



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ENTERAL FEEDING AMONG STAFF NURSES IN SELECTED HOSPITAL, UJJAIN, M.P.

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INTRODUCTION

Enteral feeding refers to the delivery of nutritionally complete feed, containing protein, carbohydrate, fat, water, minerals, and vitamins directly into the stomach, duodenum, or jejunum. Gastroenteric tube feeding plays a major role in the management of patients with poor voluntary intake, chronic neurological or mechanical dysphagia, or gut dysphagia, and in patients who are chronically ill. Enteral nutrition is often used for children as well as for adults. Children may require enteral feeding for a wide range of underlying conditions such as malnutrition, metabolic disorders, and neuromuscular disorders.

Nasogastric tube feeding is a technique that can meet the bodies' nutrition supply and treatment needs. It is conducted by inserting a catheter from the nasal cavity into the gastrointestinal tract, and then infuses water, liquid food, drugs, etc. into the tube. Due to the limitation of the feeding of critically ill patients, nutrition therapy is often performed in the clinic to ensure sufficient nutrition supply, which is conducive to good treatment effect and prognosis. Patients are vulnerable to inadequate nutritional supplements and catheter-related adverse events as a result of the complications occurring during nasogastric tube nutrition therapy, further affecting the treatment of patients.

The nurses role in delivering the tube feeding usually include insertion of feeding tube if the temporary tube is used, maintenance of the tube, administration of nutrition, prevention and detection of complications associated with this form of therapy and

support in the assessment of patient's reaction to tube feeding and subsequent care of nasogastric tube are important in clinical area to ensure the patient safety.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding enteral feeding among Staff Nurses.
2. To ascertain the relationship of knowledge regarding enteral feeding among Staff Nurses with selected variables such as age, gender, marital status, professional qualification, work experience, working area and in-service education
3. To prepare the pamphlet to enhance the knowledge regarding enteral feeding among staff nurses

ASSUMPTION

- Staff Nurses do have some knowledge regarding enteral feeding

METHOD

Quantitative research approach and Non experimental exploratory research design were used to accomplish the stated objectives. The independent variables of the present study were age, gender, marital status, professional qualification, work experience, working area and in-service education. The dependent variable was knowledge regarding enteral feeding among Staff Nurses. The target population of this study comprised of staff nurses working in S.S. Hospital, Ujjain, M.P. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample of 100 staff nurses working in S.S. Hospital, Ujjain, M.P. Description of Tool: The tool consisted of following 2 parts:

Part-1: Socio Demographic Characteristics: This part consist of 7 items for obtaining information of staff nurses i.e. age, gender, marital status, professional qualification, work experience, working area and in-service education.

Part-2: Knowledge Questionnaire Related to Enteral Feeding: This part consisted of 44 multiple choice questions. Each question had four options. Each correct answer carried 1 mark and wrong answer carried zero mark. The maximum score was 44 and minimum score was 0.

RESULTS

The distribution of staff nurses according to sample characteristics according to age maximum (41%) of staff nurses were in age group 25- 28 years followed by 29-32 years and >32 years (25%) each and least were in 21-24 (9%). According to gender 76% were females and 24% were males. According to marital status 50% of the staff nurses were married and 50% were unmarried. According to Professional Qualification maximum staff nurses were GNM (61%) followed by B.Sc.Nursing (27%) and least (12%) were Post Basic B.Sc (N). According to work experience, maximum (35%) staff nurses were having >6 Years experience followed by 4-6 Years (34%), 1-3 years (23%) and least (8%) were having < 1 year experience. According to Working Area, maximum (35%) were working in medical unit followed by critical unit (32%), followed by surgical (24%) and least 09% were working in emergency unit. According to In- service education maximum (85%) of staff nurses had attended in service education followed by 15% had not attended in service education on enteral feeding.

CONCLUSION

Maximum (41%) staff nurses were in the age group of 25-28 Years and (76%) were females. 50% were married, 61% were GNM, 35% were having > 6 Years experience, 35 % were working in medical unit and 85 % had attended in- service education on enteral feeding. Majority of staff nurses had good knowledge (80%), (12%%) had excellent knowledge and only (8%) had average knowledge. Marital status and working area had significant impact on knowledge regarding enteral feeding among staff nurses.

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