



The Effects of Constructed Program on Nurses' Practices of Poisoned Children

Nuha Saeed Kadhim¹, Adraa Hussein Shawq^{2*}

¹Department of Community Health Nursing, College of Nursing, University of Basrah, Basrah, Iraq

²Department of Pediatric Nursing, College of Nursing, University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq

ABSTRACT

This study was objected to evaluate the effect of constructed program on the nurses' practices for children who diagnosed with chemical poisoning. A Pre-experimental (pre-test, post-test I & II design), non-probability of (30) nurse participated from Al-Basrah Hospital for Maternal and Children, throughout the period 12th of September 2021 to 10th of October 2022. The constructed program based on previous literatures review that related to study purpose. The study instrument composed of nurses' socio-demographic data and questionnaire of (23) items to assess their practices for children with chemical poisoning, a self-report method was used to collect the data. SPSS program was used to analyze the data of the study through percentages, mean, standard deviation, and t-test. The study findings showed a statistical significant difference in nurses' practices scores between pre-test and post-test at ($p=0.000$) after the constructed program. However, no statistical significant difference in practices scores between post-test I and II at ($p=0.587$) after 4 weeks. The constructed program can used as nursing guideline during care of poisoned children chemically, to prevent complication of poisoning and reduce the burden of care.

Keywords: Effects, Constructed program, Nurses practices, Poisoned children

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE: Nuha Saeed Kadhim, Adraa Hussein Shawq, The Effects of Constructed Program on Nurses' Practices of Poisoned Children, J Res Med Dent Sci, 2023, 11(5):39-41.

Corresponding author: Adraa Hussein Shawq
e-mail: adraa.hussein@conursing.uobaghdad.edu.iq
Received: 26-April-2023, Manuscript No. jrmds-23-87017;
Editor assigned: 28-April-2023, PreQC No. jrmds-23-87017(PQ);
Reviewed: 12-May-2023, QC No. jrmds-23-87017(Q);
Revised: 17-May-2023, Manuscript No. jrmds-23-87017(R);
Published: 24-May-2023

INTRODUCTION

Frequently, children with chemical poisoning admitted to emergency room as urgent case. They ingested, inhaled, or contact with danger chemical substances [1]. Many factors take place of increase the incidence of chemical poisoning among children such the socioeconomic status and parent awareness [2]. Major chemical poisoning effects may related to a number of chronic disorders such cancer, memory loss, allergies, chronic fatigue syndrome, learning and behavioral issues, infertility, and shock [3]. While the minor chemical poisoning effects may cause irritation and burns, headache, hazy vision, diarrhea, and breathing problems [4]. Mostly poisoned children admitted to emergency room with reported abnormal gastrointestinal and neurological signs [5]. However, children are vulnerable to experiencing feelings of anxiety, tension, and disappointment if they are not informed about what will happen to them or are not actively involved in their care. They may also feel rejected and disregarded in this situation [6]. The first hour is the best opportunity to stabilize and treat potentially life-threatening injuries before the patient's condition deteriorates, according to the "golden hour" idea. A similar idea should be highlighted when managing poisons that have been consumed; after the first hour, the amount of poison eliminated from the body significantly decreases. This principle should be remembered by medical professionals who treat poisoned individuals by considering early decontaminations after the overdose, preferably within the first hour [7]. In order to provide children with the outcomes they want, good quality clinical care is essential, and nurse performance evaluation is

a key component of that. There has long been a need for, and ongoing worry about, an accurate and trustworthy way to assess nurses' clinical performance [8]. Nursing practice that based on scientific concepts for early detection of potential health problems and formulate activities for saving child's quality of life [9]. The nurse's responsibilities also include preparing the children and their families for discharge, which is a continuous process during their hospital stay. The children and his family receive spoken and written instructions prior to leaving the hospital, when to seek medical attention, activity restrictions, drug administration directives, and infections [10].

Also, all nurses should be involved in continues intervention program to improvement and maintenance children care, and to know the suitable and active care has been produced. Instruction and direction are active methods for actual nursing [11]. Chemical poisoning is a common cause of mortality and morbidity in children around the world, with several million incidences reported annually. In Iraq, by reviewing the statistical data of ministry health, in the year 2019 it was revealed that the percentages of children who were admitted for chemical poisoning was 7236 children, and in the year 2020 was 16756 children while in the year 2021 was 11497 children.

Finally, Encouraging nurses to be enrolled in training sessions to improve their knowledge and practice to keep them up to date about management of children especially in emergency situation decrease mortality and morbidity in children.

METHODOLOGY

Study Design

The study was designed as a Pre-experimental (one group pre-test, and post-test design). Pre-test conducted before post-test I, and post-test I done immediately after implementation constructed program was collected from nurses then after 4 week post-test II recollected again from nurses for one group of sample (study group).

Sample and Setting

A non-probability (convenience) sample of (30) nurses who consist