



**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EXCESS OXYGENATION
HAZARDS AND THEIR PREVENTIVE MEASURES AMONG NURSING OFFICERS
AT SPINPH HOSPITAL, JAIPUR WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP
AN INFORMATION BOOKLET**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Oxygen is a colourless , odourless , tasteless gas that is utilized by the body for respiration. Oxygen has played a major role in respiratory care and considered as a power full drug. Oxygen therapy is useful in treating hypoxemia. Human breathe air through mouth or nose, Air contains 80% nitrogen and 20% oxygen. lungs filter oxygen from this air and reaches oxygen through blood vessels to organs, tissues and cells. due to lung problems, not enough oxygen reaches cells to keep body and organs in working condition and individual develop low blood oxygen levels. Methodology : Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to field of study. In view of the objectives of the present study, an quantitative approach was found to be suitable to assess the knowledge regarding excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures among nursing officers at SPINPH hospital Jaipur . In this study descriptive research design was used . In the study the sample size was a total of 60. The population referred to as the target population, which represents the entire group or all the elements like individuals or objects that meet certain criteria for inclusion in the study. The population selected for the present study was Nursing officers working at SPINPH Hospital, Jaipur. In this study socio-demographic variables are Age ,experience, working area, professional qualification, attending any training regarding oxygenation administration . The study was conducted at SPINPH Hospital, Jaipur. Results : " Excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures and selected socio demographic variable viz. Age in years, Professional Qualification, Working Experience in paediatric hospital, and Working area in paediatric hospital' they obtained chi square value is more than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance with their respective degree of freedom. The Majority 28(46.7%) of sample are Good Knowledge , 10(16.6%) of sample are Poor Knowledge and 22(36.7%) of sample are Average Knowledge. Conclusions : The information booklet developed by the researcher was found to be enhancing the knowledge of Nursing officers

Keywords: Oxygenation; information booklet; Preventive measures, Retrolental fibroplasia.

INTRODUCTION

Oxygen therapy is one of the most common therapies used in the neonate, especially in the preterm population. Supplemental oxygen has been shown to improve survival and neurodevelopmental outcomes. However, exposure to higher oxygen saturation levels for prolonged periods in neonates is associated with an increased incidence of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP), bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD), cerebral palsy, periventricular leukomalacia and necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC). Continuous pulse oximetry allows the clinician to monitor oxygen saturation and titrate oxygen therapy to target levels within a defined range.

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the systematic way to solve the research problem. This part deals with the methodology followed by assessing the knowledge regarding excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures among nursing officers at SPINPH hospital, Jaipur . Research approach : In view of the objectives of the present study, an quantitative approach was found to be suitable to assess the knowledge regarding excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures among nursing officers at SPINPH hospital Jaipur .

RESEARCH DESIGN

Keeping in view the objective of the study the research design adopted for the study is Descriptive research design to assess the knowledge regarding excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures among nursing officers working in selected SPINPH hospitals Jaipur, Rajasthan, with a view to develop an information booklet.

Variables : In this study socio-demographic variables are Age ,experience, working area, professional qualification, attending any training regarding oxygenation administration . structured knowledge questionnaire to assess knowledge regarding excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures.

Setting of the Study : The study was conducted at SPINPH Hospital, Jaipur.

Population : The population selected for the present study was “Nursing officers”

working at SPINPH Hospital, Jaipur .

Sample and sampling technique : The sample selected for the present study were nursing officers falls within the age group of 21 – 60 years in selected areas SPINPH hospital Jaipur In the study the sample size was a total of 60. Non probability convenient sampling technique is found to be appropriate for the present study to select the nursing officers at SPINPH hospital Jaipur .

Sample size : Sample size is the number of observations used for calculating estimates of a given population. In this study, the sample consists of total 60 Nursing officers working at SPINPH hospital, Jaipur.

Data collection tools and techniques : A Self structured knowledge questionnaire was selected on the basis of objectives of the study, as it was considered to be the most appropriate instrument to elicit responses from the subjects because the tool is the vital aspect for all kinds of studies.

The tool was classified into two sections.

Section A:- it consist of items for obtaining information about the nursing officers socio demographic variable like age ,experience, working area, professional qualification, attending any training regarding oxygenation administration .

Section B:- structured knowledge questionnaire to assess knowledge regarding excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures. Was used to collect data .This Section consists of 60 items. Each item is multiple choice in nature with 1 to 4 responses in each question. If the participant chooses correct answer from the given option, he is given 1 mark and if he chooses wrong option, he is given 0 marks. The total score ranges from 0 to 60. The reliability of the structured knowledge questionnaire was by KR-20 formula and reliability was found to be .83 which shows tools is reliable .

RESULTS

Major findings are summarized as follows:-

Finding regarding sample characteristics :

Distribution of sample characteristics in relation to age majority 23(38.3%) of the sample are in the age group of between 30-39 years, 12(20.0%) of them are belong to 20-29

years of age, 18(38.3%) of them are belong to 40-49 years of age and 7(11.7%) of them are belong to 50-59 years of age. Distribution of sample characteristics concerning gender majority 27(45.0%) of the sample belongs to males and 33(55.0%) were females. 3.distribution of sample characteristics in relation to Professional Qualification majority 27(45.0%) of the sample belongs to Post B.Sc. Nursing, 12(20.0%) of belongs to G.N.M.,16(26.7%) belongs to B.Sc. Nursing, and only 5(8.3%) belongs to M.Sc. Nursing.

Distribution of sample characteristics in relation to Working Experience in pediatric hospital majority 25(41.7%) of the samples are having between 5-8 years of experience, 12(20.00%) of them are belong to 1-4 years of Working Experience, 16(26.7%) of them are belong to 9- 12years of Working Experience and 7(11.6%) of them are belong to >12years of Working Experience in pediatric hospital.

Distribution of sample characteristics in relation to Working area in pediatric hospital majority 20(33.4%) of the sample belongs to Medical ward, 12(20%) of them are belong to Surgical Ward, 11(18.3%) belongs to ICU, and 17(28.3%) of them are belong to Other of Working area in pediatric hospital. Distribution of sample characteristics in relation to Attended any training regarding oxygenation administration majority 23(38.3%) of the sample in the Attended Workshop, 17(28.3%) of them are Attended Seminar, 16(26.7%) Attended Conference and 4(6.7%) of them attended Induction training program regarding oxygen administration.

The data findings shows that Majority 28(46.7%) of sample are high group, 10(16.6%) of sample are Poor group and 22(36.7%) of sample are Average group. The present study show that the mean 18.52, Median 19.00, mean% is 61.73 and S.D. of 5.328 mean of Knowledge score . The finding of association " Excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures and selected socio demographic variable viz. Age in years, Professional Qualification, Working Experience in pediatric hospital, and Working area in pediatric hospital' they obtained chi square value is more than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance with their respective degree of freedom. So, the association between level of Excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures and selected socio demographic variable viz. Gender, and Attended any training regarding oxygenation hazards among children is non significant but by chance.

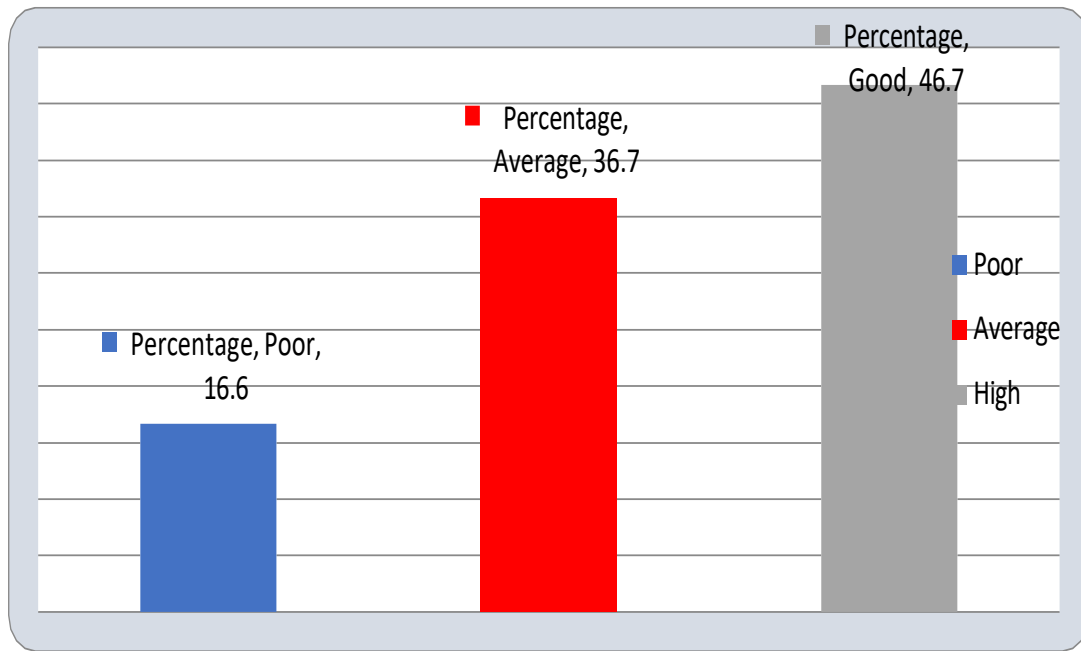


Fig.No-1 Frequency and Percentage distribution of level of knowledge with excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures.

Figure No. 1 showing that Majority 28(46.7%) of sample are Good Knowledge , 10(16.6%) of sample are Poor Knowledge and 22(36.7%) of sample are Average Knowledge.

TABLE NO. 1

Frequency and percentage distribution level knowledge

S.NO.	Level Knowledge	Score	Freq.[f]	Per [%]
1	Poor	0-10	10	16.6
2	Average	11-20	22	36.7
3	Good	21-30	28	46.7
			60	100.0

showing that Majority 28(46.7%) of sample are Good Knowledge , 10(16.6%) of sample are Poor Knowledge and 22(36.7%) of sample are Average Knowledge.

S.NO.	Group	Maximum scores	Mean	Median	Mean %	S.D.
1.	Knowledge score	30	18.52	20.00	61.73	5.328

represent mean ,mean%, median, mode, and standard deviation of level of knowledge of nursing officers . The present study shows that mean score of participants was 18.52,mean percentage was 61.73%, median was 20.00, standard deviation was 5.328.

DISCUSSIONS & CONCLUSIONS

The present study was undertaken “a study to assess the knowledge regarding excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures among nursing officers at SPINPH hospital, Jaipur with a view to develop an information booklet” .

The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of the findings of the study.

" Excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures and selected socio demographic variable viz. Age in years, Professional Qualification, Working Experience in pediatric hospital, and Working area in pediatric hospital' they obtained chi square value is more than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance with their respective degree of freedom. So, the association between level of Excess oxygenation hazards and their preventive measures and selected socio demographic variable viz.

Gender, and Attended any training regarding oxygenation hazards among children is Non significant but by chance.

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