

A STUDY ON ACTIVITY ANALYSIS OF CARE PROVIDERS OF THE CLIENTS WITH FRACTURED HIP ADMITTED IN SELECTED ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL IN TUMKUR

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ABSTRACT

Good health is a pre requisite to human productivity and development process. Lord “Buddha” has said that of all the gains, the gain of health is the highest and the best promotion of health is basic to national progress. Mary Lucita (2002). Clients with fracture hip needs care by care providers to prevent disabilities, promote health for fast recovery. Even though nurses are available to the clients for 24 hours to supervise and guide the care providers, they themselves are not in position to give direct care due to various problems including wide nurse patient ratio. Hence, care providers or attendees of the clients are in a better position to impart care to the clients with fractured hip during recovery period. A study done on activity analysis of care providers of the clients with fractured hip admitted in selected orthopedic hospital in tumkur. Research approach: Non-experimental method as research approach. Research design: Univariate descriptive study, non descriptive research. Sample: Care providers who are staying with clients who had fractured hip in selected orthopedic long term units at District General Hospital, Tumkur and Karnataka. Sample size: Forty care providers, who met the criteria, were selected as samples. Sampling technique: Purposive sampling technique was used. The relationship between the activities of care providers and variables like age, gender, religion, education, occupation, income, previous experience in giving care to the hospitalized client was tested with chi-square test. The findings of the study show that there is no relationship between the selected demographic variables and activities performed by the care providers.

Keywords: Activity Analysis, Care Providers Orthopedic

Introduction

The clients with fracture hip are dependent on the care provider in meeting their needs arising due to the pathophysiological changes and bed ridden status. Care providers may be any significant other including relatives like spouse, parents, siblings or friends etc. It may be easier for the clients to express their basic needs. Significant others know likes and dislikes of the clients to meet the nutritional needs. By the presence of the care providers, the clients may feel secure and more comfortable in meeting Psychological needs. More over the Psycho-social barrier will also be less when care providers are kith and kin of the client.

Materials & Methods

A Non-experimental method as research approach. Univariate descriptive study, non-descriptive research. Care providers who are staying with clients who had fractured hip in selected orthopedic long-term units at District General Hospital, Tumkur, and Karnataka. Forty care providers, who met the criteria, were selected as samples. Purposive sampling technique was used.

An extensive review of related literature was done to develop an observation check list to observe the activities of care providers of clients with fractured hip. The data collection instrument had 3 parts:

Section-I: Dealt with identification data clients like age, gender, religion, education Occupation, income, duration of hospitalization and present medical Data/fracture details.

Section-II: Dealt with identification data of care providers including age, gender, Relationship of client with care provider, religion, education, income and previous experience.

Section-III: it consists of self-study material with observational checklist with items on the activities of care. The reliability co-efficient of tool obtained was $r=0.968$. Hence the tool was found to be valid, reliable and feasible.

The checklist consisted of two parts:

Part-A: Content on specific care

Part-B: Supportive care of clients with fractured hip.

The investigator observed the activities of care providers from 6am to 2pm and 4pm to 6pm daily, as most of the self-care needs are met during these hours. The investigator collected the information regarding activities of care providers related to specific care and supportive care of clients with fractured hip by non participant observation method in the long term care units for orthopedic clients at District General Hospital. .

Results

1. The data was analyzed with the help of descriptive and inferential statistics. Out of the total 40 samples, 47.5 percent were aged between 36-45 years. It was found that most of the samples (80.0 percent) were females. The study revealed that most of them (92.5 percent) were relatives of the clients, most (72.5 percent) of them were Hindus, 62.5 percent were not able to read and write and most of them (42.5 percent) were laborers and 52.5 percent were earning Rs.8000/- and less per month. None of the care providers were having previous experience of giving care to the clients with fracture hip.
2. Activity analysis of care providers divided into two parts. In part 'A' activity analysis of care providers (100%) in pain management, (100%) prevention of neurovascular complications and (100%) in controlling infection.

3. Activity analysis of care providers in part 'B' (100%) of scores in maintaining thermoregulation, 100% in elimination and (100%) of scores in giving mouth care to the clients with fracture hip.
4. The relationship between the activities of care providers and variables like age, gender, religion, education, occupation, income, previous experience in giving care to the hospitalized client was tested with chi-square test. The findings of the study show that there is no relationship between the selected demographic variables and activities performed by the care providers.
5. Based on the inferences drawn from the descriptive and statistical analysis, the study concluded that the care providers are participating in meeting the needs and are playing important role in carrying out some of the activities of clients with fracture hip in General District Hospital, Tumkur.

Nursing Implications

The present study shows that the scores obtained by the care providers in meeting the activities of the clients with fracture hip were not satisfactory. It shows that there is a need to improve their performance in meeting the activities. The findings of the study have several implications for nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing education:

1. The curriculum of nursing education may be modified to prepare the student nurses to teach and train care providers in meeting activities of the clients with fracture hip.
2. Workshops or in-service education programme may be planned for the nursing staff on educating the care providers of the clients with fracture hip.

Nursing Practice:

1. The nursing personnel may involve with the nurses in the training of the care providers.
2. The nursing personnel may demonstrate how to maintain correct alignment of affected extremity and doing the exercises.

Nursing Administration:

1. The nurse administrator can emphasize the nursing personnel on education of care providers of clients with fracture hip.
2. The nurse administrator provides the training and education material ther nursing staff for teaching the significant others.

Nursing research:

1. Study may be conducted to identify activities performed by the care providers.
2. Research may be done continuously in order to identify the level of significant care provider and their activities.

Conclusion

On the basis of the findings of the present study, following recommendations were made.

1. Study may be conducted on selected variables.
2. Study may be conducted to know the knowledge of care providers in meeting the needs.

Conflict of Interest: None

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