

A Study to Assess the Level of Knowledge on Handling the Hospitalized Delirium Patient among Nursing Officer Working At Smvmch, Puducherry

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Delirium is a type of confusion that affects individual ability to focus attention and awareness.

Objectives of the study: The main objective of the study to assess the level of knowledge on handling the hospitalized delirium patient among the nursing officer.

Methodology: The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A descriptive design was adopted for this present study. By using convenient sampling technique, 30 nursing officer who is working in SMVMCH, Puducherry were selected for the present study.

Results: The present study reveals that, majority of the nursing officers 18(60%) had adequate level of knowledge, and 12(40%) had moderate level of knowledge.

Conclusion: The study findings concluded that majority of the nursing officer had adequate level of knowledge on handling the hospitalized delirium patient among the nursing officer.

Keywords: Delirium, Knowledge, Nursing officer

I. INTRODUCTION:

Delirium is a neuro-psychiatric syndrome accompanied by a wide range of symptoms such as functional impairment in recognition and perception, collapse of sleep-wake cycle, impairment in cognition, thought disorders, language disorder, and mood lability. Typical symptoms include anxiety, nervousness, poor concentration, memory disorder, confusion, cognitive disorder, hallucination, and delusion. Delirium is classified into three types depending on the alertness: the hyperactive type, hypoactive type and mixed type. Drugs are the medication of choice in the treatment of psychotic symptoms of delirium. Older antipsychotics such as haloperidol, a high-potency antipsychotic, are useful but have adverse neurological effects. Therapeutic intervention on delirium has little effect, but preventive intervention on delirium can slow down the prevalence, disease period, and functional impairment reportedly. Therefore, prevention and early detection of delirium are important for patient care, and for this reason, it is necessary to perform periodic monitoring on groups at high risk for delirium.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Delirium is a common, showing up in about 80% of patients in the intensive care unit and up to one-third of all patients staying in the hospital. Symptoms of delirium include inattention, lethargy, confusion problems with awareness, hallucinations and mood changes. The global prevalence rate in the year of 2022 for delirium was 272 (95% CI: 235–312) per 1,000 persons. Delirium prevalence was strongly associated with age (85–89 years, 19%; 90–94 years, 24%; 95 years and older, 39%) and dementia (odds ratio [OR]: 5.8 [95% CI: 3.5–9.5] for clinical Alzheimer disease).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the level of knowledge on handling the hospitalized delirium clients in order to improve the knowledge level among nursing officer at SMVMCH, Puducherry.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the level of knowledge on handling the hospitalized delirium patient among the nursing officer
- To associate the handling of delirium client in order to improve the knowledge level among nursing officer at SMVMCH, Puducherry.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

A quantitative research approach and descriptive design was selected for the present study. The present study was on 30 nursing officer who is working in SMVMCH, Puducherry who meet the inclusion criteria. Using a purposive sampling technique the samples were selected for the present study. The tool consists of demographic variables and structured questionnaires. The data of the study was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

MAJOR FINDING

Majority of the nursing officer 25(83.3%) of study population were in the age group are 30-40 years. Majority of the nursing officer were female 28(93.3%). Majority of the nursing officer were Hindu 29(96.7%). Majority of the nursing officer were rural 22(73.3%). Majority of the nursing officer were B.Sc (Nursing) 28(93.4%). Majority of the nursing officer's family income were 5000-10000 per month 20(66.7%). Majority of the nursing officer were Unmarried 19(63.3%). Majority of the nursing officer were Nuclear and joint family 15(50%). Majority of the nursing officer living with family 28(93.4). Majority of the nursing officer one child 23 (76.9).

Majority of the nursing officer Place of working area were General ward 2 1(70%). Majority of the nursing officer work Duration were Above 3 years 16(53.3%).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The table 1 reveals the frequency and percentage-wise distribution of knowledge on handling the hospitalized delirium patient among the nursing officer working at SMVMCH. Majority of the nursing officers 18(60%) had adequate level of knowledge, and 12(40%) had moderate level of knowledge.

The Table 2 reveals the association between the level of knowledge on handling the hospitalized delirium patient among the nursing officer with their selected demographic variables, The Chi Square reveals that it is statistically association with the gender belongs to significance $*-p<0.041$ and education belongs to significance $*-p<0.037$, others belong to non-significance.

Depicts that the demographic variable, Gender and education status had shown statistically significant association between the level of knowledge on handling the hospitalized delirium patient among the nursing officer with their selected demographic variables.

The other demographic variable had not shown statistically significant association between the level of knowledge on handling the hospitalized delirium patient among the nursing officer with their selected demographic variables respectively.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of knowledge on handling the hospitalized delirium patient among nursing officer

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
	(n)	(%)
Inadequate	3	10
Moderate	9	30
Adequate	18	60
Total	30	100

Figure 1: Percentage wise distribution of level of knowledge wise distribution of demographic variables of nursing officer

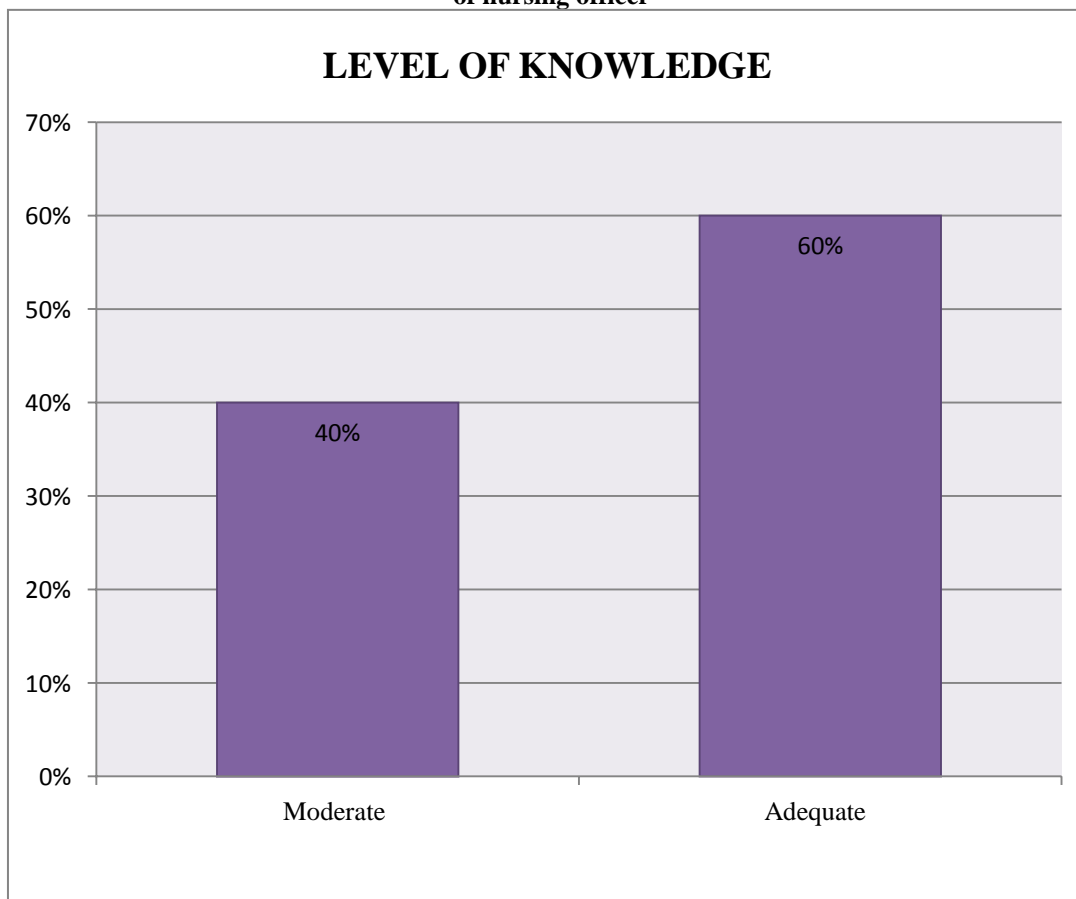


Table 2: Association between the level of knowledge on handling the hospitalized delirium patient among nursing officer with their selected demographic variables. (N=30)

SL. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE				Chi-square X2 and P-Value
		MODERATE		ADEQUATE		
		N	%	N	%	
1	Age					X2=1 Df=1 p =0.317 NS
	a) 30-40 years	11	91.7	14	77.8	
	b) 40-50 years	1	8.3	4	22.2	
	c) Above 50 years	0	0	0	0	
2	Gender					X2=5.21 Df=1 p =0.041 *S
	a) Male	2	16.7	0	0	
	b) Female	10	83.3	18	100	
3	Religion					X2=0.69 Df=1 p =0.406 NS
	a) Hindu	12	100	17	94.4	
	b) Muslim	0	0	0	0	
	c) Christian	0	0	1	5.6	

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	d) Others	0	0	0	0	
4	Place of residence					X ² =1.02 Df=1 p =0.312 NS
	a) Rural	10	83.3	12	66.7	
	b) Urban	2	16.7	6	33.3	
5	Education					X ² =8.17 Df=2 p =0.037 *S
	a) B.Sc(Nursing)	11	91.7	17	94.4	
	b) Post. Basic nursing	0	0	0	0	
	c) GNM	0	0	1	5.6	
	d) ANM	1	8.3	0	0	
6	Income of family					X ² =0.000 Df=1 p =1.00 NS
	a) Below 5000 per month	0	0	0	0	
	b) 5000-10000 per month	8	66.7	12	66.7	
	c) 10000-50000 per month	4	33.3	6	33.3	
	d) Above 50000 per month	0	0	0	0	
7	Marital status					X ² = 1.17 Df=1 p =0.279 NS
	a) Unmarried	3	25	8	44.4	
	b) Married	9	75	10	55.6	
8	Type of family					X ² =0.556 Df=1 p =0.456 NS
	a) Nuclear family	7	58.3	8	44.4	
	b) Joint family	5	41.7	10	55.6	
9	Place of working area					X ² =0.106 Df=1 p =0.745 NS
	a) psychatrtic ward	0	0	0	0	
	b) Critical care unit	4	33.3	5	27.8	
	c) General ward	8	66.7	13	72.2	
10	Duration of work					X ² =0.486 Df=2 p =0.784 NS
	a) Below 1 year	4	33.3	4	22.2	
	b) 1-3 year	2	16.7	4	22.2	
	c) Above 3 years	6	50	10	55.6	

*-p < 0.05 significant, *-p < 0.001highly significant-Non significant

IV. CONCLUSION:

The study assessed the level of knowledge on handling the hospitalized delirium clients in order to improve the knowledge level among nursing officer at SMVMCH, Puducherry. The study findings concluded that majority of the nursing officer had adequate level of knowledge on handling the hospitalized delirium patient among the nursing officer.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The study can do at the large number of samples.
- The study can be implemented at the various states of India.
- A Quasi experimental study can be conducted with control group for the effective comparison.

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