

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Intravenous Site Care among Staff Nurses Working in NMCH, Jamuhar, Rohtas

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Abstract: *Introduction: IV therapy was first studied in 1831 by Dr. Thomas Latta of Leith and used IV saline in 1832 cholera epidemic. IV was further developed in 1930s by Hirschfeld, Hyman & Wanger. Intravenous therapy is used for fluid administration, to correct electrolyte imbalances, to deliver medications and for blood transfusion. Peripheral IV lines are simple, inexpensive and typically used for short term therapy. The 3 main types of centrally inserted catheters are non-tunneled, skin-tunneled, and implantable ports. As these are inserted in the major or the large veins, these catheters hold large risk of varied complications like bloodstream infections, pneumothorax, thrombosis, misplacement and other complications. The nurse should have accurate knowledge of the preparation and administration of the IV infusion and IV device and also know about the prevention, treatment and management of local and systematic complications.*

Aim: To assess the knowledge and practice regarding intravenous site care among staff nurses working in Narayan Medical College and Hospital jamuhar, Rohtas.

Methodology: A quantitative approach is used for this study as it is considered as suitable one to assess the knowledge and practice regarding intravenous site care among nursing staff. The research design for the study is non-experimental and descriptive design. The sample sizes are 30 nurses selected with convenient sampling technique.

Result: In order to collect the scientific data we used self-structured questionnaire. According to the finding majority of sample 24 (80%) of participant are having good knowledge, and 04(13.33%) of participant are having average knowledge and 02(6.66%) of participant are having poor knowledge. Majority of 19(63.33) of participant are having good level of practices, 11(36.66%) of participant are of average practices and there was no any participant having poor practice ware found on data analysis.

Discussion: The findings of the present study can be used as a guide of future research. Interventional study can be designed to explore the knowledge and practice of staff nurses regarding prevention of blood stream infection following intravenous site care. To make the recommendation to the future researcher that a similar study can be carried out using teaching strategies like video films, computer assisted instructions.

Conclusion: The study concluded that knowledge and practice are directly proportional to each other. There is no significant association between knowledge and practice with socio-demographic variable.

Keywords: Staff nurses, intravenous care, knowledge, practice..

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