

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 4, April 2015

Effectiveness of Nursing Care on Patients with Ischemic Heart Disease

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ABSTRACT: A Study was conducted on (40) patients with ischemic heart disease. Ischemic heart disease patients admitted in intensive care unit of government head quarters hospital, kancheepuram. The study was titled as "Effectiveness of nursing care on patients with ischemic heart disease." The subject was selected by convenient sampling technique. The study was conducted by using the Assessment scoring techniques. Data collection was done through observational checklist of patients with ischemic heart disease . Nurse should plan the nursing intervention before giving the nursing care. Data obtained was tabulated and analyzed in terms of objectives of study using descriptive and inferential statistics. From the assessment of patient with ischemic heart disease showed that 26(65%) is were delayed health condition an none of them in good health condition from the evaluation of patients with ischemic heart disease after comprehensive nursing care as per protocol showed that majority 17(42.5%) of patient with ischemic heart disease patients are in good health condition .There is statistically $p < 0.001$ significantly improvement in health status after the comprehensive nursing intervention for with ischemic heart disease.

KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, Nursing care, Patients, Ischemia.

I. INTRODUCTION

Abdullah.g(1970) Ischemic heart disease otherwise known as coronary heart disease. It is a condition that affects the supply of blood to the heart. The blood vessels are narrowed or blocked due to the deposition of cholesterol plaques on their walls. **Ades.peta(2006)** this reduce the supply of oxygen and nutrients to the heart musculature, which is essential for proper functioning of heart. This may eventually results in a portion of the heart being suddenly deprived of its blood supply leading to the death of that area of heart tissues, resulting in a heart attack nearly 70% of the people suffered by the ischemic heart disease. As the heart is pump that supplies oxygenated blood to the various vital organs, any defect in the heart immediately affects the supply of oxygen to the vital organs like the brain, kidneys heart. This leads to the death of tissue within these organs and their eventual failure or death. Ischaemic heart disease is the most common cause of death in several countries around the world. **Amold.b(1987)** To evaluate the progression of the condition of patients with ischemic heart disease. **Blmnet.m(1985)** to assess the health condition of patients with ischemic heart disease. **Best john.w(1983)** Jto plan the implement nursing interventions according to needs and problems of condition of patients with ischemic heart disease. **Biack.m(1997)** to evaluate the progression of the condition of patients with ischemic heart disease.

Review of literature: this chapter presents a review of selected literature relevant to the present study. Review of literature is an important step in the development of the research project.

Section A: Review of literature related to disease condition.

Section B: Review of literature related to study.

Section A: Review of literature related to disease condition.

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In this topic we will discuss about ischemia, angina pectoris, types, cause, pathophysiology, signs and symptoms, treatment and management for medical and surgical and nurses responsibility.

Section B: Review of literature related to study. Cardiol.J., (2014): outcome after coronary artery bypass graft surgery, angioplasty and stenting. We undertook this prospective observational study to investigate the longterm prgresison afr balloon angioplasty, coronary stenting and coronary after bypass grafting. Longterm mortality doses not differ among patients who received percutaneous or CABG, major adverse cardiac events occur more often in patients with previos percutaneous intervention, where CS has advantages over PTCA.

II. METHODOLOGY

The descriptive research design was used to assess the effectiveness of nursing care on patients (40) with ischemic heart disease. This study convenient sampling technique was used. Checklist it consist of 3 sections part-1: it consist of the information in demographic variables such as age, religion, occupation, education, income, habits.part-2 it is consist of rating scale was used to monitor the health condition. The total number of variables was 6.part-3: it consist of the observational checklist was used to find out the nursing the effectiveness of Nursing care on patients with ischemic heart disease. In this study descriptive statistical analysis method was used to find out the mean score , standard deviation of the score and percentage of the score the ‘t’ test were adopted and interpreted with each score health progress results found with patients with ischemic heart diseases.

Results and discussion: The effectiveness of nursing care on patients with ischemic heart disease. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyses the study result. the patient who met the inclusion criteria were selected and each of them were assessed with demographic variables vital parameters, each patient observation score related on assessment scale most of patient 26 (65%) were in delayed health condition,14 (35%) were in moderate health condition of none them in good health condition. The over all of health condition of patient with ischemic heart disease on assessment day was 2.1 and with standard deviation0.5 and on evaluation day men was 0.6 and standard deviation 0.4.Statistically there was a significant improvement in the health condition of the patient with ischemic heart disease on evaluation score after comprehensive nursing management.

Part-1: Demographic variables of patients with ischemic heart disease, In this demographic variable 37.5% of them were in age group of 35to44years suffering from ischemic heart disease. 67.5% of males are suffered from ischemic heart disease. 37.5% muslim,35% illiterate,37.5% of sedentary workers ,70% nuclear family,37.5% smoking.

Part-2: Assessment scoring about progress in health condition of patients with ischemic heart disease based on the rating scale.

Days	Level of progress in health condition					
	Delayed health condition		Moderate health condition		Good health condition	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
Assessment day	26	65	14	35	-	-
Evaluation day	11	27.5	12	30	17	42.5

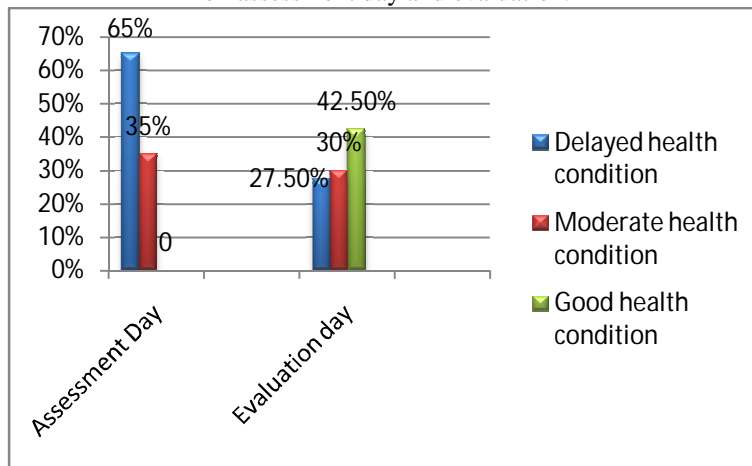
In this study on the assessment day 35-65% of people have a delayed to moderate health condition, none of them in good health condition.

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Figure-1 Frequency of distribution of level of progress health condition of patients with ischemic heart disease on assessment day and evaluation.

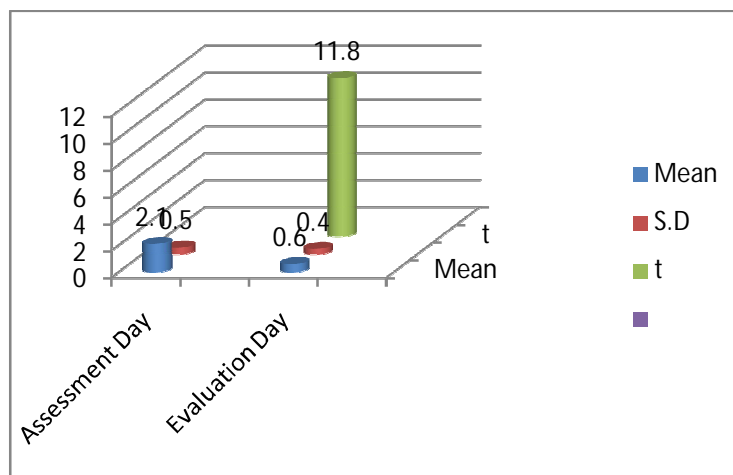


Part-3: Comparison on the health condition of the patient with ischemic heart disease with assessment and evaluation score.

S.No	Days	Mean	S.D	't'-value
1	Assessment day	2.1	0.5	11.8
2	Evaluation day	0.6	0.4	

In this study overall health condition of patients with ischemic heart disease. The mean score 2.1, standard deviation-0.5, after evaluation of the patients with ischemic heart disease the mean score is 0.6, standard deviation-0.4, t-value-11.8. Statistically there was a significant improvement in the health condition of the patients with ischemic heart disease on evaluation score after comprehensive nursing management.

Figure-2 Mean with standard deviation about progress in health condition of patients with ischemic heart disease on assessment day and evaluation day.



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III. CONCLUSION

From the assessment of patient with ischemic heart disease showed that 26(65%) is were delayed health condition an none of them in good health condition from the evaluation of patients with ischemic heart disease after comprehensive nursing care as per protocol showed that majority 17(42.5%) of patient with ischemic heart disease patients are in good health condition .There is statistically $p < 0.001$ significantly improvement in health status after the comprehensive nursing intervention for with ischemic heart disease.

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