

Effect of Training Program on Nurses' Practice and knowledge during Golden hour for traumatized Patients

ملخص البحث باللغة الانجليزية:

Introduction:

Nurses' Practice during Golden hour for traumatized Patients is one of the most devastating calamities in human life. An injury to spinal cord can potentially affect every system of the body. It can be a catastrophic injury that changes a patient's life completely. This injury affects the total physiologic, psychologic, economic and social well-being of the individual which might be disastrous. The potentially grave consequences of spinal cord injury have long been appreciated.

Aim of the study:

The aim of this study was to assess the effect of applying training program on nurses' practice and knowledge during the golden hour for traumatized patients.

Research Hypothesis:

The educational program for nurses working in emergency department will enhance their practice for traumatized patients during the golden hour.

Subjects and methods:

Research design:

The present study is a quasi-experimental research design.

Study setting:

The study was conducted in the emergency department affiliated to Fayoum university hospitals.

Study subjects:

A Convenient sample includes all available nurses at the previously mentioned setting constituted the present study sample. It consisted of (40) nurses from both sexes (25, 75%) respectively. Nurses were from different age groups, and qualifications.

Tools of data collection:

Two tools were used:

- 1- Nurses knowledge assessment questionnaire.
- 2- Nurses practice observational checklist.

1) Nurses knowledge assessment Questionnaire: A questionnaire sheet was developed by the researchers, based on scientific references, to assess the nurses' knowledge in relation to standard nursing care for patient with post trauma in golden hour.

It comprised of 2 parts:

Part (1) The Sociodemographic data of the nurses under the study such as "age, sex, and years of experience".

Part (2) Nurses' knowledge related to;

-Respiration and oxygenation. -Infection control. - Abdominal and urinary trauma. -Basic knowledge. -Bleeding and shock. -Cardiac arrest and cardiopulmonary resuscitation.- Fractures.-Head trauma. -Post traumatic stress disorder.-Vital signs.-Assessment of traumatic patients. -Unconscious patient.

2) Nurses practice observation checklist. It was developed to assess trauma nurses practice during golden hour (*pre- post and follow up*) phases of the study.

Result:

Socio-Demographic characteristics of nurses under study revealed that half of the nurses' ages were ranged from > 20 to 30 years. In relation to their years of experience, it was found that less than half of the total sample under study in the hospital had an experience of 5 to 10 years. There were highly significant difference between pre and follow up test regarding the nurse's knowledge about traumatic patient. This could be attributed to the difference level of their knowledge from preprogram phase and continuous nursing education improvement through program follow up phases. The majority of nurses had satisfactory practice regarding to (Insertion chest drain, abdominal and pelvic trauma, catheterization male and care of patient with bleeding) for traumatic patients immediately post training with significant difference between pre\ post. The finding also presented that satisfactory practice regarding to (Insertion chest drain and catheterization male) for traumatic patients for follow up with significant difference between pre and post. There are relation differences between nurse's knowledge and practice pre, post, and post six months of program implementation. The majority of the subjects were developing their knowledge after refreshment of training.

Conclusion: From the result of present study it was concluded that, the traumatic nurse showed inadequate knowledge and practice before the program. Meanwhile the majority of the nurses had got improved knowledge and practice regarding caring of traumatized patients after implementation of the designed educational program. One important findings of this study revealed a lacks in the trauma system and insufficient facilities needed for caring of the traumatized patient. The effect of nursing in-service education among the traumatized patient condition in this study showed that improvement in relation to decrease incidence of complication (After the golden hour) when comparing registered/recorded data regarding outcome of traumatized patient during previous 6 month data to the data of the present study. Also, an educational program achieved to improve traumatized patient's outcome in relation to decreasing their mortality rate.

Recommendations:

In services: Establish guidelines for the Interhospital transfer of trauma patients. These guidelines establish a standard for ensuring that trauma patients are managed at the most appropriate hospital for the type and severity of injury within an appropriate timeframe.- Establish designation of health services to fulfill specific roles within the system. In particular, the establishment and designation of major trauma services at the all hospitals. These hospitals will have a statewide responsibility for trauma care.-Enhancement of the role of medical retrieval services, in particular, a streamlining of the activation processes. A process of audit and quality assurance that will provide ongoing monitoring of outcomes from trauma care. It will provide the hospital with the best framework and measures for optimizing the management of trauma.

In education

-Use of advanced practice providers, provides consistent and quality management. Employment of these practitioners may be a safe and reasonable solution for staffing trauma centers Emergency nurses.-Staff members expresses a revived excitement about their profession and energy for teaching and lifelong learning.

-This study provides an update on developments in emergency nursing and identifies key components of role development for enhanced nursing practice within an emergency patient. -A focused needs assessment guide for managers is provided with examples from practice to outline specific patient caseloads and illustrate the variety of roles that exist.

.-Enhanced nursing roles are of critical importance to support the Health Service Executive's plans to enhance care delivery in the emergency department.

-Increasing the number of highly qualified and specialized nurses, was highly recommended to accompany the rapid increasing number of traumatized patients.