as duration, location, intensity, and etiology.

Patients have the right to appropriate assessment and management of pain. Pain is always subjective. Pain can exist even when no physical cause can be found. Different patients experience different level of pain in response to comparable stimuli

Assess pain using a developmentally and cognitively appropriate pain tool. Reassess pain after interventions given to reduce pain (eg Analgesia) have had times to work. Assess pain at rest and on movement. Investigate higher pain scores from expectation.

Pain are manly assess by the visual analogue scale. Numeric Rating Scale, Wong-Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale and Verbal Rating Scale. Pain is individual experience and report severe uncomfortable sensation.

Management strategies for pain include pain-relieving medications, physical therapies and complementary therapies (such as acupuncture and massage).

The nurse role must include addressing issues of compliance as part of a more holistic approach to pain management.

Objectives of the study

- To assess knowledge regarding pain management in critically illpatients among staff nurses in selected hospital at jaipur.
- To find out association between knowledge regarding pain management in critically ill patients among staff nurses and selected demographic variables.
- To assess effectiveness of information booklet regarding pain management in critically ill patients among staff nurses at selected hospital Jaipur.

Hypothesis

- **H1:** There will be a significant association between levels of knowledge of staff nurses with selected demographic variables.
- **H2:** The mean post-test knowledge scores of pain management among staff nurses will be significantly higher than mean pre-test knowledge score.

Assumptions

- Staff Nurses have some knowledge regarding pain managementamong critically ill patients.

Research methodology

Research design: - One group pre-test post-test research design.

Sampling techniques: In this study convenient sampling technique will be used to select the sample.

Population: staff nurses work in hospital.

Sample: Sample is taken from staff nurses at selected hospital at Jaipur.

Sample size: It is 60 staff nurses in selected hospital in Jaipur.

Setting: - this study will be conduct at selected hospital, Jaipur.

Data collection tool - A semi structured questionnaire appropriate for collection of the data. Convenient sampling technique was used. Data collected were tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential spastics.

Delimitation

- Staff nurses working in selected hospital

Criteria for sample selection

Inclusion criteria

The inclusion criteria for sampling are:

- Staff nurses who are working in apex hospital.
- Nurses who are willing to participate in this study.
- Registered nurses with GNM, PB B.Sc. (N), B.Sc. (N). M.Sc. (N) qualification.
- Both male and female nurses.

Exclusion criteria –

The exclusion criteria for sampling are:

- Nurses who are absent at the time of data collection.
- Nurses who are not willing to participate in study.

Results:

Polit and Hungler (1999) described analysis as a process of organizing and synthesizing data such a way that research question can be answered and hypotheses will be tested. Analysis and interpretation of data based on the objective and hypotheses of the study.

The chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected through semi structured questionnaire to assess the level of knowledge regarding pain management from 60 samples in a selected hospital at Jaipur.

The data analysis was completed after transferring all the data to the master coding sheet. Data was analyzed, tabulated and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The main objectives of the study

01. To assess knowledge regarding pain management in critically ill patients among staff nurses in selected hospital at Jaipur.
02. To find out association between knowledge regarding pain management in critically ill patients among staff nurses and selected

demographic variables.

03. To assess effectiveness of information booklet regarding pain management in critically ill patients among staff nurses at selected hospital Jaipur.

Organization of findings

- A. Frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variables among staff nurses on knowledge regarding pain management.
- B. Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding pain management among staff nurses.
- C. Mean and Standard deviation of knowledge on management among staff nurses.

Section-I

1.1 Frequency and percentage distribution of Respondents by Demographic Variables

N=60

S.No	Characteristics	Category	Respondents	
			Number	Percentage(%)
1.	Age (Years)	a. 21 to 25	21	35%
		b. 26 to 30	33	55%
		c. 31 to 35	03	05%
		d. 36 & Above	03	05%
2.	Gender	a. Male	48	80%
		b. Female	12	20%
3.	Professional qualification	a. G.N.M	37	61.66%
		b. B. Sc. Nursing	15	25%
		c. Post Basic B. Sc. Nursing	05	8.33%
		d. M. Sc. Nursing	03	5%
4.	Working experience	a. Below 1 year	06	10%
		b. 1-3 years	33	55%
		c. 4-6 years	18	30%
		d. More than 6 years	03	05%
A.	Source of information	a. No information	06	10%
		b. Syllabus of information regarding pain mgt	18	30%
		c. Workshop, seminars, conference and midwifery	30	50%
		d. Served in critical care unit	06	10%

Section-II

Pre-test and post-test mean knowledge about pain management in patient

Table - 7

N=60

Over All	Mean value	Mean %
Pre -Test	14.5	58%
Post - Test	21	84%

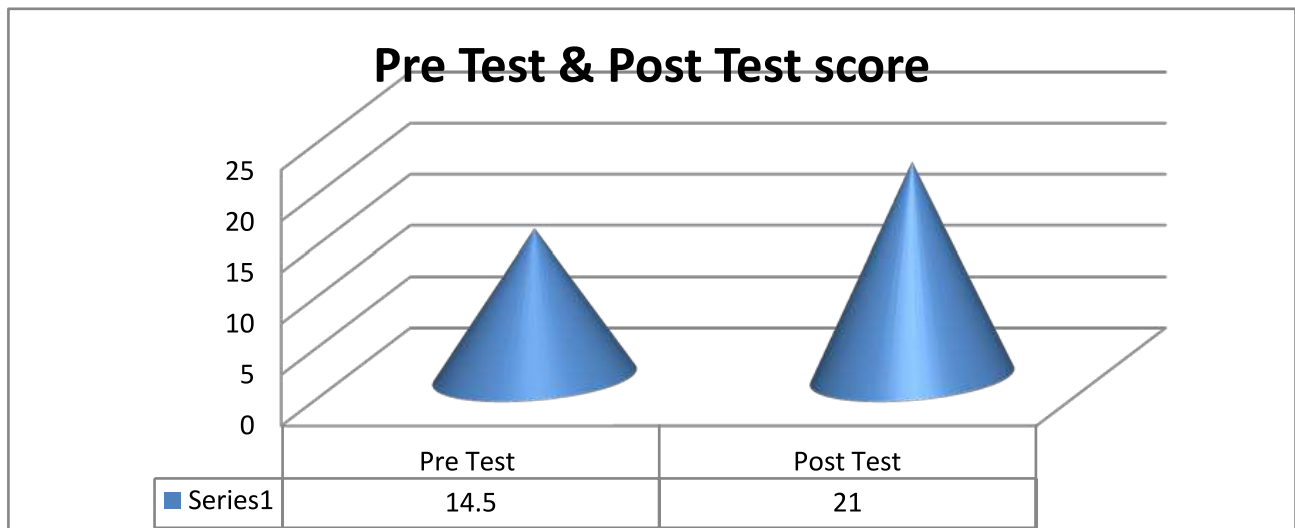


Figure 01: Pre-Test and Post Test score*S- Significant

Section - III

Analysis of knowledge Score of subjects

Table - 08

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	Frequency		Percentage (%)	
	Pre test	Post test	Pre test	Post test
a. Inadequate knowledge	15	00	25%	00%
b. Moderate adequate knowledge	41	11	68.33%	18.33
c. Adequate knowledge	04	49	6.66%	81.66

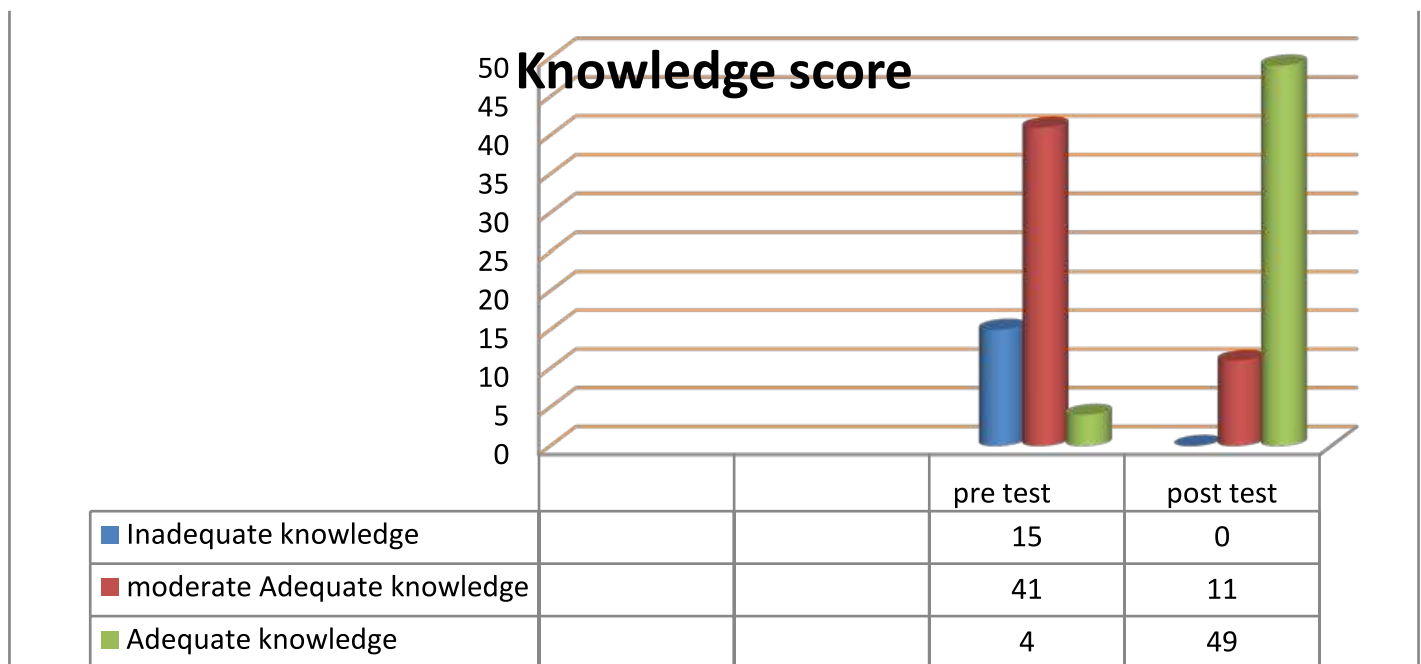


Figure 02: Knowledge score of subjects

SECTION - IV

Table 09: Association between the Level of knowledge regarding pain management among staff nurses with their selected demographic variables.

(N=60)
(N=60)

S. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE		MODERATE ADEQUATE		INADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE		CHI SQUARE
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
1.	Age (in years)							df=6
	a. 21 to 25	18	30	03	05	00	00	$\chi^2=30.25$ t=12.59 S
	b. 26 to 30	31	51.66	02	3.33	00	00	
	c. 31 to 35	00	00	03	05	00	00	
	d. 36 & Above	00	00	03	05	00	00	
2.	Gender							df=2
	a. Male	41	68.33	07	11.66	00	00	$\chi^2=2.24$ t=5.99 NS
	b. Female	08	13.33	04	6.66	00	0	
3.	Professional qualification							df=6
	a. G.N.M	31	51.66	06	10	00	00	$\chi^2=2.37$ t=12.59 NS
	b. B. Sc. Nursing	12	20	03	05	00	00	
	c. Post Basic B. Sc. Nursing	03	05	02	3.33	00	00	
	d. M. Sc. Nursing	03	05	00%	00%	00	00	
4.	Working experience							df=6 $\chi^2=6.4$
	a. Below 1 year	04	6.66	02	3.33	00	00	t=12.69 S
	b. 1-3 years	28	46.66	05	8.33	00	00	
	c. 4-6 years	16	26.66	02	3.33	00	00	
	d. More than 6 years	01	1.66	02	3.33	00	00	
5.	Source of information							df=6
	a. No information	04	6.66	02	3.33	00	00	$\chi^2=7.79$ t=12.59 NS
	b. Syllabus of information regarding pain mgt	14	23.33	04	6.66	00	00	
	c. Workshop, seminars, conference and midwifery	28	46.66	02	3.33	00	00	
	d. Served in critical care unit	03	3.33	03	3.33	00	00	

Conclusions

The study findings showed that subjects had inadequate knowledge regarding pain management. So, an information booklet has been an effective method to improve knowledge among staff nurses regarding pain management.

Major finding of the study

The findings of the study revealed that the overall

knowledge score mean was pre-test 14.50 and post test 21, standard deviation 4.07. Findings are consistent with the findings of another study done on knowledge of staff nurses regarding pain management in hospital. The researcher accepts there was effectiveness of information booklet regarding pain management in critically ill patients among staff nurses at selected hospital.

The findings showed after post-test that 00% of staff

nurses had inadequate knowledge, 18.22% had moderate adequate knowledge and 81.66% had adequate knowledge.

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