

Effectiveness Of Information Booklet On Practices Regarding Shifting Of Critical Patient Among Ambulance Health Care Team Members From Selected Hospitals

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ABSTRAC

Background: The aim of transferring critical patient to hospital was providing highest specialized care and maintain the optimal health of patient. Critical ill patient was a person's baseline state of health has significantly changed and their life is at risk because of an illness and injury. Critically ill patient are those who are at high risk for actual and potential life-threatening health problems. Critical illness is a life-threatening multisystem process that can result in significant morbidity and mortality, in most of patient critical illness is physiological deterioration¹

Objectives: To assess practices on shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members in experimental group before and after administration of information booklet & to assess effectiveness of information booklet on practices on shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members in experimental group.

Methods: Quantitative research approach and quasi experimental pre-test post-test control group design was used for the study. 120 ambulance health care team members were selected by purposive sampling technique. 60 samples were in experimental group and 60 samples were in control group. Data collected through structured observation checklist.

Results: Majority (56.7%) participants were from 21-30 age group in experimental group and (41.7%) were from 31-40 age group in control group. Maximum (66.7%) and 51.7% were male in both groups. Majority of ambulance health care team members had 1-5 years of experience in both groups. Ambulance health care team members were (25%) of nurses, doctors, Multipurpose Purpose Workers & drivers respectively. Pre-test findings were, majority (60%) in experimental and (51.7%) in control group had good practices on shifting of critical patients, whereas in post-test majority (93%) in experimental and (55%) in control group had good practices. The p value was <0.0001. So, result shows that, there was significant effect of information booklet on practices regarding shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members from selected hospitals at p<0.05 level of significance. Hence, Information booklet was effective in improving the practices level regarding shifting of critical patient. There is no association between practices and demographic variable among ambulance health care team members.

Conclusion: The study concluded that there was improvement in practices after administration of information booklet regarding shifting of critical patient in experimental group.

KEY WORDS: Ambulance Health Team Member, Critical Patient, Information Booklet, Practice,

Shifting

1. Background:

Critical patient is transported to another location to acquire for emergency & additional care. The care can be technical or procedural which is not available at current location for providing emergency and additional care. The patient may require transfer for diagnostic department, operating room or specialized care unit within the hospital or outside the hospital.

In India, Ambulance is a vehicle specially designed for taking patient to the hospital in emergency situation. Ambulance operating services are available at every hospital and private emergency medical services. They provide adequate ambulance transport services to offer immediate medical care for patients.³ Transportation of critically ill patients between hospital required highly specialized skillful ambulance health care team members including ambulance driver, nurses, multi-purpose workers and doctors. Ambulance health care team members play an important role in shifting of critically ill patient. Ambulance workers provide emergency health care services to patient who are injured, sick, infirm otherwise physically or mentally impaired prior to or during transport to medical facilities.

Every second is essential for patients who is shifted to the hospital in critical condition. The patient can be suffering from critically ill condition or it may be an accident. So, during these situations the main goal is transfer the patient to the hospital and save life of patient. The goal of critical care transfer should be the maintain of high-quality care while moving the patient to an appropriate in safe manner⁴

- 2. Methodology :** The study used a qualitative, a quasi-experimental pre-test post-test control group design. ambulance health care team members were selected by purposive sampling technique with objectives to assess practices on shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members in experimental group before and after administration information booklet, to assess the practices on shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members in control group before and after, to compare the practices on shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members in experimental group and control group, to assess effectiveness of information booklet on practices on shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members in experimental group. and to find out association of pre practices score with selected demographic variable. 120 ambulance health care team members were selected by purposive sampling technique. 60 samples were in experimental group and 60 samples were in control group. Data collected through structured observation

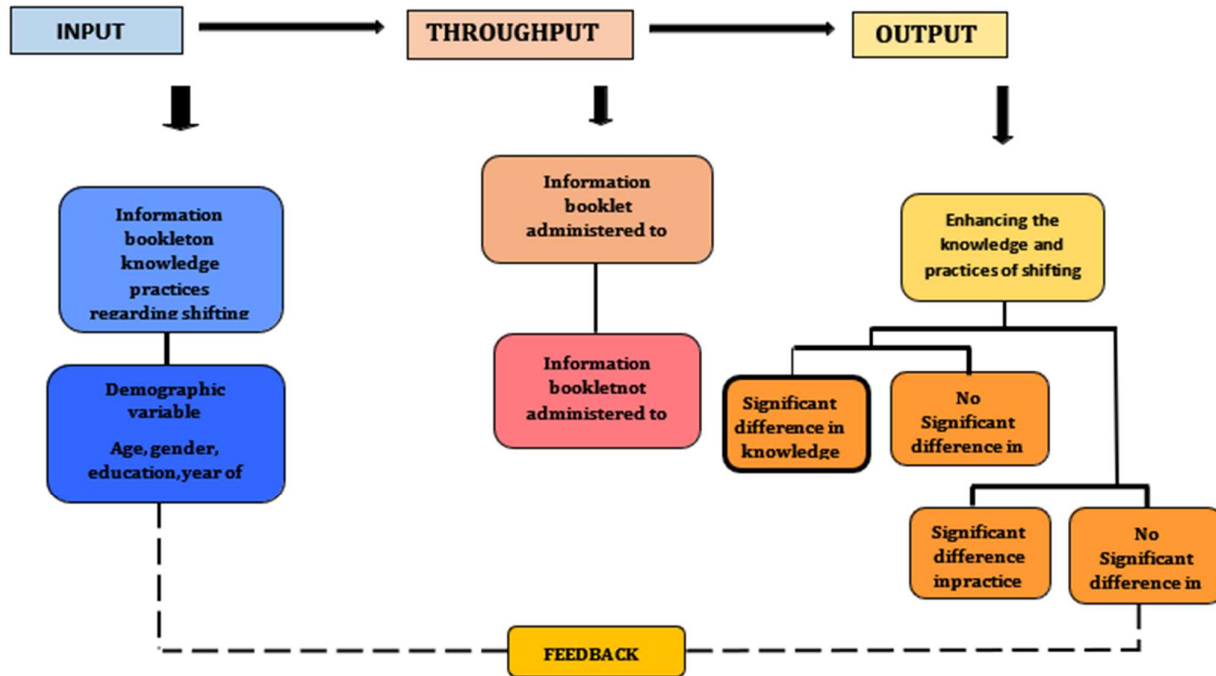


Figure no 1: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK BASED ON GENERAL SYSTEM THEORY

checklist. Figure no 1: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK BASED ON GENERAL SYSTEM THEORY. RESULTS:

3.1 Analysis of data related to demographic variables of the experimental and control group: n= 60,60

Demographic variable		Experimental group		Control group	
		Frequency(n)	%	Frequency(n)	%
Age	21-30	34	56.7	22	36.7
	31-40	17	28.3	25	41.7
	41-50	9	15	13	21.6
Gender	Male	40	66.7	31	51.7
	Female	20	33.3	29	48.3
Education	ANM	0	0	9	15
	GNM	9	15	6	10
	BSC	5	8.3	0	0
	P.B.BSC.	1	1.7	0	0
	BAMS	0	0	12	20
	BHMS	0	0	3	5
	MBBS	15	25	0	0
	SSC	18	30	18	30
	HSC	12	20	12	20
Year Exp.	1 to 5	40	66.7	31	51.6
	6 to10	10	16.7	7	11.7
	11 to15	5	8.3	10	16.7
	15-20	5	8.3	12	20
Designation	Nurse	15	25	15	25

	Doctor	15	25	15	25
	M.P.W	15	25	15	25
	Driver	15	25	15	25

Table No: 3

describe the demographic characteristics of experimental group and control group. Inthe experimental group majority of ambulance health care team members (56.7%) were from 21- 30 years of age group. Maximum (66.7%) were having male ambulance health care team members. All ambulance health care team members residing from different education qualification. Majority(15%) nurses had completed Geral Nursing & Midwifery. Majority (25%) of doctors were MBBS. Maximum (30%) were Multi-Purpose Worker and drivers were completed secondary education. Majority (66.7%) ambulance health care team members had been between 1-5 years of working experience. Among all ambulance health care team members (25%) of nurses, doctors, M.P.W. and drivers Respectively.

The control group, majority of ambulance health care team members (41.7%) were from 31-40 years of age group. Maximum (51.7%) were having male ambulance health care team members. All ambulance health care team members residing from different education qualification. Majority(15%) nurses had completed Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. Majority (25%) of doctors were BAMS. Maximum (30%) were Multi-Purpose Worker and drivers were completed secondary education. Majority (66.7%) ambulance health care team members had been between 15-20 years of working experience. Among all ambulance health care team members (25%) of nurses, doctors, Multi-Purpose Worker. and drivers Respectively.

3.2 Analysis of data related to practices regarding shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members in experimental and control group before and after administration of information booklet

3.2.1 Assessment of Pre-test and post-test practices score regarding shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members in experimental and control group.

TABLE NO: 1

n=60,60					
	Category	Pretest		Post test	
		F	%	F	%
Exp. Grp.	Poor	24	40	4	7
	Good	36	60	56	93
Con. Grp	Poor	29	48.3	27	45
	Good	31	51.7	33	55

Table No. 1. shows that pre-test and post-test practices score of experimental and control group. In pretest majority (60%) ambulance health care team members had good practices whereas in post-test majority (93%) ambulance health care team members had good practices in experimental group after intervention. In pre-test control group majority (51.7%) and in post-test (55%) ambulance health care team members had good practices.

3.3 Analysis of data related to comparison of practices on shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members in experimental group and control group.

3.3.1. Comparison of pre-test and post-test practices on shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members in experimental group.

FIGURE NO: 1

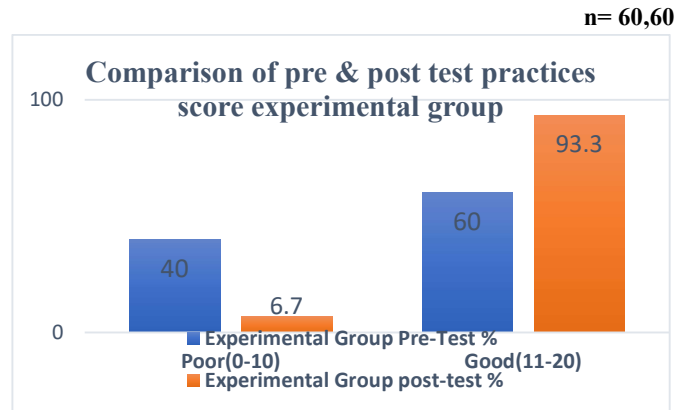


Figure No. 1 shows that comparison between pre-test and post-test practices score of experimental group. Majority (60%) of ambulance health care team members had good practices before intervention. whereas, (93.3%) of ambulance health care team members had good practices after intervention in experimental group.

3.3.2 Comparison of post-test scores of practices on shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members in experimental group and control group.

FIGURE NO: 2

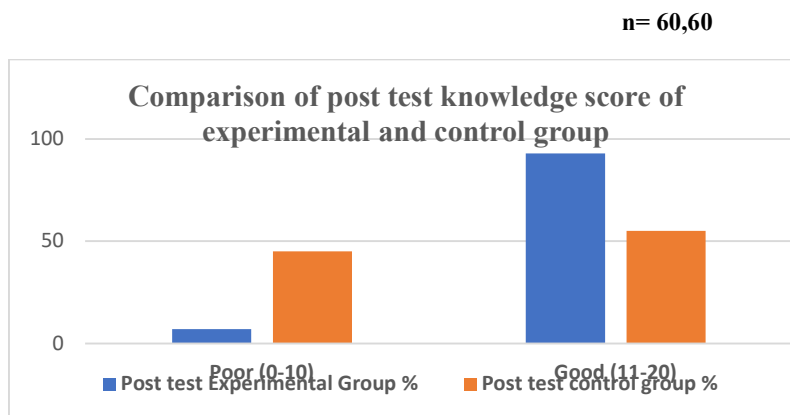


Figure No. 2 shows that comparison between post-test practice score of experimental group & control group. Majority (93%) of ambulance health care team members had good practices score after intervention in experimental group. whereas, Maximum (55%) of ambulance health care team members had good post-test practices score in control group.

3.4 Analysis of effectiveness of information booklet on practices regarding shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members in experimental group.

Effectiveness of information booklet on practices of shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members on practices.

TABLE NO: 2

n=60,60

Variable	Mean	SD	t-Value	t-Value	df	p-value	Remarks
Pre-Experimental group	11.13	2.43	9.41	2	59	0.0001	significant

Post-Experimental	14.67	2.6					
Variable	Mean	SD	t-value	t-table Value	df	p-value	Remarks
Post-Experimental group	14.67	2.6	6.35	1.98	118	0.0001	significant
Post-Control group	11.75	2.43					

Table No. 2. represents the effectiveness of information booklet on practices of shifting of critical patient in the experimental group and control group. The practices of shifting of critical patient in experimental group was analyzed by paired t-test. The value of 't' was 9.41. the p-value was 0.0001 which was less than 0.005 level of significance so, it suggests that rejected null hypothesis. The practices of shifting of critical patient in control group was analyzed by unpaired t-test. The value of 't' was 6.35 the p-value was 0.0001 which was less than 0.005 level of significance so, it suggests that rejected null hypothesis. There is difference between pre-test & post-test practices score after administration of information booklet regarding shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members.

3.5 Analysis of data related to association between practices before administration of information booklet and selected demographic variables of experimental and control group.

The p-value is more than 0.05, so there is no association between practices before administration of information booklet and selected demographic variables in experimental and control group at 0.05 level of significance.

4. Discussion:

Mukabagire Denise, (2019) et. al. a study conducted on knowledge, attitude and practice of nurses on intra-hospital transportation management of critically ill adult patient. A descriptive cross sectional research design was used. 124 nurses were selected as samples. Data collected through questionnaire and observation checklist. A study result shows that majority (90.3%) of nurses had average knowledge and 53.2% of nurses had negative attitudes whereas maximum (75%) of sample had poor practice. A study concludes that there was a huge need to improve the knowledge attitude and practices of shifting of critically ill patients among all health care⁵.

The similar study conducted by MD. Najamoddin Quazi on effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge and practice regarding patient safety during transportation among transporters. Purposive sampling technique was used. A sample size is 60. Data collected through structured questionnaire and observation checklist. Data analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study result shows that knowledge there was improvement in knowledge and practices after video-assisted teaching. Experimental group pre-test score of knowledge was average whereas post-test score of knowledge was good. Practice score also improved in transporters. It shows that video assisted teaching effective in both knowledge and practice regarding patient safety during transportation⁶

The similar study conducted by Sara Hatem Nasser (2016) et. al; on knowledge during intra-hospital transfer of critically ill patient at AL Ahli. A descriptive research design was used taking 20 nurses as samples. Data collection was completed by using observation checklist and knowledge based questionnaire. The practices were assessed in the three phases. Majority 90% of nurses had good knowledge and good practices, only 13.75% patient related 15% equipment related adverse events happened during transportation. The conclusion of the study was nurses should have maintained the same standards in the future⁷

5. Conclusion:

The finding of study shows that knowledge and practice of ambulance health care team members were improved. Hence, information booklet was found effective in improving knowledge and practices regarding shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members. There was no association found in pre-test score and demographic variable expect designation of experimental group. Thus, this was helpful for providing the care to patient while shifting.

6. Conflict Of Interest:

The authors certify that they have no involvement in any organization or entity with any financial or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this paper.

7. Funding Source: There is no funding Source for this study.

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