Original Article

Assessment Of Nurses' Knowledge Towards Prevention Of Pressure Ulcer In Telafer General Hospital

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Abstract

Background: Pressure ulcers are one of the top five patient hazards today, and they are a globally acknowledged problem with patient safety that may be avoided. More and more, the phrase "indicator of the quality of treatment provided by health care organizations" .

Methods: The Telafer General Hospital conducted a descriptive design study between December 2021 and March 2022. 100 nurses who worked in the medical ward, pediatric unit, cardio care unit, and surgical ward at Telafer General Hospital during the study period made up the study's sample.

Results: The age range from 20 to 25 years represented by the majority of nurses (48%) was. In terms of gender, male nurses make up 64% of the nursing workforce, while female nurses make up 36%. Despite the fact that education level was a factor, the majority of nurses (48%) were high school graduates. In terms of years of experience, the majority of nurses (74%) had between 1 and 5 years under their belts. In terms of place of employment, a significant portion of nurses (32%) were employed in the heart care unit.

Conclusion: We concluded from this analysis that nurses lacked a thorough understanding of pressure ulcer prophylaxis.

Keywords: Assessment, Nurses' Knowledge, Pressure Ulcer.

Introduction:

Pressure ulcers are one of the top five patient hazards today, and they are a globally acknowledged problem with patient safety that may be avoided. More and more, the phrase "indicator of the quality of treatment provided by health care organizations" is being employed [1,2] .In 95 percent of cases, pressure ulcers can be avoided. In addition to delaying recovery, extending illness, and delaying release, pressure ulcer pain and discomfort also increase the risk of disability and mortality. These have a major impact on health care expenditures because to the requirement for supplies and additional nursing time [3,4] .Millions of dollars are also spent each year on the prevention and care of pressure ulcers in patients who require protracted hospital stays [5]. According to estimates, the cost of preventing pressure ulcers is 2.5 times more expensive than the cost of treating them [6]. This significant health problem affects about 3 million people in the USA [7]. International studies have shown that nurses lack the knowledge necessary to prevent pressure ulcers, as evidenced by the fact that they do not adhere to best practice guidelines in their daily operations [8]. This study's objective was to assess Telafer General Hospital's nursing staff's level of expertise in pressure ulcer prevention. The study's goals were to evaluate the nursing staff's knowledge of pressure ulcer prevention.

Methodology:

The Telafer General Hospital conducted a descriptive design study between December 2021 and March 2022.
The study's sample consists of (100) nurses who were employed at Telafer General Hospital during the study period in the medical ward, pediatric unit, cardio care unit, and surgical ward. The development of the instrument and the method of data collection were based on the objective. The research problem was the focal point of a semi-structured interview schedule, during which time references, papers, and expert opinion ideas were reviewed.The researchers created a unique questionnaire to gauge the nurses' level of understanding. The form is divided into two sections: Part one: Demographic factors including "age, gender, educational level, years of experience, and location of work". The knowledge exam for part two of the article has fifteen questions that cover the definition of a pressure ulcer, risk factors, causation, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, treatment, and preventive measures. Prior to the data collection, proper administrative authorisation for the study was obtained from the relevant Telafer General Hospital authorities.Data gathering took place between December 1, 2021, and December 30, 2021. Participants' consent and permission were obtained prior to data collection, and each form took about 15-20 minutes to complete on average. 20 nurses participated in a pilot study to assess the feasibility of the study that was reexamined to allay concerns and clarify issues. The identical environment and questionnaire were used. Experts assessed the validity of its content. Utilizing SPSS software version 21, the data was descriptively analyzed using metrics such as frequency, percentage, and (x2 -test). Relevance p 0.05 [9_15].

Results:

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of Nurses (N = 100) :

Items	F	%
Age group		
20-25	48	48
26-30	28	28
31-36	16	16
36 – 40	8	8
Gender		
Male	64	64
Female	36	36
Level of Education		
High school Nursing	48	48
Nursing diploma	26	26
Bachelor of Nursing	26	26
Experience		
1-5	74	74
6-10	12	12
11-15	12	12
16 &over	2	2
Location of Work		

Medical ward	24	24
Surgical ward	20	20
Cardio care unit	32	32
Pediatric ward	24	24

According to Table 1, the majority of nurses (48%) were in the 20–25 age range. In terms of gender, male nurses make up 64% of the nursing workforce, while female nurses make up 36%. Despite the fact that education level was a factor, the majority of nurses (48%) were high school graduates. The majority of nurses (74%) had between 1 and 5 years of experience. In terms of employment location, a significant portion of nurses (32%) were employed in the heart care unit.

Table 2: Scores of participants' knowledge

	Poor		**Fair**		**Good**	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Knowledge	55	55	25	25	**20**	**20**

Only 20% of the samples had good knowledge of pressure ulcer avoidance, according to Table 2.

Table 3: Combining demographic information with knowledge assessment.

		"Poor"		**"Fair"**		**"Good"**			**X2; P-value**
Age		F	%	F	%	F	%		**X2=16.059**
	20-25	0	0	36	36	12	12	48	P-Value=0.050
	26-30	2	2	10	10	16	16	28	S
	31-35	0	0	8	8	8	8	16	
	36-40	0	0	6	6	2	2	8	
Gender	Male	2	2	40	40	22	22	64	**X2=1.925 P-Value=0.050 NS**
	Female	0	0	20	20	16	16	36	
Level of Education	High school Nursing	0	0	36	36	12	12	48	X2=11.902 P-Value=0.050 S
	Nursing diploma	0	0	10	10	16	16	26	
	Bachelor of Nursing	0	0	20	20	6	6	26	
	1-5 years	0	0	50	50	24	24	74	X2=19.660

Years of experiences	6-10 years	2	2	4	4	6	6	12	P-Value=0.050 S
	11-15	0	0	6	6	6	6	12	
	16 Years &over	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	
Location of work	Medical ward	0	0	20	20	4	4	24	X2=28.716 P-Value=0.050 S
	Surgical ward	6	6	10	10	4	4	20	
	Cardio care unit	4	4	8	8	20	20	32	
	Pediatric ward	6	6	8	8	10	10	24	

Explain the extremely significant relationships in Table 3 between the knowledge score and age groups, educational attainment, years of experience, and place of employment (p=0.05). Additionally, it suggests that there are no statistically significant associations with gender.

DISCUSSION:

The primary finding of the current study was represented in table (1), which revealed that a significant portion of nurses (48%) belonged to the 20–25 year age group. In terms of gender, male nurses make up 64% of the nursing workforce, while female nurses make up 36%.Male respondents had a higher rate of pressure ulcers than female respondents [(16)] .Additionally, the education level is shown in table 1; the majority of nurses (48%) have high school diplomas in nursing. The majority of nurses (74%) had between 1 and 5 years of experience. In terms of employment location, a significant portion of nurses (32%) were employed in the heart care unit. The respondent's lack of understanding could be somewhat explained by their formal education and training.It's possible that the information in their curricula about pressure ulcer avoidance is insufficient.This study's objective was to assess the level of nursing expertise in Telafer General Hospital's pressure ulcer prevention program. Table 2 shows that only 20% of the samples had strong understanding of preventing pressure ulcers. According to this study, nurses did not fully comprehend pressure ulcer prophylaxis. The majority of nurses lacked the skills required to implement current recommendations for the prevention of pressure ulcers, according to a Swedish study on nurses' understanding and application of these recommendations [(17)] . Similar findings were made by a study carried out at a hospital in Belgium, which found that nurses' knowledge of how to stop pressure ulcers was insufficient [(18)] . Significantly contributing to the increased prevalence of pressure ulcers is nurses' insufficient training and expertise [(19)] .On the other hand, the staff shortage is one of the elements linked to nurses' practices in pressure ulcer prevention. This study supported the aforementioned claim, which stated that less than 50% of respondents practiced pressure ulcer prophylaxis. According to a similar survey carried out in England, Most nurses mentioned a lack of time and staff as impediments to putting into place effective care procedures related to pressure ulcer prevention [(20)] .In Table 3, there is clear evidence of a highly significant relationship (p=0.05) between knowledge score and age groups, educational attainment, years of experience, and place of employment.It also suggests that there are negligible gender-related associations.The results of this study are comparable to those of investigations carried out in other regions of the world. The mean score of the correct response in a study performed in Turkey was 48.85% [(21)] .Similar to this, a research from Bangladesh found that 57.79% of nurses nationwide were knowledgeable about preventing pressure ulcers [(22)] . and the results of another study carried out in Alexandria's biggest hospital for health insurance revealed that nurses' total mean percentage scores fell below the threshold that can be considered acceptable [)23,24)].

Conclusion:

The age range of 20 to 25 years represented by the majority of nurses (48%) was. Despite the fact that education level was a factor, the majority of nurses (48%) were high school graduates. The study also showed that most nurses (74%) have between one and five years of experience.

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