

Knowledge on management of intercostal drainage and factors associate with knowledge among nursing officers of Teaching Hospital Jaffna

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Background and objective: Ineffective nursing care of ICD may lead to life threatening complications. This study assessed the knowledge on management of ICD and the factors associated with knowledge among nurses working in Teaching Hospital Jaffna.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional hospital-based study was conducted among all nurses working in Teaching Hospital Jaffna. Self-administered questionnaires were used to collect data. Analysis was done using SPSS 25 and chi-square test was performed to find out the association. Ethics approval was obtained from the Ethics Review Committee, Faculty of Medicine, University of Jaffna.

Results: Mean age of the participants was 32.12 (± 7.17) years; 70% were female with the majority working in medical, surgical wards or intensive care units (ICU). More than half (51.2%) had <3 years' experience in the current unit. Only 15.3% had good knowledge, while 46.4% and 38.3% had moderate and poor knowledge, respectively. Knowledge had a significant association with education level ($p < 0.001$), special training ($p = 0.015$), student experience ($p = 0.034$), present working unit ($p < 0.001$), years of experience in the working unit ($p < 0.001$), nursing grade ($p = 0.001$), staff support ($p = 0.028$) and number of patients managed with ICD ($p < 0.001$). Participants with a diploma, who had special training or had experience with ICD in the student period or worked in ICU, at nursing grade 3, with <6 years' work experience in the current unit, and had managed a greater number of patients with ICD and had received staff support, were more likely to have good knowledge.

Conclusion: Knowledge on ICD is unsatisfactory among nurses at Teaching Hospital Jaffna. Pre- and in-service training may help to address this gap in knowledge.

Keywords: Intercostal Drainage, Chest Drain, Nurses, Knowledge, Teaching Hospital Jaffna