

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Nurse Led Interventions on Knowledge of Oncological Emergencies and Its Management Among Staff Nurses Working at Pgims, Rohtak

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Abstract—An oncologic emergency is defined as any acute, potentially life-threatening event, either directly or indirectly related to a patient's cancer (Ca) or its treatment. It requires rapid intervention to avoid death or severe permanent damage. Oncologic emergencies may be seen in any emergency department and will become more frequent as our population ages and more patients receive chemotherapy. **Material and Method:** the researcher conducted the study using quantitative approach and one group pre-test post-test pre-experimental research design on 50 staff nurses by non-Probability Convenience sampling technique. Self-structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding oncological emergencies and their management. Descriptive and inferential statistics used to analyze the data. **Results:** The mean value of test knowledge score in pre-test was 11.94. 66% staff nurses had moderate knowledge, 34% had inadequate knowledge and none had adequate knowledge. In post-test the mean value of test knowledge was 11.94. 46% staff nurse had adequate knowledge, 54% had moderate knowledge and none had inadequate knowledge. Age, Gender, Professional qualification, Clinical experience, do you feel confident in providing care to cancer patients and source of knowledge about oncological emergencies and their management. **Conclusion:** knowledge of staff nurses in post-test is more as compared to pre-test. The nurse led intervention helps in improving the knowledge of staff nurses regarding oncological emergencies and their management.

Index Terms—Evaluate, Effectiveness, Nurse led interventions, Oncological emergencies and their management.

I. INTRODUCTION

An oncologic emergency is defined as any acute, potentially life-threatening event, either directly or indirectly related to a patient's cancer (ca) or its treatment. It requires rapid intervention to avoid death or severe permanent damage. Most oncologic emergencies can be classified as metabolic, hematologic, structural, or side effects from chemotherapy agents.¹ Oncologic emergencies may be seen in any emergency department and will become more frequent as our population ages and more patients receive chemotherapy. Life-saving interventions are available for certain oncologic emergencies if the diagnosis is made in a timely fashion.² Cancer and its therapies may lead to several emergencies that nurses working in emergency departments (EDs) should be well-versed in identifying and managing. With prompt recognition and treatment initiation in the emergency department, lives can be saved and quality of life maintained. Most oncologic emergencies occur in advanced cancer states, but some follow initiation of treatment or may be the presenting syndrome that leads to the cancer diagnosis³

A. Need of the study

Nurses play a pivotal role in the management and in providing primary care in times of emergency to save the life of patients suffering with cancer. This essential resource for nurses offers a thorough understanding of oncologic emergencies. Guiding nurses in acute symptom management, selected oncological emergencies provide an in-depth

discussion of the 10 most common oncologic emergencies. Included is information on cardiac tamponade, disseminated intravascular coagulation, hypercalcemia of malignancy, increased intracranial pressure, malignant pleural effusion, sepsis and septic shock, syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion, spinal cord compression, superior vena cava syndrome, and tumor lysis syndrome. Detailing the risk factors, pathophysiology, patient assessment, treatment, and nursing management, as well as patient and family education, this is a valuable resource for nurses working with oncology patient populations, and can also be used as a study guide for oncology nursing. During personal experience to oncology hospital as staff nurse the researcher felt that nurses lack the basic skill in dealing with patients on oncology emergency where life of client had been saved. Hence as a researcher I felt since cancer is recent curbing disease as nurses there is urgent need to assess the knowledge of nurses' knowledge and educate to enhance the knowledge through nurse led educational interventions.⁴

B. Statement of the problem:

“A study to evaluate the effectiveness of nurse led interventions on knowledge of oncological emergencies and its management among staff nurses working at PGIMS, Rohtak”.

C. Objectives of the study:

To assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge of oncological emergencies and its management among staff nurses in experimental and control group.

To evaluate the effectiveness of nurse led interventions on knowledge of oncological emergencies and its management among staff nurses in experimental group.

To determine association between pre-test knowledge and selected socio-demographic variables of staff nurses in experimental and group.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach A Quantitative approach will be adopted by the researcher to evaluate the effectiveness of nurse led interventions on knowledge regarding oncological emergencies and its management.

Research design Pre – experimental design in which pre-test, post-test design was adopted for this study.

Variable:

Independent variable: Nurse led Interventions

Dependent variable: Level of Knowledge regarding emergency oncological nursing and its management.

Settings:

The study was conducted in PGIMS - Rohtak

Population:

The population for the study was staff nurses.

Target population:

The target population of the study were the staff nurses who were working in PGIMS – Rohtak

Accessible population:

The accessible population of the study were the staff nurses who were working in PGIMS – Rohtak and who was available during data collection.

Sample size:

60 samples,

Sampling techniques:

Non-Probability Convenience sampling technique was adopted.

Criteria for sample selection:

Inclusion criteria:

- Staff nurses working in PGIMS Rohtak.
- Staff nurses who were willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria

Staff nurses who were on duty during data collection period

Data analysis: The collected data was arranged and tabulated to represent the finding of the study. Both descriptive and inferential statistical methods was used for analysing the data,

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analyzed data were presented under the following sections:

Section-A Description of socio-demographic characteristics of the study participants with regards to age distribution of samples and it was observed that out of 50 study subjects, maximum (58%) were in age group of 26-30 years. With regards to gender distribution of samples and it was observed that out of 50 study subjects, maximum (96%) were Females. With regards to professional

qualification distribution of samples and it was observed that out of total study subject's maximum (82%) qualified GNM, followed by BSc nursing (10%) and Post BSc nursing (8%) and no subject was pf MSc nursing. With regards to experience of clinical area distribution of samples and it was observed that out of total study subject's maximum (54%) were having 3-5 years of experience. With regards to do you feel confident in giving care to cancer patient, distribution of samples and it was observed all of the subjects were answered yes. With regards to source of information distribution of samples and it was observed that maximum number (98%) had information from electronic media.

SECTION- B: Knowledge score of study samples regarding oncological emergencies and its management among staff nurses.

To achieve the first objectives of this study, the respondents were assessed for their knowledge regarding oncological emergencies and its management among staff nurses. The findings revealed that majority if staff nurses 66% had moderate knowledge, 34% had inadequate knowledge and none have adequate knowledge regarding oncological emergencies and their management among staff nurses in pre-test. In post-test majority 54% had adequate knowledge, 46% had moderately knowledge and none had inadequate knowledge regarding oncological emergencies and their management.

SECTION –C: Effectiveness of nurse led intervention regarding oncological emergencies and their management among staff nurses.

After analysis the data the major finding was that the knowledge mean of post-test (20.50), was more as compared to the pre-test (11.94). p-value is lower than table value.

Table 1: Comparison Of Level of Knowledge Among Staff Nurses Working in Pgims, Rohtak, In Pre-Test and Post-Test

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST		MEAN DIFFERENCE	Df	t-value	p-value	Table value
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD					
	11.94	3.060	20.52	2.757					

Table 1 depict the mean score and SD value of level of knowledge of all subjects in pre-test was 11.94 and 3.060 respectively. However, the mean score and SD value of post-test were 20.52 and 2.757. Mean difference of level of knowledge among staff nurses

SECTION –D: Association of knowledge of staff nurses with the selected socio- demographic variables.

Findings of the analysis of staff nurses' knowledge with the selected socio-demographic variables showed that the chi square test was used to determine the association between the knowledge and the selected demographic variables like age, gender, professional qualification, duration of experience; do you feel confident in caring patient? And source of information of staff nurses.

There was no significant association with their demographic variables at 0.05 level if significance. Hence (H0) accepted

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in pre-test and post-test was 8.580. The calculated t-value at 49 degree of freedom and 5% level of significance was 14.634 and statically significant.