A STUDY TO FIND THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN POST TEST KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COMPLICATIONS OF SPINAL ANESTHESIA AND SELECTED SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG B.SC. NURSING STUDENTS AT SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES OF BENGALURU

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ABSTRACT

Anaesthesia has traditionally meant the condition of sensation (including the feeling of pain) having blocked or temporarily taken away. This allows patients to undergo surgery and other invasive procedures without the distress and pain they would otherwise experience. "Quantitative research approach" was used in the present study. The pre-experimental research design was used. The setting of the study was Dhanwantri Nursing Institutions and Sri Venkateshwara College of Nursing. The population of the present study was B.Sc. Nursing students. Samples for the present study were the students studying B.Sc. Nursing. A probability random sampling strategy was utilized for the present study. The sample size of the present study was 100 B.Sc. Nursing Students. These findings suggest that, the results of the chi-square tests indicate that there is no significant association between marital status, gender, and annual family income with post-test knowledge among B.Sc. nursing students, based on the given values provided.

Key Words: *Anesthesia, sensation, invasive.*

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INTRODUCTION

Spinal anesthesia also called spinal analgesia or subarachnoid block is a form of regional anesthesia and a kind of neuraxial block involving injection of opioids, local anesthetics or other permissive drug into the subarachnoid space (Cook TM et al 2009 and Rodgers A et al 2000). The first spinal anesthetic was delivered by an accident. Its inception can be traced back in the late 19th century by James Leonard Corning. He reported on spinal anesthesia in 1885 for the first time. The first planned spinal anesthesia was administered by August Bier in 1898. He had personal knowledge of the symptoms of post spinal puncture headache (PSPH). Bier reported complications including back and leg pain, vomiting and headache. Even at this early stage, he had associated the loss of cerebrospinal fluid with post spinal headache (Corning JL). Spinal anesthesia offers many advantages for operation although the extent of its benefit is not agreed universally.

Despite the many years that spinal anesthesia (SA) has been used, there remain controversies about the appropriate use of these blocks in special conditions. Disadvantages of this technique include the finite duration of anesthesia and a higher incidence of hypotension. Some researchers suggest that SA is inappropriate for outpatients because of the occurrence of PSPH (Ravindran RS 1984). Similarly, spinal anesthesia seems to be well-suited for in patients undergoing cesarean section because of the short interval from injection to surgical anesthesia (Hurley RJ et al 1990).

TITLE

A STUDY TO FIND THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN POST TEST KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COMPLICATIONS OF SPINAL ANESTHESIA AND SELECTED SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG B.SC. NURSING STUDENTS AT SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES OF BENGALURU.

OBJECTIVES

To find the association between post test knowledge with selected socio demographic variables among B.Sc. nursing students

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Govardhane T (2015). Conducted on “Meningitis following spinal anesthesia”. A case report from the Maharashtra. LTMMC and LTMG hospital report four cases which developed meningitis after spinal anesthesia to a 24 yrs. female weeks gestation for cervical encirclage,60 yr. female for skin grafting, 35yr male for hemorrhoidectomy and 26 years female LSCS. The entire patient complained of headache approximately 6-8hr after spinal anesthesia. One patient developed vomiting and pregnant women developed sensorium alteration and other post dural headache and over 4-6hr all the patient developed assign and symptoms of meningitis.

Marjan Joudi, Mehdi Fathi (2015) conducted a study to reveal the dissatisfaction with spinal anesthesia among postoperative patients. And find out that 44/1,191 patients (3.7%) are having dissatisfaction. The reasons for the dissatisfaction were backache (29.5%), postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV; 20.4%), pain at the puncture site (15.9%), inadequate analgesia (13.6%), consciousness during the operation (6.8%), postdural puncture headache (4.5%), transient neurologic symptoms (4.5%), and urinary retention (4.5%). In that study, postoperative backache was the most common cause of dissatisfaction. However, back pain may not be directly related to spinal anesthesia and is almost always associated with pre-existing back pain. Backache after spinal anesthesia is almost always associated with positions during the operation, surgical trauma, operation time, age, pregnancy, needle type, the number of punctures, a different bed, or long bed rest other than preadmission to the hospital.

N.O Donovan, T.E.J Healy (2015) A cross sectional survey was done to find out the prevalence of persistent low back pain in patients undergoing spinal anesthesia in orthopaedic surgeries in Ghurki Trust Teaching Hospital, Lahore. Seventy-five patients are enrolled in this study with the help of convenience sampling techniques in which 75 questionnaires were filled by patients undergoing spinal anesthesia 36 of them were male and remaining 39 were female. Duration of the study was 6 months. Most of people do not have previous history of back pain. Data reveal that patients having previous history of back pain have back pain after the surgery undergoing spinal anesthesia. Also patients having previous history of surgical procedure undergoing spinal anesthesia in past (spinal anesthesia 14.7% and past surgery 12%) have back pain after the surgery (require further research).patients having no history of spinal anesthesia (85.3%) and previous surgery (88%) have no back pain after the surgery

Yun SC, Yong CK, (2014) conducted research and described a case involving a healthy 61- year-old woman with a varicose vein that was scheduled for phlebotomy under spinal anaesthesia. Two days after spinal anesthesia, the patient experienced severe lower back pain that was markedly aggravated by twisting and extension of the spine, but subsided with rest. Immediately after a lumbar medial branch block was performed at the area of tenderness the pain subsided. These results suggested that immediate treatment of acute lower back pain is important for preventing progression to chronic low back pain.

METHODOLOGY

A "Quantitative research approach" was used in the present study. The pre-experimental research design was used. The setting of the study was Dhanwantri Nursing Institutions and Sri Venkateshwara College of Nursing. The population of the present study was B.Sc. Nursing students. Samples for the present study were the students studying B.Sc. Nursing. A probability random sampling strategy was utilized for the present study. The sample size of the present study was 100 B.Sc. Nursing Students.

RESULTS

CONTINGENCY TABLE

GENDER

	Low Knowledge	Medium Knowledge	High Knowledge
MALE	11.36	14.29	19.35
FEMALE	13.64	17.14	23.28

MARITAL STATUS

	Low Knowledge	Medium Knowledge	High Knowledge
SINGLE	12	16	20
MARRIED	12	15	19
DIVORCED	10	13	16

INCOME LEVELS

	Low Knowledge	Medium Knowledge	High Knowledge
< 2 lakhs	17	6	9
2-5 lakhs	14	8	2
5-10 lakhs	1	7	2
> 10 lakhs	2	5	8
More than 20 lakhs	10	4	6

These findings suggest that, the results of the chi-square tests indicate that there is no significant association between marital status, gender, and annual family income with post-test knowledge among B.Sc. nursing students, based on the given values provided.

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