



A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Practices of Staff Nurses Regarding Administration of Intra Venous (IV) Therapy in Selected Hospital at Jaipur , Rajasthan"

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ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the knowledge and practices of staff nurses regarding administration of intravenous (I.V.) therapy in selected hospital at Jaipur , Rajasthan. The objectives of the study were

1. To assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding administration of I.V. therapy.
2. To assess the practices of staff nurses regarding administration of I.V. therapy.
3. To assess the correlation between knowledge and practices of staff nurses regarding administration of I.V. therapy.
4. To know the association between knowledge of staff nurses regarding administration of I.V. therapy according to demographic variables.

Research approach:

The study involved non experimental design descriptive study, with non-probability sampling technique in which purposive sampling method was used. The results were described by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Major findings of the study:

Majority of staff nurses (56%) were in the age group of 31 to 40 years, (79%) of the staff nurses were female and (44%) of them were B.Sc. nursing, (50%) of them had 6–10 years clinical experience. (96%) of staff nurses found that all necessary equipment's available in ward for I.V. therapy.

Overall knowledge mean score was (14.16%) with (3.60) standard deviations. Practice means score was (38.84%) with (1.40) standard deviations. There was mild positive correlation founded between knowledge and practice of Staff nurses.

There was significant association with demographic variable gender and no significant association with other demographic variables such as age, professional qualification, total clinical experience, equipment available in ward attended any in service education programme.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge and Practices, Staff nurses, Administration of intravenous (i.v.) Therapy

INTRODUCTION

Intravenous therapy is the parenteral administration of fluids, medication, nutritional support, blood products and the transfusion of blood. Fluids are delivered through a vascular access device, which is inserted into a peripheral or central vein.

The venous route is the most predictable and reliable way to administer fluids and drugs when oral administration is no longer achievable or appropriate

NEED OF STUDY

Intravenous therapy and care of vascular devices play a pivotal role in the delivery of modern healthcare treatment.

When IV therapy is required, the nurse must know the correct solution, equipment needed, and procedures required to initiate an infusion regulate the fluid infusion rate maintain the system, identify and correct problems and discontinue the infusion. We know that staffs nurses who are working in hospitals have lot experience but at the time administer of IV therapy they are not follow



proper procedure, aseptic technique and scientific principles.

Thus by the taking all above factors into consideration the investigation felt the need to find out knowledge and practice of staff nurses regarding administration of IV therapy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding administration of IV therapy.
2. To assess the practices of staff nurses regarding administration of IV therapy.
3. To assess the correlation between knowledge and practices of staff nurses regarding administration of IV therapy.
4. To know the association between knowledge of staff nurses regarding administration of IV therapy according to demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

- H_0 There will be no significant relationship between knowledge and practices of staff nurses regarding administration of IV therapy.
- H_1 There will be significant relationship between knowledge and practices of staff nurses regarding administration of IV therapy.

ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. Study assumes that staff nurses working in the hospitals have some knowledge and practices related to the IV therapy.

2. Study assumes that staff nurses will express frankly their knowledge related the IV therapy.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. This study is limited to staff nurses working in selected hospital.
2. This study is limited to staff nurses who are available during the study period and are willing to participate in the study.

RESEARCH APPROACH:

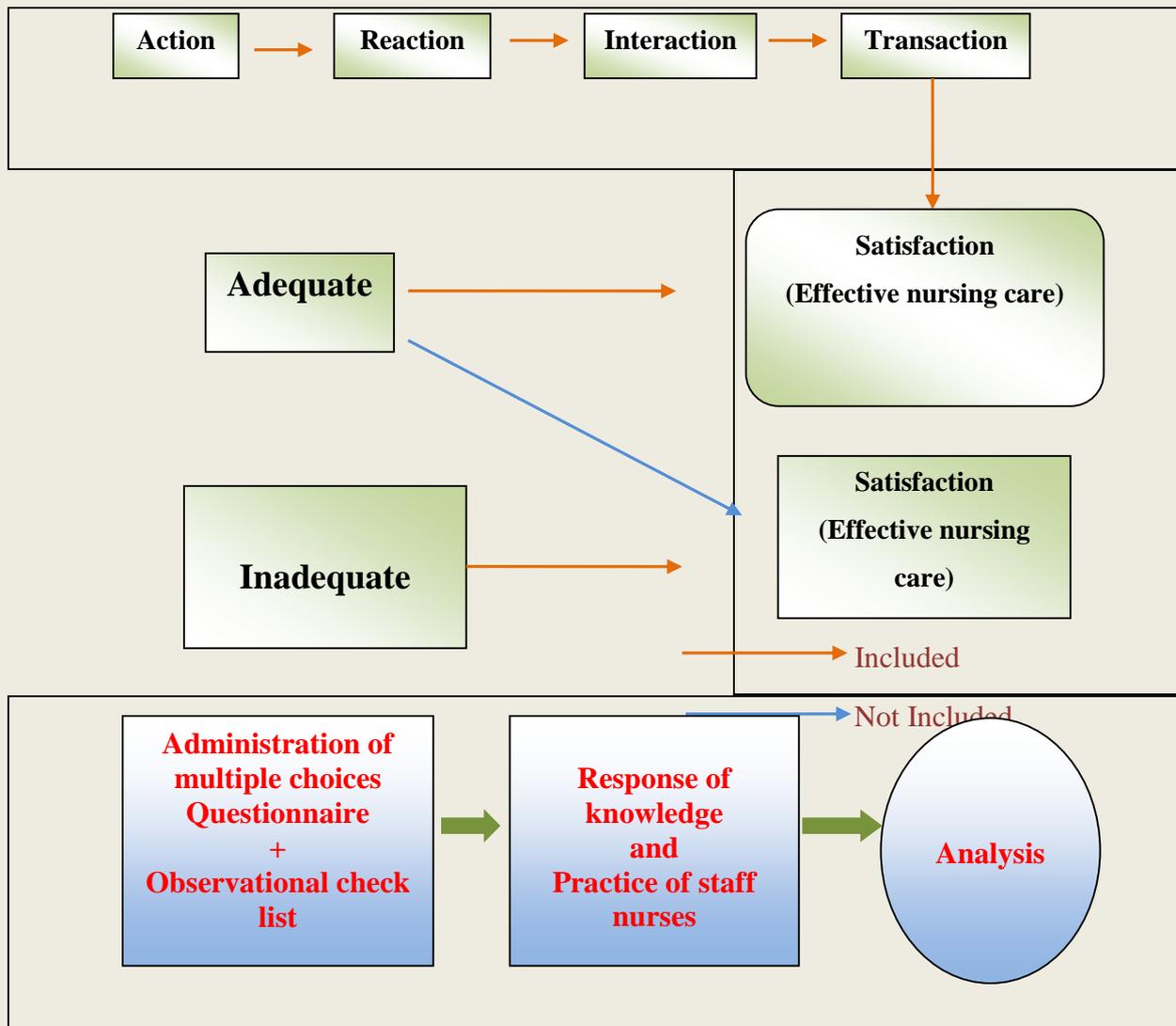
The study involved non experimental design descriptive study, with non-probability sampling technique in which purposive sampling method was used. The results were described by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

1. Findings related to Demographic Characteristics : Majority of staff nurses (56%) were in the age group of 31 to 40 years, (79%) of the staff nurses were female and (44%) of them were B.Sc. nursing, (50%) of them had 6–10 years clinical experience. (96%) of staff nurses found that all necessary equipment's available in ward for IV therapy. (56%) of the staff nurses attended in service educational programme related IV therapy and (38%) of them are administering IV therapy >20 times in day.



CONCEPTUAL MODEL BASED ON IMOGENE KING’S GOAL ATTAINMENT THEORY



Findings Related to Knowledge staff nurses: Overall knowledge mean score was (14.16%) with (3.60) standard deviations.

2. Findings Related to practices of staff nurses Practice means score was (38.84%) with (1.40) standard deviations.

3. Findings related to correlation between knowledge and practice of staff nurses. There is mild positive correlation founded between knowledge and practice of Staff nurses.

4. Findings related to association between knowledge and selected demographic

characteristics of staff nurses There was significant association with demographic variable gender and no significant association with other demographic variables such as age, professional qualification, total clinical experience, equipment available in ward attended any in service education programme.

RECOMMENDATION:

- A similar study can be replicated on a large sample to generate the findings.
- A comparative study can be done between different hospitals.



- An experimental study can be undertaken with control group for effective comparison.
- A study can be conducted by including additional demographic variables.
- A comparative study can be conducted between nursing students of different batch.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- Small number of subjects (50) restricted generalisation of the result.
- Sample was selected from only one hospital of Jaipur; hence the generalisation can be made only for sample studied.



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