

Post operative care of patients with kidney transplantation among staff nurses and nursing students



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ABSTRACT:

Background: Kidney transplantation is the treatment of choice for clients with end stage of kidney disease. Kidney transplantation allows the recipient to enjoy a much less restricted life style. The care for the clients undergoing renal transplantation is complex and specialized standard post-operative nursing interventions are applicable with the added consideration of assessing for signs of rejection and prevention of infection

Objective: To assess the level of knowledge regarding postoperative care of patients with kidney transplantation among staff nurses and nursing students in Narayana Medical College and Hospital.

Materials and Methods: Descriptive cross sectional design and convenient sampling technique was followed which included 30 samples. Data was collected using structured questionnaire. Data analysis was done with SPSS.

Results: Shows that with regard to level of knowledge regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation among staff nurses 2(13.3%) had inadequate knowledge, 12(80%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 1(6.7%) had adequate knowledge. Among nursing students 3(20%) had inadequate knowledge, 6(40%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 6(40%) had adequate knowledge.

Conclusions: The present study concluded that comparing the level of knowledge between staff nurses and nursing students, nursing students have adequate level of knowledge than staff nurses regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation.

INTRODUCTION: Kidney serves the body as a natural filter of the blood and removes waste products of metabolism. The care for the client undergoing renal transplantation is complex and specialized standard post-operative nursing intervention are applicable with the added consideration of assessing for signs of rejection and prevention of infection.

The post-operative nursing care of kidney transplantation client is very important. One has to follow complete aseptic techniques for postoperative care. The first day of postoperative period is closely monitored with 30 minutes intervals, for signs and

symptoms of kidney transplantation rejection such as increased blood pressure and edema. Antibiotics and anti-hypertensive drugs are used to maintain the electrolyte balance and blood pressure. Dextrose and sodium solution are administered post-operatively with the ratio of saline and dextrose as 2:1. Urine is monitored hourly. It is very important to maintain intake and output chart to detect the transplanted kidney function.

Drain has to be monitored as increased drain volume is a sign of bleeding. Abdominal drain is placed for 5-7 days. Doppler ultrasound can be advised after

24 days. Position should be closely monitored. Immunosuppressant drugs, fluid and electrolyte balance, wound care, pain management, intensive spirometry, early ambulation and restoration of normal bowel elimination are the areas of concern. Recovery of upper gastro intestinal function is usually uncomplicated but constipation is common problem because of ileus after a retroperitoneal dissection and the constipating side effects of phosphate hinders corticosteroids. Therefore stool softening, bulk forming laxatives and enemas are necessary.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation among staff nurses.
- To assess the level of knowledge regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation among nursing students.
- To compare the level of knowledge regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation among staff nurses and nursing students.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation among staff nurses with their selected socio demographic variables.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation among nursing students with their selected socio demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Descriptive cross sectional design is used to assess the level of knowledge regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation among staff nurses and student nurses in Narayana Medical College Hospital. Non-probability convenient sampling was used. 15 Staff nurses and 15 student nurses who were eligible, can understand regional language, who were available during data collection and voluntarily willing to

participate in the study are included stass nurses who are sick, who are on leave were excluded.

Prior Permission was obtained from ethical clearance committee Participants signed an informed consent and were told they could withdraw from the study at any time for any reason.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL:

PART I: Deals with demographic variables including age, gender, educational qualification, working experience, source of information and attended any CNE programme.

PART II: It deals with structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation among staff nurses and student nurses. It consists of 45 multiple choice question. Each current answer carries '1' score. wrong answer 0 score.

Score Interpretation: The score was interpreted as follows:

- Inadequate knowledge : 0-15
- Moderately adequate : 16-30
- Adequate knowledge : 31-45

Data analysis: Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and chi-square test were done.

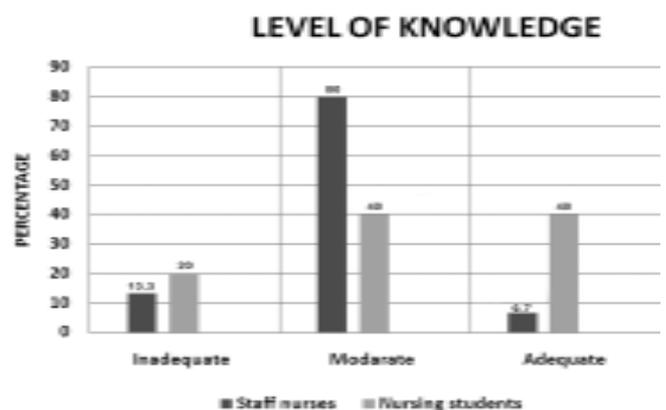


Fig-1:Percentage distribution of level of knowledge between staff nurses and Nursing students.

Table-1: Comparison of mean and standard deviation of knowledge scores between staff nurses and nursing students.

| Category | Mean | Standard deviation |
|------------------|------|--------------------|
| Staff nurses | 28.2 | 3.97 |
| Nursing students | 27.9 | 5.99 |

For staff nurses there was no significant association between age, gender educational qualification, working experience, source of information and attending CNE programme, and for nursing students there was no significant association between age, educational qualification, year of course, source of information and attending CNE programme.

DISCUSSION: The discussion of the present study was based on the findings obtained from the descriptive and inferential statistical analysis of collected data. It is presented in the view of the objectives of the study. The study related to level of knowledge regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation among staff nurses 2(13.3%) had inadequate knowledge, 12(80%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 1(6.7%) had adequate knowledge. Among nursing students 3(20%) had inadequate knowledge, 6(40%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 6(40%) had adequate knowledge.

For staff nurse’s results Shows that with regard to association of level of knowledge regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation among staff nurses and selected demographic variables. The calculated value is less than the table value at P=0.05. so statically there is no significant association between level of knowledge among staff nurses and selected demographic variables. And for student nurses’ association of level of knowledge regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation among nursing students with their selected socio demographic variables. The calculated value is less than the table value. So statistically there

is no significant associations between the level of knowledge among nursing students with their selected sociodemographic variables.

CONCLUSION: In the present study concluded that comparing the level of knowledge between staff nurses and nursing students, nursing students have adequate level of knowledge than staff nurses regarding post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A similar study can be replicated on a large sample to generalize the findings.
- An experimental study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of teaching programme post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation.
- Similar study can be done on different hospital settings.
- A comparative study can be undertaken to compare the knowledge of staff nurses and nursing students about post-operative care of patients with kidney transplantation.

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