



# NURSEING KNOWLADGE ABOUT MEDICAL TREATMENT FROM THE POINT OF VIEW PATIENTS IN MEDICAL HOSPITAL RURAL AREA IN TERTIARY CARE CENTER AT BATHINDA, PUNJAB

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## ABSTRACT

This study was done to assess the nursing knowing among nurse-patient by stratified random sampling. The total of 100 samples were selected and given the self-designed and pre tested questionnaire. The data was collected and analyzed by using percentages and frequency. It is found that there is positive communication among Nurse- Patient. There is no significant ( $p < 0.005$ ) relationship between communication with age, sex and education. But there is significant relationship of quality of communication with number of time patient was admitted in Adesh Hospital.

## Keywords:

Nursing knowledge about medical treatment

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The patient right is a code of conduct between those who receive health services and the organizations that provide them, and it is owed to the patient by both the physician and the state. The current situation of this right, as well as its protection, in connection to the nursing profession.

Doctors, health care assistants, and, most significantly, nurses, are always in close contact with patients, as nurses stay with patients during all forms of abuse and prevent them from occurring within health institutions. In this instance, a nurse must be knowledgeable about the patient's rights and be mindful of them.

## SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY

The research will aid in determining the state of nurses' communication abilities with patients, as well as the elements that influence them. This will aid in the improvement of hospital communication, hence raising the grade of medical care.

## OBJECTIVES

- 1.To find the knowledge of staff nurse about medical care.
- 2.To explain the satisfaction level of patient from the staff nurses care.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Tara Gurung, et al. (2020)** A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted with 122 nurses from various Teaching Hospital wards. Nurses were recruited for data collection using a simple random sample approach. The project received ethical approval from the Chitwan Medical College Institutional Reviewers Committee. A standardised, self-administered questionnaire and a five-point Likert scale were used to assess the data. In the year 2075, data was collected from the 27th of Ashadh to the 9th of Shrawan. According to the data, 30 (24.6%) of the 122 respondents had adequate knowledge, while the other half, 62 (50.8%), have a positive attitude toward patients' rights and 60 (49.2%) have a negative attitude toward patients' rights. Sixty-one nurses (50%) were between the ages of 22 and 24, 27 (77.9%) were single, 93 (76.2%) had completed a Proficiency Certificate Level Nursing programmer, and 101 (82.2%) had less than 24 months of experience.

**Negiet al. (2016)** Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India was the site of a study. Ninety percent of patients were satisfied with the nurse's ability to deliver accurate information about their health state and treatment, and 89 percent were satisfied with the nurses' ability to meet them upon arrival. Nurses exhibit concern for their health-related problem and improvement, according to three-quarters of patients (77.3 percent). Nurses protected 75.4 percent of the patient's privacy, which satisfied 75.4 percent of the patients.

**Eyasuet al. (2016)** examined a quantitative cross-sectional investigation was conducted. Overall, 52.5 percent of patients were satisfied, according to the survey. Patient satisfaction with nursing care was substantially linked with the respondent's sex, age, admission ward, self-reported health status, and admission class.

**Rajeswari (2011)** Using a descriptive survey approach, assess patient satisfaction with nursing care quality. The study sample consisted of 50 adult in-patients who were chosen using a purposeful sampling strategy. The sample collection was place from September to October of 2011. The results found that 30% of patients assessed their satisfaction as "great," while 70% rated it as "good." 'Poor' was not mentioned by any of the respondents. Furthermore, the study discovered no statistically significant link between patient satisfaction and nursing care quality.

## METHODOLOGY

**Study Setting:** This hospital-based study was conducted in Adesh Hospital which is a tertiary care health centre located in Bathinda, Punjab. The hospital is associated with Adesh Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Bathinda under Adesh University.

**Study Approach:** The study has utilized quantitative approach in achieving its objectives.

**Study Design:** Descriptive study

**Sample Size:** Based on pilot study, revealing a rating of 'Good' communication by 50% of patients, sample size of 100 has been calculated.

**Sampling Technique:** The data was collected using a random sampling technique.

### Inclusion Criteria:

1. Patient admitted in hospital for at least 24 hours.
2. Willing to join the study (Informed consent given)

### Exclusion Criteria:

1. Patient with psychiatric illness.
2. Patients admit in ICU.
3. Patient with hearing, visual or speech defect.
4. Patient with age less than 20 years.

**Study instrument:** A structured questionnaire with close-ended questionnaire was prepared for collection of data.

**Data Compilation:** The data was compiled on WINDOWS Spreadsheet (EXCEL).

**Data Analysis:** Data was analyzed for summary and inferential statistics. The summary statistics has been calculated as frequency and percentages.

**Data presentation :** Data has been presented as tables and suitable diagrams.

### Ethical issue:

- (a) Approval of institution ethics committee has been obtained prior to start of study.
- (b) Informed Consent from was obtained from all patients selected by sampling, prior to collection of data.

(c) Permissions from Medical Superintendent and Matron, Adesh Hospital were obtained.

(d) Data has been kept confidential.

### Results and Discussions:

**Table1.Quality of Communications skills related to Age of Study Participants**

Age	Quality of Communication skills		P value Chi-square test
	Highly satisfied	Satisfied	
20-30	17	8	> 0.05
31-40	10	8	
41-50	30	11	
51-60	9	4	
> 60	2	1	
Total	68	32	

Statistical analysis reveals that quality of communication skills is not associated ( $p>0.05$ ) with age of study participants.



**Table 2: Quality of Communication skills as related to Sex of Study Participants**

	Quality of Communication skills		P value
			Chi-square test
Sex	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	> 0.05
Male	35	17	
Female	33	15	
Total	68	32	

Statistical analysis reveals that quality of communication skills is not associated ( $p > 0.05$ ) with sex of study participants.

**Table No: 3 Nurse explains about disease.**

Nurse explains about disease.	Yes	No
Responders	83	17

The study shows that about 83% nurses explain about the disease condition to the patient while 17% nurses do not explain about the disease condition.

**Table No: 4 1Nurses explain about the procedure**

Nurses explain about the procedure	Yes	No
Responders	86	14

The study shows that 86% nurses explain about the procedure to patient while 14% nurses do not explain the procedure to patient. This may be due to inability of nurses to explain complex procedures.

**Table No: 5 Language of nurse in understandable.**

Language of nurse in understandable	Yes	No
Responders	98	2

The results show that 98% of patients can understand the language of nurse while remaining 2% patients do not understand the language of nurses. This may be due to nurses using medical words which patients are unable to comprehend.

**Table No: 6 Nurse explain the things to patient.**

Language of nurse in understandable	Yes	No
Responders	97	3

The study shows that 97% nurses explain the things to patient while 3% nurses do not explain things to patient. Some procedures are complex and nurse may not be able to explain all questions inquired by patients.

### Limitations of the study

1. Only 100 samples were included in study.
2. The study has not included patients reporting to OPD of the hospital.
3. The patient who is staying less than 24 hours in hospital is not included.
4. Patient who are admitted in emergency are excluded.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. According to the findings of the study, nursing staff should be motivated and skilled to integrate therapeutic communication in nurse-patient contact since it is important for the patients' physical, mental, and social well-being.
2. It is also recommend that nursing staff should be trained in vein puncture to avoid repeated needle pricks for cannula insertion in the vein.
3. Nurse should also supervise the duties of ward attends as some patients were not satisfied with their behavior.

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