

# Assess the Knowledge Regarding Exchange Transfusion among Staff Nurses in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore

<sup>1</sup>MRS.G.SUJA SHAMILI, <sup>2</sup>DR. INDIRA.S, <sup>3</sup>Ms. Divya Malika

<sup>1</sup>Assistant professor, department of medical surgical nursing, Narayana College of nursing, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India

<sup>2</sup>Principal, Narayana College of nursing, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India

<sup>3</sup>Staff nurse, Narayana super specialty Hospital, Andhra Pradesh, India

---

**Abstract:** A study the level of knowledge regarding exchange transfusion in Narayana medical college hospital in Nellore. A descriptive design was used to assess the level of knowledge regarding exchange transfusion among staff nurses in Narayana medical college hospital. The sample size of 30 staff nurses were selected using convenience sampling technique. The study showed that among 30 samples, 14(46.7%) staff nurses had inadequate knowledge, 2(6.6%) staff nurses had moderately adequate knowledge and 14(46.7%) had adequate knowledge with the mean of 19.1 and standard deviation of 7.61. There was no significant association between the level of knowledge regarding exchange transfusion among staff nurses with their selected socio demographic variables. The study concluded that most of the staff nurses had inadequate and moderately adequate knowledge regarding exchange transfusion in Narayana medical college hospital in Nellore

**Keywords:** Assess, Knowledge, Exchange Transfusion, Staff nurses.

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

An exchange transfusion is a medical treatment in which aphaeresis is used to remove one person's red blood cells or platelets and replace the blood product. Blood is a fluid tissue that circulates throughout the body via arteries and veins, providing a vehicle by which an immune variety of different substances are transported between the various organs and tissues. The exchange transfusion is performed in a hospital or clinic. During the procedure, blood will be removed and replaced with donor blood or plasma.

Exchange transfusion in which the infant's blood is remove in small amounts and replaced with compatible blood, is a standard mode of therapy for treatment of severe hyper bilirubinemia. The main aim of exchange transfusion is to remove excess bilirubin from the body of the infant and prevent kerniterus, to exchange hemoglobin levels without appreciable changes in the blood volume

## 2. METHODOLOGY

**STUDY DESIGN:** Descriptive Design

**STUDY POPULATION:** Staff nurses in Narayana Medical college hospital in Nellore

**STUDY SIZE:** 30 staff nurses

**STUDY DURATION:** 30 days

**INCLUSION CRITERIA:** Staff nurses Who Are

1. Working in Narayana Medical College Hospital
2. Both male and female nurses
3. Willing to participate in the study

**EXCLUSION CRITERIA:** Staff nurses who are

1. On leave during the time of data collection

**STUDY PROCEDURE:**

After getting formal permission from the medical superintendent, data collection was started. 30 samples were selected by non probability convenience sampling technique. For the present study self structured questionnaire was adopted to collect the data from staff nurses. It has taken about 30 minutes to complete the questionnaire. The data collection was done for a period of 14 days. Each day 7 samples were selected between 9am – 12pm. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

**PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS:**

**SECTION I:** Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of staff nurses

**SECTION II:** Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding exchange transfusion among staff nurses in Narayana medical college hospital in Nellore

Mean and standard deviation of the Knowledge regarding exchange transfusion

**SECTION III:** Association between the levels of knowledge regarding exchange transfusion among staff nurses with their selected socio demographic variables

### 3. RESULT

**SECTION I:** With regard to Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of staff nurses

- With regard to age, 12(40%) staff nurses were between 26-30 years.
- With regard to professional qualification, 12(40%) staff nurses studied GNM.
- With regard to source of information, 11(36.7%) staff nurses gained information from curriculum.
- With regard to CNE program attended, 26(86.7%) staff nurses attended CNE program
- With regard to years of experience, 14(46.7%) staff nurses had below 1 year of experience.
- With regard to area of working, 20(66.7%) staff nurses work in ICU.

**SECTION II:** Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding exchange transfusion among staff nurses in naraya medical college hospital in Nellore (N=30)

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Adequate knowledge	2	6.6
Moderately adequate knowledge	14	46.7
Inadequate knowledge	14	46.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

Mean and standard deviation of the level of knowledge regarding exchange transfusion

MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
19.1	7.67

**SECTION: III:** Association between the levels of knowledge regarding exchange transfusion among staff nurses with their selected socio demographic variables n=30

There was no significant association between the levels of knowledge regarding exchange transfusion among staff nurses with their selected socio demographic variables

#### 4. DISCUSSION

*Major findings of the study:* With regard to Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of staff nurses

- With regard to age, 12(40%) staff nurses were between 26-30 years.
- With regard to professional qualification, 12(40%) staff nurses studied GNM.
- With regard to source of information, 11(36.7%) staff nurses gained information from curriculum.
- With regard to CNE program attended, 26(86.7%) staff nurses attended CNE program
- With regard to years of experience, 14(46.7%) staff nurses had below 1 year of experience.
- With regard to area of working, 20(66.7%) staff nurses work in ICU.
- With regard to level of knowledge regarding exchange transfusion among staff nurses 14(46.7%), had moderately adequate knowledge and 14(46.7%) had inadequate knowledge with the mean of 19.1 and standard deviation of 7.61
- There was no significant association between the level of knowledge regarding exchange transfusion among staff nurses with their selected socio demographic variables

#### 5. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the maximum number of staff nurses had moderately adequate and inadequate knowledge regarding exchange transfusion. Hence it is concluded that there is a necessity to conduct educational program in the hospital regarding exchange transfusion