

Assessing Knowledge and Awareness of Nurses and Medical Doctors on the Use of Emergency Trolley

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A case study of University Teaching Hospital of Butare, Rwanda

Key words: CPR: Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, BUTH: University Teaching Hospital of Butare, ICU: Intensive care Unit.

1. Background of the study and problem statement

An emergency trolley is a wheeled storage unit containing all the materials necessary for emergency treatment (CPR) (WHO, 2012). Many studies have been conducted in high resources settings like Australia, USA, UK (Finn and Jacobs 2003:470) in assessing knowledge and awareness on use of emergency trolley shown the delay of CPR because of the non-availability of drugs and functional equipment as well as not knowing the location and use of certain materials of emergency trolley.

BUTH which is in accreditation process where they got emergency trolleys as innovation from recommendation of COHSASA survey 2012 and there was no specific training at the hospital even at school for nurses and medical Doctors on the use of emergency trolley. The researcher seeks to identify in depth the knowledge and awareness of BUTH nurses and medical practitioners working in inpatient departments.

2. General Objective

The main objective of this study is to assess and help identify the knowledge and awareness of nurses and medical Doctors on the use of an emergency trolley in the inpatient departments at Butare University Teaching Hospital.

3. Specific Objectives

To explore awareness of nurses and medical doctors on the use of the emergency trolley.

To assess knowledge of nurses and medical Doctors on the use of the emergency trolley according to their experiences

4. Research methodology

Research design: a quantitative, non-interventional, descriptive

The study population: nurses and medical Doctors who work in Pediatrics, Surgery, IM, Obstetrics &Gyn, and ICU (173)

Sample size determination $n = Nz^2pq / (E^2(N-1) + z^2pq)$ (Morris, n.d)

The number by service = (sample size x total of participants in Department): total population

Sampling: simple random sampling. Instrument: Questionnaire

Pilot study: 5 (Validity and reliability).

Data collection procedure Authorization: BUTH, Participants Introduction: In different services

Distribution of questionnaires to 119 participants

Collection of answered questionnaires.

Duration of data collection: two weeks

Data analysis: SPSS

Results

The distribution of respondents by availability of emergency trolley in their services

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes I have seen it	114	95.8%
No I have not seen it	5	4.2%
total	119	100%

The distribution of respondents by knowledge about necessary components of an emergency trolley

	Frequency	percentage
yes	97	81.5%
no	22	18.5%
total	119	100%

Improvement of emergency trolley

Training or simulation	18	15.1%
To avail the necessary materials	32	29.1%
Better regular restocking and adding supplies	18	15.1%
Daily checked	21	17.6%
maintain and sustain the materials	16	13.4
Checklist	7	5.9%
Missed value	7	5.9%
Total	119	100%

5. Conclusion

Compared to previous study it was found that BUTH consistently had more inpatient nursing and medical practitioner respondents were aware and knowledgeable about the use of an emergency trolley, which may be attributed to success of the accreditation process. It is identified that within BUTH there is an inconsistency with the use, knowledge, and availability of an emergency trolley. Due to this inconsistency there can be a major negative influence on the outcomes of CPR provided at BUTH. This study also found that the availability of the equipments for the emergency trolleys were inadequate, recommended basic trolley checking procedures were not followed, all of which could indicate possible unpreparedness for CPR emergencies and, ultimately, would impact negatively on CPR outcomes at BUTH.

6. Recommendations

BUTH Management: To avail all of the necessary materials of an emergency trolley; to provide training and simulation, scenarios on the use of an emergency trolley.

Medical staff and nursing staff: To check emergency trolley on daily basis by using standardized checklist, Incident reporting concerning Emergency trolley issues. The regular audit about monitoring of emergency trolley should be done.

Researchers: Future research should be conducted by using the same or different methodology to rule out any change, qualitative study to be conducted to assess knowledge and awareness on use of emergency trolley at BUTH.

INFO:-

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