

## Assessment of Knowledge and attitude among nurses on ACLS at selected hospital Mysore.

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### *Abstract:*

The goal of Advanced Cardiovascular Life Support (ACLS) is to achieve the best possible outcome for individuals who are experiencing a life-threatening event. ACLS is a series of evidence-based responses simple enough to be committed to memory and recalled under moments of stress<sup>1</sup>. These ACLS protocols have been developed through research, patient case studies, clinical studies, and the opinions of experts in the field. Hence hospital staffs, its important to have the skills and knowledge on ACLS and BCLS to save the life in hospitals<sup>2</sup>.

The research design selected for this study was descriptive design. Non Probability convenient sampling technique was adopted to select 60 staff nurse at selected hospitals under Mysuru dist. Result revealed that majority of sample are have adequate knowledge on ACLS but there is association between the Knowledge of the Staff nurse with their selected demographic variables such as age, Gender, education and awareness program me. It was concluded that the Staff nurse having Adequate Knowledge, Favorable attitude on ACLS and positive high degree correlation for knowledge and attitude. there is statistical significance association between the knowledge with the demographic variable such as age, Gender, education and awareness programme. with attitude such as age, Gender, education.

**KEYWORDS :** knowledge, ACLS, Staff Nurse, and Mysuru dist.

### **INTRODUCTION**

ACLS and BCLS are the very important techniques to save the life of the people who had cardiac attacks. BLS for adults focuses on doing several tasks simultaneously. In many situations, more than one person is available to do CPR<sup>3</sup>. This choreographed method includes performing chest compressions, managing the airway, delivering rescue breaths, and using the AED, all as a team. As a team, your primary objective for CPR is to maximize chest compression time and minimize any pauses. By coordinating efforts, a team of rescuers can save valuable seconds when time lost equals damage to the heart and brain<sup>4</sup>. ACLS protocols assume that the

provider may not have all of the information needed from the individual or all of the resources needed to properly use ACLS in all cases. For example, if a provider is utilizing ACLS on the side of the road, they will not have access to sophisticated devices to measure breathing or arterial blood pressure. Nevertheless, in such situations, ACLS providers have the framework to provide the best possible care in the given circumstances. ACLS algorithms are based on past performances and results in similar life-threatening cases and are intended to achieve the best possible outcome for the individual during emergencies<sup>5</sup>.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Assessment of Knowledge and attitude among nurses on ACLS at selected hospitals Mysuru

## OBJECTIVES

- To assess the knowledge and attitude of nurses on ACLS among staff nurses at selected hospital
- Find the relationship between knowledge and attitude of Nurses on ACLS among staff nurses at selected hospital
- Find the association between knowledge and attitude of nurses with their selected demographic variables

## HYPOTHESES

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant relationship between the knowledge and attitude of nurses on ACLS at selected hospitals Mysuru.

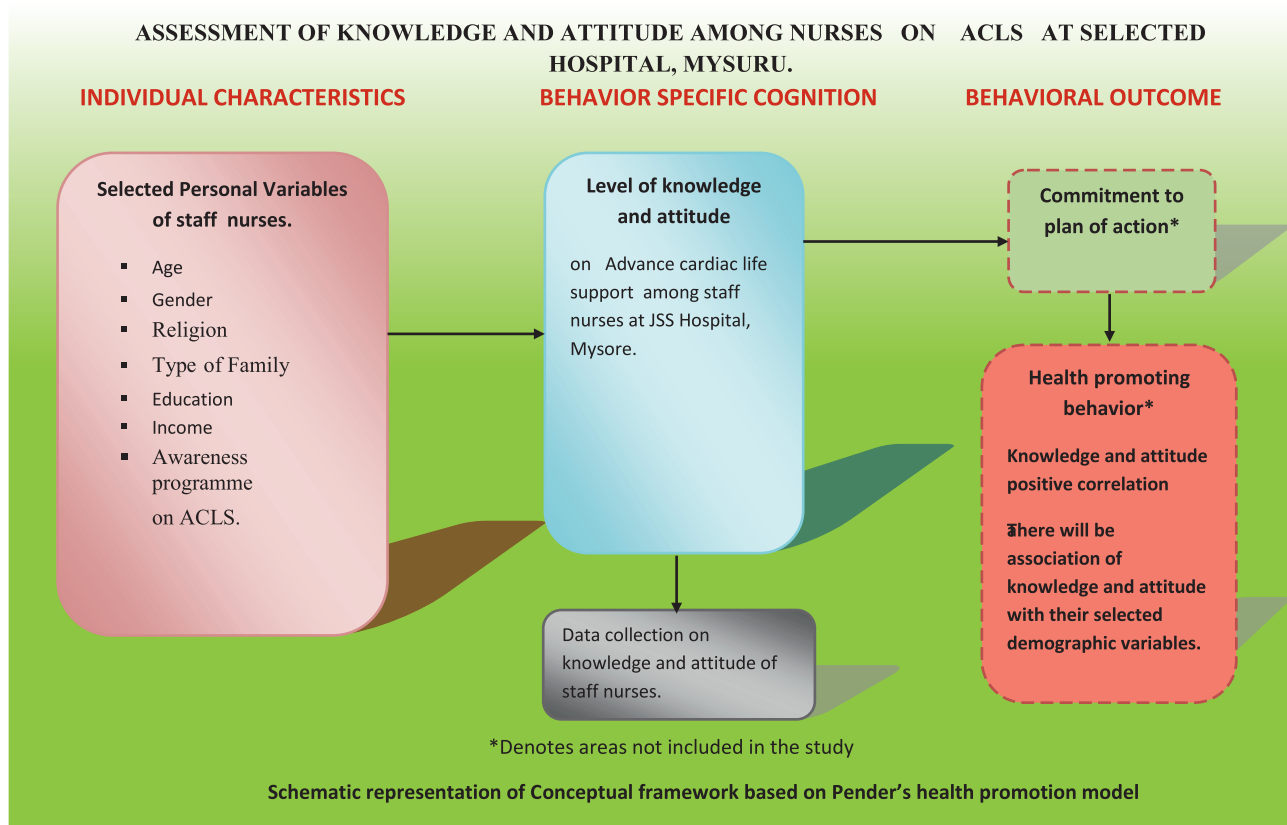
**H<sub>2</sub>:** There is a significant association between the knowledge of nurses on ACLS with their selected personal Variables.

**H<sub>3</sub>:** There is a significant association between the attitude of nurses on ACLS with their selected personal Variables.

Significance level at 0.05

## CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

The conceptual framework of the study is based on the Pender's health Promotion model



## ASSUMPTIONS

1. Staff nurse may have some knowledge on ACLS.

## DELIMITATION

Study is delimited to those who are residing in JSS Hospital at Mysuru.

## METHODOLOGY

### Research Approach

Quantitative approach was adopted for the present study.

### Research Design

Descriptive design was adopted for present study

### Keys

### Variables of the Study

**Research variable;** knowledge, attitude regarding ACLS.

Other variables: Selected personal variables viz., age, gender religion educational qualification, and attended any educational programme regarding ACLS

## SOURCES OF THE DATA

### Setting of the Study

The present study was conducted in JSS Hospital at Mysuru.

### Population

Population comprised of Staff nurse at JSS Hospital Mysuru.

### Sample and Sampling

Staff nurses were selected as samples for the present study.

### Sampling Technique

Non- probability convenient sampling technique was used in the present study to select 60 Staff nurse at JSS Hospital of Mysuru dist.

## SAMPLING CRITERIA

### Inclusion criteria:

staff nurses who are:

- Available during the period of data collection.
- Willing to participate in the study

### Exclusion criteria:

- Staff nurses who were not available at the time of data collection.

## DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

### Development of tool:

The tool was developed through following steps:

1. Review of research and non research literature related to ACLS.
2. Opinion of experts from the nursing department.

## DESCRIPTION OF TOOL

The tool consists of three sections.

**Section A:** Consists of Proforma for selected personal variables of respondents seeking information such as age, gender, educational status, previous exposure to educational program me on ACLS.

**Section B:** Includes structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding ACLS.

**Grades will be assigned as mentioned below:**

- < 50 Inadequate knowledge
- 50-75 moderate knowledge
- > 75 adequate knowledge

## CONTENT VALIDITY

The tool was given to 6 experts in nursing field and 1 Statistician to establish content validity. There was 100% agreement by all experts. However there were few suggestions

to modify some questions and they were incorporated in the final draft.

**RELIABILITY**

The reliability was established through split half method by administering it to 30 Staff nurse at Mysuru dist. Co efficient correlation was 0.81. Hence the tool was found to be reliable.

**RESULTS**

**SECTION 1 Description of selected personal variables of study subjects.**

**TABLE 1 : Frequency and percentage distribution of Staff nurse according to their selected personal variables.**

n = 60

Sl. no	Demography	Category	Respondents	
			frequency	Percent (%)
01	Age(years)	.>35	19	31.66
		35-45	22	36.66
		45-55	13	21.66
		55 and above	06	10.00
02	Gender	Male	44	73.33
		Female	16	26.66
03	Religion	Hindu	52	86.00
		Muslim	0	00
		Christian	08	13.33
04	Type of Family	Nuclear	39	65.00
		Joint	21	35.00
05	Education	Illiterates	07	11.66
		Primary	11	18.33
		Higher secondary	13	21.66
		PUC and above	29	48.33
06	Income	<10000	08	13.33
		Rs 10000-20000	11	18.33
		Rs .>20000	41	68.33
07	Awareness programme on ACLS.	Aware	42	70
		Not aware	18	30

**SECTION -2** Frequency and percentage distribution of Staff nurse according to their level of knowledge.

**n=60**

Knowledge level	f	(%)
Adequate Knowledge (<13)	49	81.66%
Moderate Knowledge (13-20)	11	18.34%
Inadequate Knowledge (>20)	00	00%

**n=60**

Attitude	f	%
Favorable attitude	45	75.00%
Neutral attitude	13	21.66%
Unfavorable attitude	02	3.34%

**TABLE 3: Mean, median, standard deviation, scores**

**n=60**

Sl.no	Aspects	Maximum Score	Range Score	Mean Score	Mean%	SD
01	Knowledge	30	22-30	24.33	78.86	3.06

**n=60**

Sl.no	Aspect	Max score	Mean	Mean%	SD
01	Attitude	100	23.32	18.65	3.08

#### SECTION-4

Association between the level of knowledge regarding ACLS among Staff nurse with their selected personal variables.

To find out the association between the levels of knowledge on ACLS with their personal variables, chi square was computed and following hypothesis is stated.

There is a significant association between the knowledge and attitude regarding ACLS among Staff nurse with their selected personal variables.

Calculated chi square value showed that there was a significant association found between the knowledge on ACLS with their selected personal variables such as age, Gender, education status with knowledge and age, gender, education for attitude. Hence the hypothesis is accepted and it is inferred that there is a significant association between knowledge on ACLS with their selected personal variable.

#### IMPLICATIONS

The findings of present study have implications for nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Similar study can be carried out on a large scale to generalize the findings.
2. A Similar study can be conducted in other population..
3. A comparative study can be conducted between Urban Elderly.

#### Conclusion

It was concluded that staff nurses having adequate knowledge and favorable attitude regarding ACLS. High degree reliability Study finding also emphasizes the there is a significance association between the level of knowledge and attitude with their demographic variable.

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