



Assess the knowledge regarding indwelling catheter among the internship nursing students in selected nursing colleges, Nellore

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Abstract

An indwelling urinary catheter is a tube that drains urine from the bladder into a bag and also main source of hospital acquired infection among hospitalized patients. The present cross sectional descriptive study was conducted in Narayana College of nursing and Sree Narayana Nursing College with an aim to identify the knowledge regarding indwelling urinary catheters among Internship nursing students. 30 students were selected by using simple random sampling technique. Data was collected by using structured questionnaire. The results revealed that 36.7 students were having adequate knowledge followed by 56.7 % are having moderately adequate and remaining 6.6% had inadequate knowledge regarding indwelling catheter. The study concluded that furthermore education required to internship nursing students to improve the knowledge regarding indwelling catheters and thereby reducing hospital associated morbidity and shorten the length of hospital stay.

Keywords: assess, knowledge, indwelling catheter, internship, nursing students

Introduction

Any catheter which is introduced into the bladder to drain urine for shorter or longer duration based on nature of disease. It can be used only when absolutely necessary. If a catheter must be used, should be discontinued as soon as medically feasible, since the longer the catheter is in place, the greater the risk of developing of infection. Effective nursing care is required for reducing catheter associated infections if not, Bacterial colonization will occur within 2 weeks in half of the catheterized patients, and in almost all patients within 4-5 weeks following insertion of catheter, catheters impede the natural defenses of the urinary tract by obstructing per urethral ducts, by irritating the bladder mucosa, and by providing an artificial route of entry for the organisms to enter the bladder. Nurses play a tremendous role from the catheter insertion, maintenance and removal of catheter. Improper care may prone to nosocomial infections particularly urinary tract infections and mortality may be very high among the hospitalized patients. Hence the researcher felt there is a need to identify the knowledge of internship nursing students regarding indwelling catheter.

Material and Methods

This cross sectional descriptive study was carried out in selected nursing colleges in Nellore. 30 internship students, 8 GNM students from the Narayana college of Nursing and 22 B.Sc nursing students from sree Narayana Nursing college were selected by using Simple random sampling technique. The data collected from sample by using structured questionnaire method and documented. Statistical analysis

was performed by using descriptive and inferential statistics

Criteria for sample selection

Inclusion criteria

The student nurses who are

- Studying in Narayana College of nursing and sree Narayana nursing college
- Internship B.Sc and GNM nursing students
- Willing to participate.

Exclusion criteria

The student nurses who are:

- Not available at the time of data collection.
- Not willing to participate.

Description of the tool

The tool was developed with the help of related literature from various text books, journals, website, discussion and guidance from experts.

Part-I: it consist of socio demographic variables of internship students like age, educational status, area of working, attended any CNE programme, source of information.

Part-II: it consists of 37 questions to assess the knowledge regarding indwelling catheter.

Plan for data analysis

The data was analyzed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Table 1

S. No	Data analysis	Method	Remarks
1.	Descriptive statistics	Frequency, percentage distribution Mean and standard deviation	Distribution of socio demographic variables. To assess the knowledge regarding indwelling catheter.
2.	Inferential statistics	Chi-square	To find out association between knowledge regarding indwelling catheter among internship nursing students with selected socio demographic variables.

Results

The data were organized and presented under the following headings.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic Variables of internship nursing students.

Fig 1: Percentage distribution based on the level of Knowledge regarding indwelling catheter among Internship nursing students.

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge regarding indwelling catheter among the Internship nursing students.

Section IV: Association between the level of knowledge regarding indwelling catheter and socio demographic variables of internship nursing students.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic Variables of internship nursing students.

Socio demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
20-21 Years	28	93.33
22-23 Years	2	6.67
Educational qualification		
GNM	8	26.7
B.Sc (N)	22	73.3
Area of working		
ICU	5	16.7
Emergency	5	16.7
Medical ward	14	46.6
Surgical ward	6	20
Attended any CNE		
Yes	11	36.7
No	19	63.3
Source of information		
CNE/Journals	3	10
Mass media	1	3.3
Workshop	3	10
Text book	23	76.7

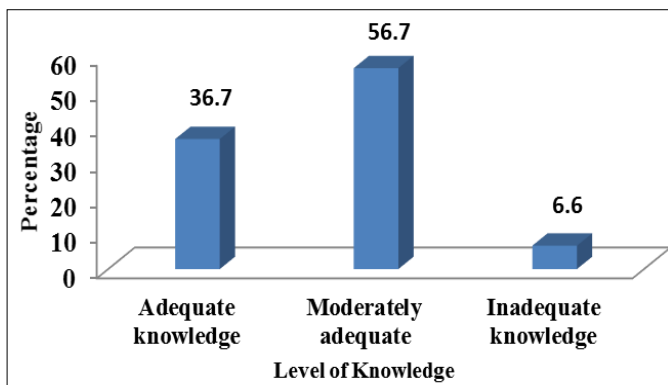


Fig 1: Percentage distribution of level of Knowledge regarding indwelling catheter among Internship nursing students.

Percentage distribution of level of knowledge

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation of knowledge scores regarding the indwelling catheter among the Internship nursing students.

Criteria	Mean	Standard deviation
Level of knowledge among Internship nursing students	30.8	2.206

Section IV: Association between the level of knowledge regarding indwelling catheter among the internship nursing students and socio demographic variables.

The study finding reveals that there is an association Between the level of knowledge with socio demographic variables such age obtained calculated chi square value of 7.37 and Table value 5.99 at p <0.05 and attended any CNE programme obtained calculated chi square value of 28.16 and Table value of 5.99 at p <0.05 level and remaining Variables has shown non significant association.

Conclusion

The study findings revealed that majority of internship nursing students are having moderately adequate knowledge regarding iindwelling catheter. it indicates that there is need to conduct continuous educational Programmes for educating staff nurses regarding indwelling catheter

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