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EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM ON NURSES' KNOWLEDGE REGARDING NURSING MANAGEMENT OF THROMBOLYTIC THERAPY FOR PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AT TEACHING HOSPITAL, UJJAIN, M.P.

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Background:

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the leading cause of death globally. Estimated to be 17.9 million people died from CVDs in 2019, representing 32% of all global deaths. Of these deaths, 85% were due to heart attack and stroke. Over the three quarters of CVD deaths take place in low- and middle-income countries. Coronary artery disease which accounts for nearly one-third to one-half of all of the cases of CVDs is reported to be one of the major causes of death in developing and middle east countries and Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is the most common cause of death in the world

Improving nurses' practice regarding thrombolytic therapy will prevent the complications resulting from error of administration of thrombolytics, which will have a direct impact on patient's progress and decrease hospital stay.

Aim of the study: Evaluate the effect of educational program on nurses' knowledge and practice regarding thrombolytic therapy among patients with acute myocardial infarction,

Design: Quasi-experimental research design was used in the study.

Subject: A convenient sample of all available staff nurses (40 nurses) who were working at the previously mentioned settings,

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Tools of data collection: The data were collected using two tools named nurses'

knowledge assessment questionnaire and nurses' observational checklist.

Results: The majority of studied nurses (92.5%) had satisfactory level of knowledge

regarding thrombolytic therapy post intervention of educational program. The post and

follow up-intervention mean knowledge score was high 23.425, 21.825 respectively

when compared with pre-intervention mean practice score 13.45 with P value < .001.

also, the majority of studied nurses (97.5%) had satisfactory level of practice regarding

thrombolytic therapy post intervention of educational program. The post and follow up-

intervention mean practice score was high 37.95, 36.05 respectively when compared

with pre-intervention mean practice score 24.05 with P value < .001.

Conclusion: there was statistically significant improvement in the nurses' knowledge

and practice mean scores regarding thrombolytic therapy in post and follow up phases

compared to pre- program implementation phase.

Recommendation:

1. Regular Application this educational program to improve nurse's knowledge and

practice in competent level related to administration of thrombolytic therapy.

2. Offering advanced courses about ECG interpretation to improve nurses'

knowledge and practice related to ECG interpretation

3. Availability of updated learning facilities (books, journals and protocols)

recommended for the nurses CCU for refreshment of their knowledge.

4. Replicate the current study on larger sample selected from different

geographical areas

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