

Knowledge of Student Nurses On Basic Life Support in Haridwar, Uttarakhand

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Abstract: *An explorative study was carried out to assess the level of knowledge regarding basic life support among student nurses. A explorative design was used to assess the level of knowledge regarding basic life support among student nurses. The sample consists of 64 student nurses in Haridwar, who were available at the time of study. Students were selected by simple randomization their out of 50 students 32 students were selected by lottery method. Sociodemographic variables including Age, Gender, Previous Exposure was administered Major findings indicated that student nurses according to their age majority 53.12% of the student nurses were in the age group of 18-20 years. Higher percentage 89.06% of the student nurses were female. Majority of student nurses were having previous exposure of basic life support skill. 50% belongs to the GNM and 50% belongs to bachelor student nurse and 57.8% of student nurses having good knowledge regarding basic life support and remaining 42.18% of student nurses having very good knowledge regarding basic life support. On the basis of findings, it is recommended that a similar study may be replicated using a large number of participants. More intervention studies should be carried out for improving the knowledge regarding basic life support.*

Key Words: *knowledge, basic life support, student nurse.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Cardiac arrest is an acute emergency situation bot in and out of the hospital setup and leads to high level of mortality we can restore the health status of the patient by early initiation of basic life support and cardio pulmonary resuscitation.¹ Cardiac arrest is called absence of a pulse and breathing in an unconscious patient basic life support for health care professional consist of steps of action and skill performed by rescuer based on finding²

According to CPR and first aid emergency cardiovascular care-more than 35000 cardiac arrest happened outside of the hospital every year 70 % cardiac arrest occur in home, 18.8% in public and nursing homes, and remaining 11.2% in home setting³. Approximately 10% of newborn required some assistance and less than 1 % required extensive resuscitation measures to begin breathing at birth⁴. CPR can become the most important measures to save lives in such emergencies as loss of consciousness heart attack and electric shock drowning and no breathing at birth. CPR is life saving techniques for the purpose of oxygenating the brain and heart until medical treatment can restore the normal heart and ventilator action⁵ Basic goal of the treatment is to return the client breathing pattern and rate to normal and to restore normal gas exchange⁶ Basic life support has vital role in final outcome of acute emergency situation nursing professional are the first to witness a cardiac arrest at hospital and initiate blue code so student nurses and nurses need to have updated knowledge and skill regarding CPR⁷

1.1. AIM:

Aim of the study was to assess the specific step by step intervention/action taken by student nurses during the process of cardiopulmonary resuscitation of patient in clinical scenario

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Shanti Bajracharya 2016 a study conducted on knowledge regarding basic life support among nurses of a tertiary level hospital of Nepal. A descriptive cross sectional design was used.50 nurses was taken by non-probability purposive sampling and self-structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Result showed 66 % nurses had inadequate knowledge 32 % nurses had moderate knowledge and 2% nurses had adequate knowledge⁸

Kose Selmin 2019 conducted study to examine the effectiveness of basic life support among nursing students .one group pre- test and post- test design was use. Total 65 students were enrolled under study and data was collected

through knowledge questionnaire. Practical skill was assessed by checklist students result was significant and conclusion of study was showed improved knowledge and skill related to basic life support⁹.

YOUSEF ABDULWAHAB 2019 a cross sectional study was conducted among first second and third year medical students of JU. To assess the level of knowledge and awareness towards basic life support among students in JD University. Self-structured questionnaire was used for data collection 1004 sample were participated in research study. Overall all knowledge score was 37.86 and 37.04 out of 100.24 participant attended a training course in BLS and 13 have ever performed BLS and 18 felt that current knowledge was sufficient. Knowledge level showed no statistically significant course to medical students to enhance their knowledge and improve skill and ensure implementation of correct resuscitation techniques¹⁰

3. MATERIAL and METHODS:

Explorative study to assess the knowledge of student nurses studying in 2nd year of GNM and Bachelor of 2nd year Nursing. Students were selected by simple randomization their out of 50 students 32 students were selected by lottery method. Sociodemographic variables including Age, Gender, Previous Exposure was administered

4. INSTRUMENT:

To assess the knowledge standardized knowledge Questionnaire Comprises 15 items was administered. The Reliability of the tool was ($r=7.2$) which was consider highly reliable. Ethical consideration including written permission from concerned authority and informed written consent was taken before data collection An instrument termed as “self-structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding basic life support. In this way there were two tools used

- Socio demographic variables
- Self-structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding basic life support

Table no.1: - Percentage wise distribution of demographic variables.

N=64

sno	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age		
A	18-20	34	53.12%
B	21-23	30	46.87%
2	Gender		
A	Male	07	10.9%
B	Female	57	89.06%
3	Previous exposure		
A	Yes	64	100%
B	No	0	0%
	Course		
A	GNM	32	50%
B	B SC	32	50%

5. RESULT:

Table 1 major findings indicated that student nurses according to their age majority 53.12% of the student nurses were in the age group of 18-20 years. Higher percentage 89.06% of the student nurses were female. Majority of student nurses were having previous exposure of basic life support skill. 50% belongs to the GNM AND 50% belongs to bachelor student nurses.

Table no 2 knowledge score key:

S no	Knowledge score	Frequency	Percentage
1	2-7(Good)	37	57.8%
2	8-15 (Very Good)	27	42.18%

table 2 major finding indicated that the 57.8% having good knowledge and 42.18% having very good knowledge regarding BLS

6. RECOMMENDATION: This study can be replicated with different population on large sample there by generalizing the study for large population. The study can be conducted in different parts of the country. A study can be carried out using other teaching strategies like video teaching programme, computed assisted instruction and simulation on basic life support. A comparative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge level of student nurses regarding basic life support.

7. CONCLUSION:

The study concluded that the student nurses knowledge regarding basic life support was an effective method for assessing knowledge basic life support. Findings of the studies showed that knowledge score of student nurses was good. This study has a great implication in nursing practice, education, research and administration. The result of the study shows the great need for the health personnel to educate the student nurses regarding basic life support and skilled to delivered breath and ventilation effectively. Use explorative design and small sample size executes limits to generalization of the result. On the basis of findings, it is recommended that a similar study may be replicate during a large number of participants and experimental design. More intervention studies should be carried out for improving the knowledge regarding basic life support.

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