



CLINICAL PATHWAY OF SELECTED RESPIRATORY DISEASES AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN HOSPITALS OF PCMC, PUNE

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ABSTRACT

Clinical pathways are care plans developed collaboratively by physicians, nurses, physical therapists, technicians, pharmacists, speech therapists, case managers, and other staff members involved in patient care. Nurses are instrumental in ensuring the successful use of clinical pathways and can best contribute by gaining a thorough understanding of why and how pathways are used. Hence, a study was conducted to assess the effect of teaching on knowledge regarding the clinical pathway of selected respiratory diseases among staff nurses working in selected hospitals of PCMC, Pune.

A pre experimental one group pre test-post test was adopted for the study. A non probability convenient sampling technique was used to draw 60 samples. The data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire with 20 items. Major Findings of the Study depict that mean difference between the post-test (18.2) & pre-test (9) was significant ($t(59) = 44.2; p < 0.05$). The study concluded that teaching was effective in increasing the knowledge of staff nurses on clinical pathway of selected respiratory diseases.

KEYWORDS : Clinical pathway, teaching, respiratory diseases, staff nurses.

INTRODUCTION

Clinical pathways, common in many health care organizations throughout the world, are best described as planned and systematic detailing of the usual patterns of care for a patient with a specific disease or diagnosis. Clinical pathways are paths that health professionals can follow that should enable them to provide the best possible outcome for patient, the health care team, and health care organization.

Need of the study

Harry et al suggested that the ideal clinical pathway should include medical notes with care plan for nursing staff and allied health professionals for reducing redundant information and improves the understanding of the roles of other disciplines. (Harry et al, 1998)

Nurse's have a key role in all aspects of clinical pathway use. Nurse's participation is essential for successful implementation of clinical pathways, and ultimately, the opportunity to improve patient care. (Brunner, 2004)

Asthma affects an estimated 25,000,000 Indians every year and this number is likely to increase by 50% by the year 2016. COPDs and asthma account for nearly 1.5 % of total disease burden in the country. Among adults, women have a 30 % greater prevalence of asthma than man. Yet there are over 4000 deaths per year from asthma. (Lewis, 2011)

Hence it would be beneficial if a study is conducted among the staff nurses, to assess effect of teaching on clinical pathway of respiratory diseases like Asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), and Pneumonia. This would help in bringing the need for clinical pathway awareness among nurses on the need & importance.

Statement of the problem

"A Study To Assess The Effect Of Teaching On Knowledge Regarding The Clinical Pathway Of Selected Respiratory Diseases Among Staff Nurses Working In Selected Hospitals Of Pcmc, Pune."

Objectives of study

- 1) To assess the level of knowledge of staff nurses regarding clinical pathway of selected respiratory diseases.
- 2) To assess the effect of teaching regarding knowledge of clinical pathway of selected respiratory diseases among staff nurses.

- 3) To correlate the knowledge score regarding clinical pathway with selected demographic variable of staff nurses.

Hypothesis

H_0 : There will be no significant difference between the pre & post test knowledge score on clinical pathway among staff nurses.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design A pre- experimental pre and post test study design used for the present study.

Sample, Sample Size and sampling technique

The 60 sample were selected for the present study by using non probability convenience sampling technique.

Development & Description of the Tool

After an extensive review of literature and discussion with experts the tool was developed. The tool was divided into two parts

Section 1: consist of five items for obtaining the base line information of the staff nurses regarding age, gender, educational qualification, years of experience, area of experience and sources of knowledge on clinical pathway of selected respiratory diseases.

Section 2: consist of 20 items of structured knowledge questionnaire, which covers the following categories, clinical pathway, clinical pathway of asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) pneumonia. And role of nurse in clinical pathway based care.

The areas covered in teaching were:

Clinical pathways of asthma, COPD, pneumonia and Role of nurse in clinical pathway based care

Scoring Procedure:

Each correct answer carried one score and the total score of the structured knowledge questionnaire was 20.

Validity and reliability

To ensure the content validity of the tool, the structured knowledge questionnaire and lesson plan was submitted to 18 experts. The opinion and suggestions were considered and tool was prepared. To check the reliability of the tool, it was

administered to 10 samples as per the criteria. Reliability was assessed using test-retest method. Pearson's correlation coefficient was found to be 0.99.

Data Collection

Formal written permission was obtained from the medical superintendent selected hospitals of PCMC area Pune. A pretest was conducted by using structured knowledge questionnaire; on same day teaching was administered to the subjects. Post-test was conducted on 7th day.

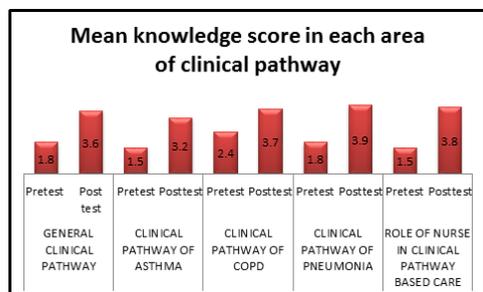
Data Analysis and interpretation

The study reveals that, most of the nurses 71.7% were from the age group 21-30 years and 16.7 % were from 41-50 years. Majority 75% were female and 25% were male. 61.7% were from medicine ward and 28.3% were from ICU.

Table no 1 Distribution of knowledge score among staff nurses

Test	Mean	SD	T	df	p-value
Pretest	9.0	2.3	44.2	59	0.000
Posttest	18.2	1.0			

Table 1 shows paired t test value to compare difference between average scoring of before and after teaching. Since P value is less than 0.05 (P value = 0.000) difference in average scores is statistically significant. There is 5% level of significance and 59 degrees of freedom that the above data gives sufficient evidence that staff nurses after receiving teaching regarding clinical pathway of selected respiratory diseases had higher mean knowledge scores in post-test than in pre-test. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. It can be concluded that, the teaching on clinical pathway of selected respiratory diseases among staff nurses was effective.



Bar diagram showing area-wise mean pretest and posttest knowledge score on clinical pathway

None of the demographic variable was found to have significant association with pretest knowledge score.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the findings of the present study the following recommendation is made:

1. Similar study can be conducted to assess the practice of staff nurses on clinical pathway.
2. A similar study may be conducted to teach clinical pathway other respiratory diseases.
3. Similar study can be conducted to assess the practice of staff nurses on clinical pathway.

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