

EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING PERIPHERAL INTRAVENOUS INFUSION AMONG STAFF NURSES

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Abstract

Intravenous cannulation and infusion are very common, simple procedure and makes up a large part of the 'bread and butter' work for nurses. However, it is often a life saving procedure and can occasionally be very challenging. Venous cannulation and infusion are associated with number of complications resulting in considerable morbidity, prolonged hospitalization and even death. Therefore, a pre- experimental one group pretest and posttest approach was adopted to assess the knowledge and practice of staff nurses regarding peripheral intravenous infusion. The population consisted of staff nurses working in the selected private hospitals of Indore. A sample size of 60 staff nurses were selected using purposive sampling. A structured knowledge questionnaire was developed by the investigator to assess the knowledge regarding peripheral intravenous infusion and observation checklist was used to observe the practice of staff nurses regarding the same. Planned teaching program was administered by using demonstration method. Structured knowledge questionnaire & observation checklist were validated by the experts and reliability of the tool was checked by using Karl Pearson (correlation coefficient) formula for structured knowledge questionnaire $r = 0.83$ and for observation checklist $r = 0.93$ which showed the tool was reliable. Findings of the study indicated that mean post test knowledge score was 27.2 which was much higher than the mean pretest knowledge score of 18.43. Post-test practice score was 38.23 which was also higher than the mean pretest practice score of 16.66. It was concluded that planned teaching programme was an effective teaching strategy to increase the knowledge and improve the practice of staff nurses regarding peripheral intravenous infusion.

Key Words: Knowledge, Practice, Peripheral intravenous infusion, planned teaching program.

Background

When patients are unable to take fluids and nutrients orally or are unable to make use of their gastrointestinal system effectively and it is common practice to feed patient through the vein. This method of feeding to patient is known as intravenous infusion. Claude Barnad is known to be the father of infusion by the end of 19th century. Various improvements in intravenous administration of fluid and increase knowledge concerning body fluids and their role in the human body have resulted in popularizing this technique in every day hospital practice. Compared with other route of administration, intravenous route is the fastest way to deliver fluids and medication throughout the body.

Intravenous infusion is a common invasive procedure carried out by nurses in hospital settings. Even, where this procedure is done only by the physicians, maintenance and observing complications are considered as nurse's responsibility. With the increased number of intravenous infusions the complications of the therapy are also on the increase. Peripheral cannulation breaks the skin barrier and put the patient at risk of catheter related infections of which an estimated 200,000 cases occur worldwide each year.

Planned teaching programme is effective in modifying the nursing personnel's knowledge and attitude. **Saxena, (2000).**

Need of the Study

Advances in medical equipment technology and drug treatments have led to significant increase in the use of the intravenous route for medication in recent decades. To cope with the increased number of infusion and to help

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