

A Study to Assess the Health Status and Knowledge Regarding Basic Life Support among Health Workers in Selected Urban Health Centers, District Durg (C.G.) with a View to Develop an Information Booklet

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Abstract: Cardiovascular diseases are the major public health concern worldwide. Survival after cardiopulmonary arrest is usually low and depends on early intervention. quality of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and time of initiation of defibrillation post cardiac arrest. Basic life support (BLS) is a key component of chain of survival. Awareness and knowledge about basic life support is mandatory among health care professionals as they encounter such situation on a daily basis and will help them a long way in saving lives, thus knowledge in basic life support is very essential as health care professionals will get exposed to such situation more often. The objectives of the study were: 1) To assess the socio-demographic variables of the health workers in selected urban health centres, district Durg, (C.G). 2) To assess the knowledge regarding basic life support among health workers in selected urban health centres, district Durg, (C.G). 3) To find out the association between socio-demographic variables and knowledge regarding basic life support among health workers in selected urban health centers, district Durg. (C.G.). 4) To develop an information booklet to create awareness regarding basic life support among health workers in selected urban health centers, district Durg (C.G.).

Keywords: Health workers, basic life support, CPR

1. Introduction

All the cells in our body require oxygen to survive. They also require a good supply of nutrients and rapid removal of waste products. Oxygen and nutrients are carried around the body in our blood, which is pumped by heart. In our lungs, oxygen enters our blood stream and carbon dioxide is removed. Brain function deteriorates if blood flow is stopped for about 4 min. If ceases for 7 minutes, then irreversible damage occurs.

CPR is a basic life support for the purpose of oxygenating brain and heart until the appropriate definitive medical treatment can restore the normal respiratory and circulatory function. In essence, cardio (heart) pulmonary (lung) resuscitation (revive, revitalize) serves as an artificial heartbeat and an artificial respirator.

2. Literature Survey

Viral D et al (2017) conducted a study to assess the knowledge regarding CPR among doctors and nursing staff in cancer society medical college, Gujarat, India

The study revealed that among 120 responders three were excluded as their forms were incomplete Out of 117 responders 40 were doctors, 77 were nursing staff. Among

doctors 5% secured 80% marks in the pre-test assessment whereas in the post test assessment 63% of them secured 70-90%marks and nursing staff 3.9% secured 80% in pre-test assessment whereas in post-test assessment 27% of them secured 70- 90% marks.

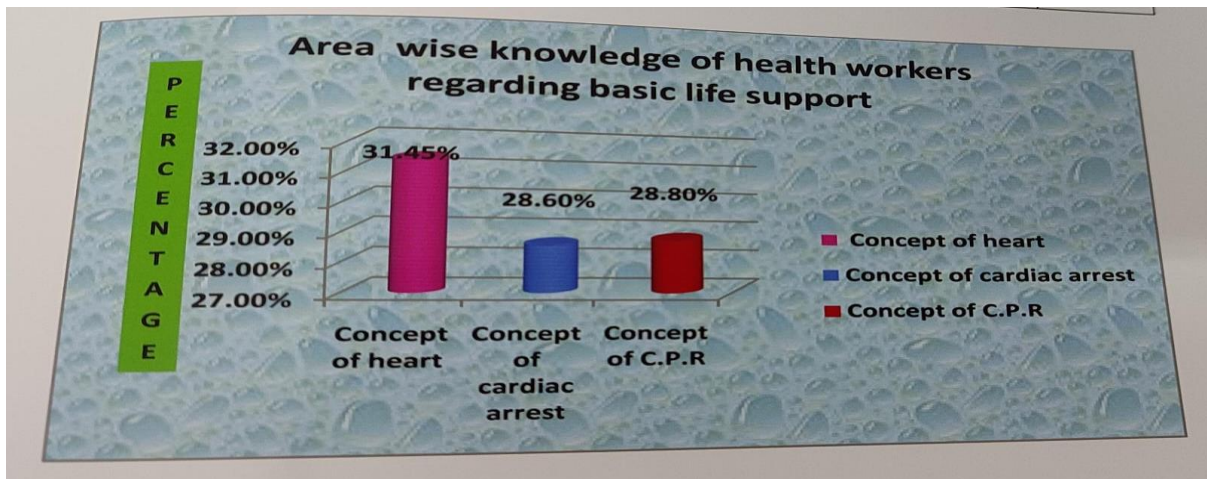
3. Methods/ Approach

The evaluative research approach and non-experimental descriptive research design was used.

4. Results/Discussion

Area wise analysis of knowledge scores regarding basic life support among health workers was assessed and tabulated in represent maximum knowledge scores regarding area wise analysis among health workers was 18.87 (31.45%) in the area of concept of heart, 17.29(28.8%) was in the area regarding concept of CPR. Whereas minimum knowledge score was 17.2 (28.6%) in the area of concept of cardiac arrest.

Over all analysis of knowledge scores regarding basic life support among health workers, denote that majority of health workers i.e 49 (81.6%) had poor knowledge, 11(18.3%) had average knowledge regarding basic life support.



Chi square analysis to find out the association between socio demographic variables and knowledge regarding basic life support among health workers that there was association between socio demographic variables i.e; gender, educational qualifications and years in the working experience and previous knowledge about basic life support with knowledge as the chi square values i.e:40.6 43.01 and 56.16 ,25.09 was greater than the table value i.e: 13.82 22.46 and 22.46,13.82 respectively at 0.01 level of significance.

5. Conclusions

Since the study reveals that there is lack of knowledge regarding basic life support among health workers it is there for necessary to take prompt action regarding creating awareness among health workers regarding this basic life support awareness and knowledge about basic life support is mandatory among health care professionals as they encounter such situation on a daily basis and will help them a long way in saving lives.

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