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Quality of Care of Patients with Myocardial Infarction in Intensive Coronary Care Unit

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ABSTRACT: The investigation undertaken a study to evaluate the quality nursing care on patients with Myocardial infarction at Sree Balaj Medical College and Hospital. The objectives of the study to assess and evaluate the effectiveness of quality nursing care on of patient with myocardial infarction. The research Null Hypothesis formulated to find out the association between the effectiveness of nursing care with selected Demographic variables. The review of Literature was done and organized under various aspects. Lydia Hall core, care cure theory was applied with modification to do intervention and carryout the observations. The research approach adopted for the study was quasi experimental design; one group pretest post test design. On probability convenient sampling technique was used. One hospital was selected for the study. The tool developed was structured assessment scale on demographic data and cardiac assessment. Observation check list on nursing protocol. The content validity of the tool and procedure was done with five experts. The reliability of the tool was established by test-retest method, the coefficient correlation was 0.81 .Data gathered were analyzed by using inferential and Descriptive analysis. The paired 't' test was used to find out the quality nursing care comparison of post observational assessment showed ' chi-square test' was used. Pilot study was conducted to 5 myocardial infarction patient. Main study was conducted among 30 patients. The study findings revealed that there was significant at 0.001 level improvements in the post assessment. So that quality nursing care will prevent complication and speedy recovery. Implication and recommendations were made. The conclusion that the quality of nursing care of patient was effective and statistically significant at $p < 0.001$ level.

KEYWORDS: Evaluation, Quality, Nursing care, Myocardial Infarction.

I. INTRODUCTION

Heart attack, technically termed as myocardial infarction (MI).objective of the study to evaluate the quality of care of patient with myocardial infarction Need for the study was Myocardial infarction continues to be a significant problem in industrialized countries and is becoming on increasingly significant problem in developing countries. In India it is projected to be the largest cause of death and disability by 2020, with 2.6 million Indians predicted to die due to coronary heart disease, which constitutes 54.1% of all cardiovascular disease deaths. Nearly half of these deaths are likely to occur among young and middle aged individuals (30-69 years)..**Juan. B Cabello(2010)**conducted study on oxygen therapy for acute Myocardial infarction in three randomized trials they compared one group given oxygen to another group given air .these trails involved a total of 387 patients. 14 died nearly three times as the people known to have been given oxygen compared to those known to be given air.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to evaluate the quality of nursing care on patients with myocardial infarction at sree balaji medical college and hospital

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To assess the health status of patient with myocardial infarction
To provide quality nursing care using protocol for patients with myocardial infarction

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- 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of quality nursing care of patients with myocardial infarction
- 3) To associate effectiveness of quality nursing care with demographic variables

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research approach:

Evaluative research is applied form of research that involves finding out how will the programme, practice,(or) policy working

Research design:

Quasi experimental design; one group pre test-post test design will be adopted for this study

Pre test	Intervention(structure assessment scale)	Post test
01	X	02

Variables: The dependent variable is myocardial infarction patients and the Independent variable is quality Nursing care. The study is design to elicit the quality of care of myocardial infarction patients in importing health status and prevent complications

Setting: The study was conducted at intensive care unit in sree Balaji Medical college and Hospital, chrompet, Chennai.

Population: All the patient who were diagnosed as MI approximately 45 patients admitted in intensive coronary care unit, sree Balaji medical college and Hospital, Chennai.

Sample: patients with myocardial infarction admitted in intensive coronary care unit sree balaji medical college and hospital

Sample size: To total number of 30 patients who were admitted with myocardial infarction in intensive coronary care unit.

Sample selection criteria:

Inclusive criteria:1) the patient who had first attack of myocardial infarction

2) Age between 31-61 years with myocardial infarction

3) Both Male and female patients were selected

4) Patient who knows Tamil or English

Exclusive criteria: patient with multiple complications

Sampling Technique: on probability convenient sampling technique was adopted to the study because of one hospital selected for the study.

Tools for Data collection

Tool 1: Structured Assessment Rating scale

PART I: Demographic variables

PART II: it consists of seven items

Tool 2: observation check list

Its consists of 14 items

Scoring procedure:

score interpretation = $\frac{\text{Obtained score}}{\text{Total score}} \times 100$

Total score

Validity of the tool:

This tool was done with 5 experts 2 medical and 3 nursing experts

Reliability of the tool: The reliability score obtained for this tool was $r = 0.81$.

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Data collection procedure: The data collection was done for the period of six weeks in intensive care unit of balaji medical college and hospital Chennai on 30 patients was included in data collection, data collection was done by using structure assessment scale and nursing assessment protocol.

III. RESULTS

The present study was conducted to evaluate quality Nursing care on patients with myocardial infarction. Quasi experimental one group pre- test and post –test research was adopted. The sample was selected by using Non probability convenient sampling technique. The sample compromises of 30 myocardial patients.

Frequency and percentage distribution on demographic variables: Results implied that the distribution of respondents according to certain demographic factors like Age, sex, religion, education ,Educational status, occupation, monthly income and health information.

Table: 1 Frequency and distribution of health status of patients with myocardial infarction

S.NO	Health status	Assessment		Evaluation	
		NO	%	NO	%
1	Good	-	-	28	93.3
2	Fair	2	6.7	2	6.7
3	Poor	28	93.3	-	-

Comparison between assessment and evaluation score mean standard deviation of patients with myocardial infarction

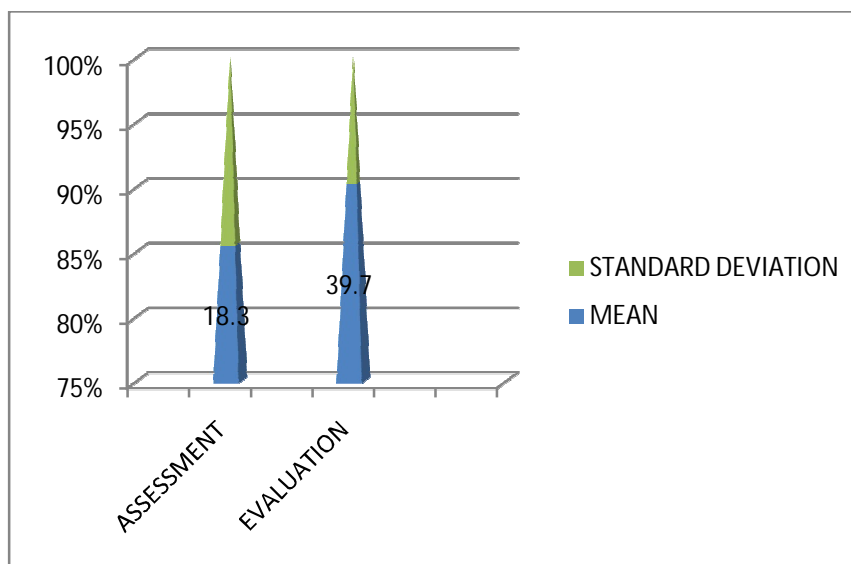


FIG: 1 shows that during initial assessment the mean was 18.3 with standard Deviation of 3.1 and in evaluation the mean was 39.7 with standard deviation of 4.3.

Mean and standard deviation of improvement score for patient with Myocardial infarction:

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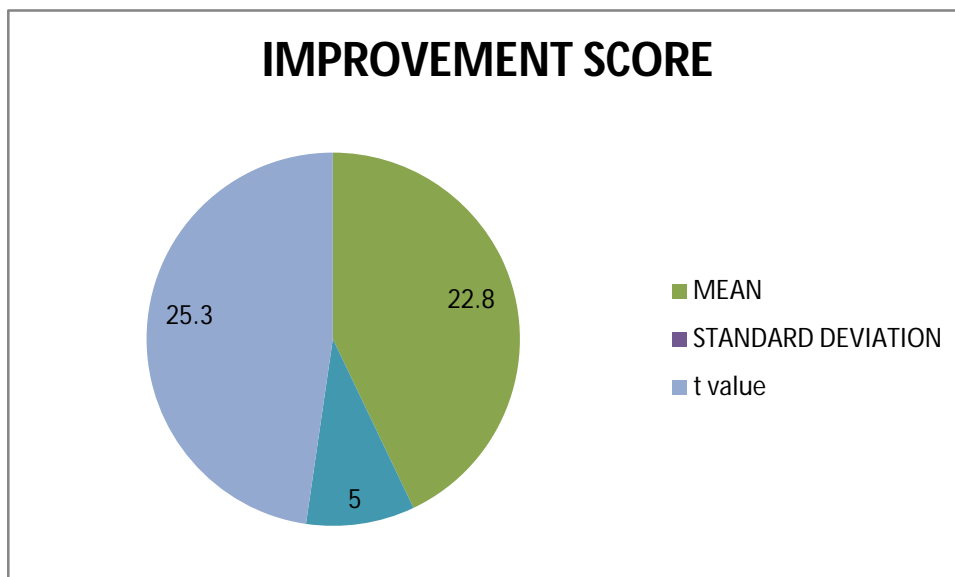


FIG: 2 shows that the improvement mean was 22.8 with standard deviation of 5.0 which showed the Nursing care was highly significant $P < 0.001$ Level of significance

IV. DISCUSSION

In the end of the study the patient showed improvement in cardiac function, reduce the pain, improvement in respiratory status, improvement in electrolyte balance maintained Good nutritional status and improved knowledge about risk factors, signs and symptoms and prevention of complications

RECOMMENDATION:

- The similar study can be conducted in a large group of samples.
- The study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of cardiac rehabilitation measures in reducing the recurrence of complications of myocardial infarction.
- A descriptive study can also be conducted to excavate problems and institute nursing care in patients with myocardial infarction.
- This study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of nursing care in modified risk factors of myocardial infarction among patients with hypertension.

V. CONCLUSION

The present study was evaluated the quality Nursing care on patients with myocardial infarction at selected hospital setting. The study was analyzed the data and has come to the quality nursing care of patients was effective and statistically significant at $P < 0.001$ level

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