

## *DECLARATION*

I hereby declare that this research work entitled “The effect of planned teaching on the nurses performance in relation to quality assurance in selected aspects of nursing care given to patients on mechanical ventilator in selected hospitals of Mumbai.” is a genuine work conducted by me under the guidance of Dr. (Mrs). N.S. Potdar, Research Guide, College of Nursing, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune.

This thesis is being submitted to the College of Nursing, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune, by the candidate for the award of the PhD degree in Nursing, in the month of May 2010.

I hereby also declare that this theses or part of it has not been submitted to any university for the award of any degree or diploma previously.

Place: Pune

Date: May 2010

Mrs. Kavita Sagar Bhalekar

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## *Abstract*

Quality assurance in nursing is a process that incorporates the systematic description, measurement, evaluation and, when necessary, implementation of measures to improve quality. This means establishing optimum standards of systematic and planned nursing practices and planning or providing nursing care that meets those standards in order to achieve the prescribed requirements for quality.

The present study was aimed to assess “The effect of planned teaching on the nurses performance in relation to quality assurance in selected aspects of nursing care given to patients on mechanical ventilator in selected hospitals of Mumbai.”

The objectives of the study was

1. To assess the knowledge of quality assurance among nurses.
2. To assess the knowledge of the nurses in selected aspects of nursing care given to patients on mechanical ventilator before and after planned teaching.
3. To assess the practices of the nurses in selected aspects of nursing care given to patients on mechanical ventilator before and after planned teaching.
4. To determine the association between nurses performance and selected demographical variables like age, professional education, specialization in critical care and years of experience.
5. To prepare a nursing care manual to be followed for nursing care of patients on mechanical ventilator.

Donabedian’s model of quality assurance served as the conceptual framework for this study. The literature review is organized in the following manner:

- a. Literature related to mechanical ventilation.
- b. Literature related to nursing care of patients on mechanical ventilation.

- c. Literature related to infection control.
- d. Literature related to quality assurance.
- e. Literature related to effect of planned teaching.

This enabled the researcher to formulate the research methodology for the study. The research approach used was quasi-experimental with two group pretest – posttest design. In the present study, the independent variable is the planned teaching program in selected aspects of nursing care given to patients on mechanical ventilator and the dependent variable is the nurses' performance in caring for patients on mechanical ventilator.

The tool consisted of a self administered questionnaire and an observation checklist. Split half technique for the structured questionnaire and interrater reliability for the observational checklist was used to find out the reliability of the tool. Karl Pearson's co-relation co-efficient formula was used and it was found to be 0.86 and 0.89 in the pre and post test respectively, which indicates that the tool was highly reliable.

The main study was conducted in three hospitals i.e. Bombay Hospital and Medical Research Centre, Asian Heart Hospital and S.L. Raheja Hospital. The data was collected from 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2009 to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2009. A total of 200 nurses were included i.e. 100 in experimental group and 100 in control group.

The data collection process was divided into 6 sessions for the experimental group; 1<sup>st</sup> session consisted of observing the staff nurses followed by administration of pre test. In 2<sup>nd</sup> session the planned teaching on mechanical ventilation was given. In 3<sup>rd</sup> session the planned teaching on ABG analysis and infection control was given. In the 4<sup>th</sup> session the nursing care manual was distributed. In the 5<sup>th</sup> session post test was administered and the staff nurses performance was observed and recorded. In the 6<sup>th</sup> session a repeat observation of the staff nurses performance was recorded after 15 days.

The first five sessions were performed after a gap of one week each. For the control group there were only 3 sessions; 1<sup>st</sup> session consisted of observing the staff nurses followed by administration of pre test. After a week in 2<sup>nd</sup> session the post test was administered and the staff nurses performance was observed and recorded. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> session a repeat observation of the staff nurse performance was recorded after 15 days.

The findings of the study revealed that in both the groups majority of the nurses were in the age group of 21 -30years, had general nursing and midwifery qualification, did not have specialization in critical care nursing and were with 1-2 years of experience. Knowledge related to quality assurance showed improvement in the experimental group after the planned teaching which was statistically significant at 0.05level of significance. Knowledge and Practice scores for care of patient on mechanical ventilator did not show any change in the pretest and post test scores for the control group but there was a statistically high significant difference between the knowledge and practice scores for the experimental group with  $p < 0.05$ . Thus inferring that planned teaching was effective in improving the nurses performance and thereby helping them to provide quality care to the patients.

The implications of the study does suggest the use of the nursing care manual as a ready reference and a tool to measure the quality of care provided to the patient. The manual can also be used to teach the student nurses regarding care of patient on ventilator. Ongoing in-service program and orientation program in the critical care units for the nurses should be encouraged by the nursing administrators.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CHAPTER NO</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE NO</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1-24</b>
1.1	Background of the study	1
1.2	Need for the study	4
1.3	Statement of the problem	10
1.4	Objectives of the study	10
1.5	Operational definitions	11
1.6	Hypothesis	18
1.7	Assumptions	19
1.8	Delimitation	19
1.9	Conceptual framework	19
<b>II</b>	<b>REVIEW OF LITERATURE</b>	<b>25- 59</b>
2.1	Literature related to mechanical ventilation	25
2.2	Literature related to nursing care of patient on mechanical ventilation	31
2.3	Literature related to infection control	41
2.4	Literature related to quality assurance	51
2.5	Literature related to planned teaching	56

<b>CHAPTER NO.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>60- 81</b>
3.1	Research approach	60
3.2	Research design	62
3.3	Variables	65
3.4	Setting of the study	65
3.5	Population	66
3.6	Sample and Sampling technique	67
3.7	Sampling criteria	68
3.8	Data collection technique and instruments	69
3.9	Description of the preliminary tool	70
3.10	Content validity of the tool	72
3.11	Pre- testing the tool	73
3.12	Reliability of the tool	74

<b>CHAPTER NO.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
3.13	Description of the final tool	74
3.14	Development of the nursing care manual	76
3.15	Pilot study	78
3.16	Data collection process	78
3.17	Plan for data analysis	80
<b>IV</b>	<b>DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION</b>	<b>82-121</b>
4.1	Section A- Description of baseline characteristics of the subjects	84
4.2	Section B – The knowledge of quality assurance among subjects of control and experimental group	92
4.3	Section C – Area wise analysis of knowledge score among the subjects of control and experimental group in pretest and posttest	94
4.4	Section D – Area wise analysis of practice score among the subjects of control and experimental group in pretest and posttest	101
4.5	Section E – Overall comparison of knowledge and practice score as per criterion in control group and experimental group	113
4.6	Section F – Association between demographic data and nurses performance in control ad experimental group	119

<b>CHAPTER NO.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>SUMMARY, FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, IMPLICATIONS, LIMITATIONS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>122- 139</b>
5.1	Summary	122
5.2	Findings	125
5.3	Discussions	132
5.4	Implications	135
5.5	Limitations	138
5.6	Conclusion	138
5.7	Recommendations	138
	References	140- 152
	Bibliography	153- 165
	Appendices	166 - 234

## LIST OF TABLES

Sr. no	Tables	Page no
1	Distribution of subjects according to age	84
2	Distribution of subjects according to professional qualification	86
3	Distribution of subjects according to specialization in critical care nursing	88
4	Distribution of subjects according to years of experience in critical care unit	90
5	Pretest knowledge scores of quality assurance among control and experimental group	92
6	Post test knowledge scores of quality assurance among control and experimental group	93
7	Comparison of knowledge scores between pretest and posttest of the control group	94
8	Area wise 't' test of pretest and posttest knowledge scores of control group	96
9	Comparison of knowledge scores between pretest and posttest in experimental group	98
10	Area wise 't' test of pretest and posttest knowledge scores of experimental group	99
11	Area wise comparison of practice scores between pretest and posttest in control group	101
12	Multiple comparisons of pretest and posttest practice scores of control group in the area of ventilator parameter	103
13	Multiple comparisons of pretest and posttest practice scores of control group in the area of monitoring patient status	104
14	Multiple comparisons of pretest and posttest practice scores of control group in the area of infection control	105

15	Multiple comparisons of pretest and posttest practice scores of control group in the area of suctioning	106
16	Area wise comparison of practice scores between pretest and posttest in experimental group	107
17	Multiple comparison of pretest and posttest scores of experimental group in the area of ventilator parameter	109
18	Multiple comparison of pretest and posttest scores of experimental group in the area of monitoring patient status	110
19	Multiple comparison of pretest and posttest scores of experimental group in the area of infection control	111
20	Multiple comparison of pretest and posttest scores of experimental group in the area of suctioning	112
21	Overall comparison of practice score as per criterion in control group and experimental group	115
22	Effect of planned teaching on knowledge scores of control and experimental group	116
23	Effect of planned teaching on practice scores of control and experimental group	118
24	Association between demographic data and nurses performance in control group	119
25	Association between demographic data and nurses performance in experimental group	120

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Figures</b>	<b>Page no</b>
1	Conceptual frame work based on Donabedian's Model of Quality Assurance	23
2	Schematic Representation of the Research Design	64
3	Distribution of subjects according to age.	84
4	Distribution of subjects according to professional qualification.	86
5	Distribution of subjects according to their duration of specialization in critical care nursing.	88
6	Distribution of subjects according to years of experience in critical care unit.	90
7	Overall comparison of pretest knowledge score as per criterion in control and experimental group	113
8	Overall comparison of posttest knowledge score as per criterion in control and experimental group	114

## LIST OF APPENDICES

<b>Appendices</b>	<b>Titles</b>	<b>Page no.</b>
Appendix - A	Permission letter to conduct the study in Bombay Hospital and Medical Research Centre	166
Appendix – B	Permission letter to conduct the study in S.L Raheja hospital	167
Appendix – C	Permission letter to conduct the study in Asian Heart Institute	168
Appendix – D	List of experts	169
Appendix – E	Letter for content validity	171
Appendix – F	Questionnaire and observational checklist	172
Appendix – G	Nursing Care Manual	194
Appendix - H	Blue print of the Questionnaire	229
Appendix – I	Letter of Ethical Committee	231
Appendix – J	Letter of consent from subjects (English)	233
Appendix – K	Letter of consent from subjects (Marathi)	234