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A Pre-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of training module on knowledge and attitude regarding emergency codes among people nursing officers in selected hospitals of Pune

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Abstract

Introduction: "Any incident, whether caused by people or a natural occurrence that necessitates an efficient, quick response to protect life or property is defined as an emergency." An emergency response must therefore be well planned, executed, and quick.

Title of the study: "A Pre-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of training Module on Knowledge and Attitude regarding Emergency Codes among Nursing Officers in Selected Hospital of Pune".

Methodology: In this study quantitative research approach was used. The research design adapted is Pre-experimental research design one group pre-test, post-test design. In the presence study Non-Probability Purposive sampling technique was used. Sample size is 60 among 20 to 60 years old nursing officers in selected hospital of Pune, who had fulfilled the inclusion criteria of the study in order to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding emergency codes. The reliability of tool was done on 6 participants the value was 0.9451 and tool found reliable.

Result: The result of the study reveals that Majority 86.67% of samples were having good knowledge and 13.33% were having average knowledge. Mean score was 14.59091 and 1.413966 SD and Majority 100% of samples were having positive attitude and Mean score was 53.41 and 1.38 SD.

Conclusion: The study concluded that the positive changes observed post-training signify the importance of ongoing education to ensure healthcare professionals are well-equipped to handle critical situations.

Keywords: Pre-experimental, effectiveness, training module, knowledge, attitude, emergency codes, nursing officers

Introduction

"Those who prepared for all the emergencies of life beforehand may equip themselves at the expense joy." - E. M. Forster

"Any incident, whether caused by people or a natural occurrence, that necessitates an efficient, quick response to protect life or property is defined as an emergency." As a result, an emergency reaction needs to be well thought out, coordinated, and rapid. To inform medical staff of various emergency circumstances, emergency codes are used in hospitals all around the world. The purpose of using codes is to swiftly and clearly communicate important information to hospital workers while reducing stress or panic among patients' visitors.

Life-threatening incidents can occur to anybody, anywhere, at any time. The nursing officer is ultimately in charge of handling the emergency situation properly. Due to a lack of training, being unable to respond in an emergency might

have disastrous effects. In order to address medical emergencies, healthcare providers must be well-prepared. To handle various situations quickly and efficiently, hospitals need to have a full inventory of drugs and equipment.

The program of the WHO to establish emergency medical teams helps organizations and member nations strengthen their health systems by coordinating the formation of high-quality medical teams in emergencies. Hospital emergency codes are coded announcements that are frequently made over the hospital's system to notify workers of various types of on-site crises ^[2].

Need of the Study

Indeed, nursing is a great vocation. Despite everything we go through, "to do what nobody else will do, a way that nobody else can do, is to be a nurse." A nurse must arm herself with knowledge of the hospital emergency codes

because she is the one who saves a life in an emergency. Simply said, emergency code management is the field that deals with risk and risk prevention. The golden hour is crucial in managing critically ill patients, including those with aspirator use and cardiac arrest, as well as trauma victims. The chance of survival may be increased by prompt emergency management and early detection.

In hospitals, the nurses serve as the primary pillars of triage. The nurse's primary responsibility is to prioritize the patients' needs and deliver emergency treatment. A nurse must possess the necessary skills for making quick decisions and emergency nursing care experience. 2005 saw the start of a study at Kerman University of Medical Sciences. According to the survey, hospital nurses' performance and expertise were lacking.

Our study highlights the continued need for effective training and education that helps translate this research into practice.

Aim of the Study: A study to assess the effectiveness of training module on knowledge and attitude regarding emergency codes among nursing officers

Methodology

In this study quantitative research approach was used. The research design adapted is Pre-experimental research design one group pre-test, post-test design. In the presence study Non-Probability Purposive sampling technique was used. Sample size is 60 among 20 to 60 years old nursing officers

in selected hospital of Pune, who had fulfilled the inclusion criteria of the study in order to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding emergency codes. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics.

Result

Section I: Distribution of samples according to demographic variables

- Majority 70% of subject belonging to 20 to 30 years, and 26.67% belongs to 31 to 40 years of age and 3.33% belongs to 41 to 50 years.
- Majority (60%) of the subject were female and 40% are male.
- Majority (58.33%) of them were have completed GNM and 41.67% have completed BSc Nursing.
- Majority 41.67% in General Ward 31.67% in Intensive Care Unit(ICU), 13.33% in Emergency Department, 8.33% in OT, And 5% in OPD and Others areas.
- Majority 58.33% of samples were having 0 to 3 years of experience and 21.67% having 4-6yr experience and 10% having 7-9 yr experience and 10% having 10yr and above experience.
- Majority 56.67% having previous experience regarding emergency codes and 43.33% having NO experience.

Section IIA: Analysis of knowledge regarding emergency codes among the nursing officers pre-test and post-test Pre-Test Knowledge n=60

Table 1: shows that Majority 78.33% of samples were having average knowledge and 21.67% were having a good knowledge. Mean score was 12.55 and 1.32 SD.

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Poor (0-6)	0	0	12.55	1.32
Average (7-13)	47	78.33		
Good (14-17)	13	21.67		

Post-Test Knowledge

Table 2: shows that Majority 86.67% of samples were having good knowledge and 13.33% were having average knowledge. Mean score was 14.59 and 1.413966 SD.

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Poor (0-6)	0	0	14.59	1.41
Average (7-13)	8	13.33		
Good (14-17)	52	86.67		

Section IIB: Distribution of analysis of attitude regarding emergency codes among nursing officers pre-test and post-test

Pre-test Attitude

Table 3: shows that Majority 100% of samples were having positive attitude and Mean score was 47.85 and 2.86 SD.

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Positive (33-55)	60	100	47.85	2.86
Negative (11-32)	0	00		

Post-test Attitude

Table 4: Shows that Majority 100% of samples were having positive attitude and Mean score was 53.41 and 1.38 SD.

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Positive (33-55)	60	100	53.41	1.38
Negative (11-32)	0	00		

Section III: analysis of effectiveness of training module on knowledge regarding emergency codes among nursing officers

Table 5: Shows that pre-test and post-test knowledge score of in that pre-test mean score was 12.6±1.3 which was increased in post-test mean knowledge score 15.5±1.1.

Effectiveness of Knowledge	Mean	SD	T Value	P Value	Degree of freedom	Remark
Pre-test	12.6	1.3	13.95	0.0001	59	Effective
Post-test	15.5	1.1				

Table No 5. Shows that pre-test and post-test knowledge score of in that pre-test mean score was 12.6±1.3 which was increased in post-test mean knowledge score 15.5±1.1. Paired t test value was 13.95 with p value.0001 which is less than 0.05 level of significance so result reveals that there were effect of training module on knowledge among nursing officers regarding emergency codes. Chi square test was applied for association the p value were more than 0.05 level of significance which shows that there were no association with level of knowledge and demographic variables as age, gender, qualification, work area speciality, years of experience and previous year training.

Section IV:- Analysis of effectiveness of training module on attitude regarding emergency codes among nursing officers

Table 6: Shows that pre-test and post-test attitude score of in that pre-test mean score was 47.85 with SD ±2.86 which was increased in post-test mean attitude score 53.41 with SD ±1.38.

Effectiveness of Attitude	Mean	SD	T Value	P Value	Degree of freedom	Remark
Pre-test	47.9	2.9	17.9609	0.0001	59	Effective
Post-test	53.4	1.4				

Table No 6. Shows that pre-test and post-test attitude score of in that pre-test mean score was 47.85 with SD ±2.86 which was increased in post-test mean attitude score 53.41 with SD ±1.38. Paired t test value was 17.96 with p value. 0001 which is less than 0.05 level of significance so result reveals that there were effect of training module on attitude among nursing officers regarding emergency codes. Chi square test was applied for association the p value were more than 0.05 level of significance which shows that there were no association with level of attitude and demographic variables as age, gender, qualification, work area speciality, years of experience and previous year training.

Discussion

The findings of the study was discussed with the objectives and hypothesis stated. The present study was undertaken “A Pre -Experimental study to assess the effectiveness of training module on knowledge and attitude regarding emergency codes among nursing officers in selected hospital of Pune.”

In this study Findings revealed that knowledge mean score of pretest is 12.55 with sd of 1.32 which is less than post-test mean 14.59 with sd is 1.41 also, attitude mean score of pretest is 47.85 with sd 2.86 and post test with mean score is 53.41 and sd 1.38 and calculated value of paired t test was

13.95 with p value 0.0001. so p value 0.0001 is less than 0.05.

The study is discussed with a similar Cross-sectional study done by Bhushan Vidyadhar Wandile, and Deepika Kanyal on Knowledge of Emergency Colour Codes among Healthcare Workers in a Tertiary Care Hospital of Wardha, Maharashtra, India: A Cross-sectional Study.

The present study is done on 100 samples. In this study, the results demonstrate that out of 100 study subjects, the maximum percentage (40%) belonged to the age group of 36- 55 years, while the minimum percentage (18%) belonged to the age group of 18-25 years. Among the participants, 25% were male and 75% were female. A significant proportion (92.7%) of the population demonstrated knowledge of the codes for handling hospital emergencies. Specifically, 98% of participants were familiar with the use of code red for fire emergencies, and 88% understood the process of activating code red. All participants had a basic understanding that code blue is used for cardiac arrest, and 85% had knowledge of pediatric emergency codes. Additionally, 96% were aware of the indications for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), and 100% knew the abbreviation for CPR.

Conclusion:

The present study was undertaken A study to assess the effectiveness of training module on knowledge and attitude regarding emergency codes among nursing officers in selected hospital of Pune.

The result of the study reveals that Majority 86.67% of samples were having good knowledge and 13.33% were having average knowledge. Mean score was 14.59091 and 1.413966 SD and Majority 100% of samples were having positive attitude and Mean score was 53.41 and 1.38 SD.

Recommendation

- The study may be carried out to assess the efficiency of organized instruction or any other approach.
- A research might be conducted to physician, housekeeping staff, nursing students, etc.

Conflict of Interest

The authors certify that they have no involvement in any organization or entity with any financial or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this paper.

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