

**Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Post- Operative Nursing Care of Cardiac Surgery Patients among Nursing Staff**

**Litha Thomas<sup>1</sup> Nilesh Jain<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Assistant professor, Department Of Medical Surgical Nursing, Sumandeep Nursing College Vidyapeeth Deemed to Be University, Piparia, Waghodia, Vadodara, Gujarat

<sup>2</sup>MSc (N) Student, Department Of Medical Surgical Nursing, Sumandeep Nursing College Vidyapeeth Deemed To Be University, Piparia, Waghodia, Vadodara, Gujarat

**ABSTRACT**

**BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:** Post-operative care of the cardiac surgery patient is challenging that changes can occur rapidly. The preoperative condition of the patient as well as intra--operative events should be considered in post-operative care. It is essential for the nurse to anticipate the possible complications so that appropriate interventions are initiated in a timely manner in order to ensure a positive outcome for the patient.

**AIM :-** The main aim of this study is to assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Post- Operative Nursing Care of Cardiac Surgery Patients among Nursing Staff

**MATERIAL AND METHOD:** In this research study an Experimental research approach with one group pre-test-post-test design is used. Probability simple random sampling technique was used to select the 150 samples of nursing staff and data collection was done. Data was analysed. by using descriptive and inferential statistics such as standard deviation, chi- test, and paired 't' test Table.

**RESULT:** During pre-test out of 60 samples 40(26.7) were having moderate level of knowledge and 110(73.3%) were having inadequate and while in post-test 140(93.3%) were having adequate knowledge and 10(6.7%) were having moderate knowledge and nobody was in inadequate level. The obtained pre-test mean score was 19.21 and post-test mean score was 41.1867 and the mean difference was 21.97 which shows the knowledge improvement among the samples. The pre-test SD was 5.3 and post-test was 2. 8. There is significant association between the demographic variable of previous knowledge and source of information with the level of knowledge

**CONCLUSION :-** This Study Concludes that there is a need of giving on Job training to the staff nurses to keep them updated with the recent information and knowledge.

**KEY WORD:** Hemodynamic Monitoring, Post -Operative Care

### **INTRODUCTION:-**

Cardiovascular surgery is a surgery to restore the flow of blood to the heart, when a blockage occurs in the artery the post -operative care of cardiac surgery patient is challenging, because changes occur fast. The post-operative condition of as well as intra operative event should be reflect in post-operative care<sup>1</sup>the post-operative condition of patient as well as intra operative event should be considered in post-operative care<sup>2</sup>. It is important for the nurse to anticipate the possible complication so that suitable intervention is initiated in a timely manner in order to ensure a positive outcome for patient and also to decrease the mortality rate among cardiac patient.<sup>3</sup> Post-operative care, as a mechanism for monitoring patient progress and detecting potential complication are a old component of clinical nursing. Although it has been reported that the monitoring of patient is important in avoiding and reproducing the problem.<sup>4</sup> The post-operative phase of surgery is final phase of surgical experience. Nurses play a critical role in retuning the client to an optimal level of functioning.<sup>5,6</sup>

### **OBJECTIVES:-**

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding nursing management of post-operative cardiac surgery patient.
2. To prepare and dissemination Planned Teaching programme regarding Post-Operative Nursing Care of Cardiac Surgery Patients among Nursing Staff
3. To assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching programme on Post- Operative Nursing Care of Cardiac Surgery Patients among Nursing Staff
4. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable.

### **METHODOLOGY:-**

The research design used in this study was pre experimental one group pre test post-test design. The sampling technique used for this study was Probability sample sampling technique. The samples were 60 nursing staff who work as a staff in cardiac recovery in

Selected Hospital Of Vadodara. The tool consists of a section of assessing Demographic variables and another section consisting of a Structured knowledge questionnaires. The data analysis was planned on the basis of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics in consideration with hypothesis of the research study.

**FINDINGS:-**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Mean difference</b>	<b>Std. deviation</b>	<b>t-value</b>
Pre-test	19.21	21.97	5.3	41.957
Post-test	41.18		2.8	Df=149 P=3.3570

Significant at 0.001 level

The above Table clearly reveals the Effectiveness of Planed Teaching Programme. The obtained pre-test mean score was 19.21 and post-test mean score was 41.18 with a mean difference of 21.9 which shows the knowledge improvement among the samples. The pre-test SD was 5.33267 and post-test was 2. 85297.

Among all the demographic variables, previous knowledge and source of information were having significant association with the knowledge scores

**DISCUSSION-**

The study found that The planed teaching Programme was effective in increasing the knowledge of the staff nurses The same finding has been shown by suparna Basak (2010), which indicates the urgent need to improvement the knowledge and attitude of nurse.<sup>7</sup> The another finding shown by Bijjis (2012) shows that Most of the staff nurses got adequate knowledge after conducting STP and the knowledge gain was 31.25% which indicates the effectiveness of structured teaching programme → This study also highlighted the significant association between the demographic variables such as age, place of residence, type of family<sup>8</sup>. Another study show Rinku ( 2009) also concludes that most of the staff nurses knowledge scores were poor (44.33%) before the PTP, but after introducing the PTP it facilitated them to learn which was evident in the post-test knowledge scores, where staff nurses gained scores 71.86%.<sup>8</sup>

The present study emphasis the need for the nurses to gain knowledge regarding post operative care of cardiac patients and utilize it in effectively in their daily clinical practice. The

study is expected to lead future nurses and hospitals to evaluate the need for further training required to work in cardiac units, and also the need for implementing programs aimed at developing the competencies of these professionals.

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